DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cloudy and warmer; brisk southeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,557. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1899.—12 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c.; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—Thus far 23,500 British reinforcements have been landed in South Africa, of which number 7,290 have disembarked at Durban. The force is now considered sufficient to take the aggressive against the Boers, and the advance to the relief of Ladysmith is expected to begin at once. It is rumored that Boers have been detached from Gen. Joubert's command and ordered to the vicinity of Estcourt to oppose the British forward movement. War experts express the belief that every foot of the way will be stubbornly contested. At Kimberley it is reported that the mines are closed and that thousands of the employes are being fed from the Mayor's fund. Word comes from Pretoria that the British prisoners now in the hands of the Boers are being well cared for. Gen. Buller reports that 100 men are missing, as a result of the attack on the armored train near Estcourt. Holland's Minister of Foreign Affairs intimated yesterday in the States-General that efforts had been made to mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal. Great praise is given Lieut. Churchill for his bravery in helping to defend the wounded of the armored train near Estcourt. The Shamrock is expected at Clyde to-morrow. The Hamburg-American liner Patria has been abandoned, burning, in the open sea. The mails she carried are lost. Sir Richard Moon, for thirty years the Chairman of the London and Northwestern Railroad, is dead. The Kaiser has arrived at Kiel on his way to England. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford sails to-day on the St. Paul. M. Godefroy was on the stand yesterday in the French Senate conspiracy trial.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Dwight L. Moody was yesterday stricken with heart trouble at Kansas City. He is on his way home, in a serious condition.

Controller Coler yesterday addressed the People's Institute on "The Financial Effects of Consolidation. He pleaded for a Constitutional amendment exempting from the limitation of municipal indebtedness bonds issued to provide for great improvements.

Page 3.

Society made its last appearance at the Horse Show, and the greatest crowds of the week attended. An accident in the ring and a couple of blows struck by a spectator caused unusual excitement.

Page 4.

Wallace Halsey, a trusted carpenter in the store of B. Altman & Co., was caught robbing the stock after a long career of dishonesty.

Page 5.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed made his first appearance in court as a member of the New York bar.

The City Teachers' Association of Manhattan yesterday authorized a committee to proceed legally against the authorities to obtain their salaries.

Page 7.

Col. Lawrence Kip died last night at his home.

In trying to cross the Bowery yesterday James M. Barney was killed by a Second Avenue trolley car.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, President of Radcliffe College, has resigned, but she will remain as honorary President.

George Harvey Chickering, the last male survivor of the family of pianomakers, died yesterday in Boston.

The Citizens' Committee of Brooklyn made final preparations yesterday to appear before the Railway Commissioners to-day in protest at transit arrangements.

A boy who had pleaded guilty to a charge of highway robbery, and who confessed that he had lied in saying he was never convicted before, was sent to State prison for five years by Judge Newburger.

The offerings of bonds yesterday in response to the announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury that he would purchase $25,000,000 worth amounted in principal, interest, and premiums to $2,082,832.98.

Papers by Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy, and Engineer in Chief George W. Melville United States Navy, were read before the meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers yesterday.

Page 9.

William C. Whitney denied the report that he is interested in the new telephone company.

Arguments were presented at Albany by ex-Gov. Black and others in the matter of the readmission of the Prussian insurance companies to this State. Decision was reserved.

Samuel M. Rice, President of the Distilling Company of America, testified yesterday before the Industrial Commission. He said the Whisky Trust does not seek a monopoly.

Page 12.

The will of William H. Webb, the shipbuilder, was filed for probate.

Of three more jurors chosen yesterday in the Molineux trial, one was removed because of sudden illness.

The issue of city bonds, $4,765,000, was yesterday awarded to Farson, Leach & Co. Their bid is at the rate of 106.10.

The Appellate Division decided that William W. Durant must account to his sister, Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose, for the estate of their father, Thomas C. Durant.

Police Captain James K. Price has been appointed executor of the estate of George Andrew, who recommended him for the police force twenty-eight years ago.

Several letters were exchanged between President Clausen of the Park Department and Vice President Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company on the subject of the extension of time asked for by the company under the notice of intention to revoke its license to occupy Battery Park. No decision was reached.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

DR. DEXTER MAY AVOID NYACK.

Wife Seeks to Persuade Him to Remain Away.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Nov. 17.—If Mrs. Dexter's desires are carried out, her husband, the Rev. Dr. William Hart Dexter, will not come back to Nyack. Dr. Dexter's friend, the Rev. Andrew G. Morse, telegraphed from Asheville, N. C., yesterday, that he and Dr. Dexter would leave that place in the afternoon for Nyack, and they could have reached here to-day. Dr. Dexter evidently wanted to talk over matters before coming here, for he telegraphed his wife to-day from Washington to meet him at North Wales, Penn. Mrs. Dexter either could not go or did not wish to go, so she sent word to a friend in New York to go in her place.

This friend sent for Mrs. Dexter's brother, Prof. L. L. Vanslyke of Geneva, to go, and he did so. Prof. Vanslyke will, if possible, persuade Dr. Dexter to go with him to Geneva.

Col. George R. Davis Critically Ill.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Col. George R. Davis, who was Director General of the World's Fair, is critically ill in this city. Col. Davis is suffering from heart disease, with complications. His illness took a serious turn Tuesday, and to-day there were grave doubts as to his recovery.

Bensolyptus Tooth Powder
refreshing, cleansing. Makes the breath fragrant. Well worth a trial. At all druggists.—Adv.

COLER ON IMPROVEMENTS

Would Exempt from Debt Limitation Bonds for Great Works.

PLEADS FOR A GREATER CITY

Loss of Commercial Supremacy the Price of Neglecting Dock Facilities—On Rapid Transit.

Controller Bird S. Coler, in an address delivered before the People's Institute at Cooper Union last night, on "The Financial Effects of Consolidation," advanced the proposition that great public improvements of a permanent character which are self-supporting, such as docks and rapid transit, should be exempt, as is the water supply, from having the cost considered in connection with the Constitutional debt limit.

The Controller said that probably many citizens had given little thought to other considerations than the sentimental one placing New York among the foremost of the great cities of the world, but that history would not judge the wisdom of consolidation in that light. History would ask if consolidation made living in the City of New York healthier more secure, happier, and more profitable. A complete answer, he said, was beyond the scope of his address, but he proposed to discuss certain important effects of consolidation which time had made sufficiently manifest, the financial one being, of these, the most important.

This, the Controller treated under two heads: First, as to annual taxes levied upon taxpayers; and, second, as to the ability of the city to undertake permanent public improvements by the use of its credit.

As to the first, the taxes of Manhattan Borough had been increased, those of Brooklyn had been lessened, while those of Queens and Richmond had not been lessened. The increase met by Manhattan was accounted for in part by the substitution of an expensive form of government for Brooklyn for a less expensive one and to the same substitution—entirely unnecessary—of an expensive, highly developed, metropolitan government in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond. The increase had been caused mainly by raising salaries in other boroughs to meet those which had prevailed in old New York.

"The form of government applicable to thickly settled urban communities," said the Controller, "is essentially inapplicable to suburban localities, and correspondingly wasteful. I fear that in this respect, at least, the charter has imposed upon our taxpayers an unnecessary burden, which may perhaps bring about advantages in the future, but scarcely to a compensating degree."

Passing to the second consideration—that of the city's credit for prosecuting public improvements of a permanent character—the Controller described the predicament into which the city's finances had been thrown by the saddling upon the city's debt limit of the old county debts and of the way in which the difficulties had been overcome and the relief afforded by the adoption at the last election of its constitutional amendments eliminating county indebtedness from computation in ascertaining the debt limit of the city.

OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Of such public improvements the Controller referred to the bridges building and proposed for the East River. He said:

"If New York is to be one city in fact as well as in name, intercommunication between its several boroughs must be made as easy as physical conditions will permit. If consolidation had really any sensible meaning or purpose, that purpose was the upbuilding of a city of homes at more equal distances from the centre of commercial activity. Prior to consolidation these bridges were but dreams, because the taxpayers of Manhattan would not build them and the communities on the other side of the East River could not. To refuse to build them to-day would be to declare that consolidation had failed of its primary and most important practical object."

"The demands made to-day upon the public purse for public improvements in the great modern cities of the world," he continued, "would astound the publicists of past generations. The ever increasing cost and complexity of urban life are nowhere better exemplified than in the demand for increased assumption of public utilities by government. A city that does not respond to this demand is provincial—is not a metropolis. Paris has been regarded as the typical modern city. It certainly was the first to make widely extended use of its credit for public improvements. And this fact has, by most observers, been cited with approval, and as a cause of its greatness.

"How does the bonded debt of the City of Paris compare with that of New York?

"The present net funded debt of the City of New York is $253,000,000; the bonded debt of Paris is in round figures two billions of francs, or, say, $400,000,000.

"Yet New York to-day is incomparably the richer city, and better able to sustain the larger debt."

WOULD EXEMPT RAPID TRANSIT.

Referring to the exemption of water supply bonds from consideration in the city's debt limit, the Controller said that he thought that certain other kinds of permanent improvements which would be a source of income, such as a rapid-transit system and dock improvements, might be included in the exemption. Dwelling at some length on constitutional safeguards and their value, as attested by experience, he said that he would yet, if a choice must be made between modernizing New York and amending the Constitution, favor amending the Constitution. He believed that in this day of highly developed municipal functions the principle under which water bonds were not included in the restriction might be extended. Bonds issued to provide a water supply were not a burden because the water rents paid the interest, amortized the principal, and yielded a profit as well. Without wandering too far into the field of municipal ownership, he thought that rapid transit and the dock system might be considered proper illustration of the principle.

"The question of the development of our dock system," said he, "is, in the opinion of many, even more important than the construction of the rapid transit railroad. The acquisition of dock property by the city has proceeded at a snail's pace. In the fierce commercial competition which exists to-day between the great ports on the Atlantic Coast of this country New York has been badly handicapped by lack of wharfage room and transportation facilities incidental thereto. A danger of this kind defies exaggeration. All else we might lose, but the loss of our commercial primacy spells disaster. If this threatened disaster is to be averted, the acquisition, improvement, and control of dock property by the city should be made a matter of public agitation, and entered into at once in a vigorous and comprehensive manner.

"If it can be shown—and it can be—that the money expended for these dock improvements would not prove a real debt, burdensome to the taxpayers, but rather an advance or loan made by the city and certain to be repaid principal and interest within the lifetime of this generation, with an enormous profit besides, who would be such a slave to conservatism as to dispute the wisdom of amending the Constitution so as to make this great improvement possible?

DOCK IMPROVEMENT RETURNS.

"The bonds issued by the city in recent years to pay for the acquisition and improvement of dock property have borne an average interest charge of about 3¼ per cent. per annum. Up to 1895 the Dock Department had spent the sum of $6,508,291.59 in acquiring and improving private property, from which the rentals received amounted to $462,226.54, or 7 1-10 per cent. per annum on the total outlay. This would represent a profit over the interest charge on such bonds of more than a quarter of a million dollars per annum, or sufficient to redeem the principal of the bonds in less than twenty years, notwithstanding the fact that the outlay referred to includes the large expense of widening and paving West Street.

"Since 1895 the Dock Department has conducted important condemnation proceedings in the vicinity of Bank and Bethune Streets on the North River, to provide piers of extraordinary length for the use of the large transatlantic steamship lines. Owing to the peculiar topography and development of this locality, the cost of these proceedings was greater than any heretofore attempted, or likely to be undertaken in the future. Nevertheless, the annual profit is sufficient to redeem the bonds issued in thirty-five years, at the end of which time the city will be probably $10,000,000 richer by the operation.

"To adhere slavishly to the fetich of a Constitutional provision in the light of such a showing as this is to shut the door of fate in the face of our city's future. If New York City is to occupy the position of commercial supremacy to which its past history and its natural advantages entitle it, we must reason about these matters like intelligent adults, and not like children still enmeshed in the prejudices of early teaching.

"The Constitution should be amended so as to exempt from the limitation on the indebtedness of cities, bonds issued to provide for improvements, which, while governmental in their character, are, nevertheless, essentially business enterprises, and from the operation of which profits can be derived sufficient to provide a speedy amortization of the indebtedness temporarily incurred."

DAGGETT'S MEN STRIKE.

Street Cleaners in Washington Quarrel with the Contractor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Albert Daggett, formerly of Brooklyn, who now holds the Washington street-cleaning contract, has a strike on his hands. The street-sweeping brigade refused to work to-day, declaring that a day's pay had been deducted from their wages.

Daggett says the men's statement is not true. He has discharged the strikers and will put new hands to work to-morrow. Many of the men did not join in the strike.

LOST SON RETURNS WEALTHY.

Delrich Disappeared Twelve Years Ago and Was Believed Dead.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Nov. 17.—Twelve years ago Howell Delrich mysteriously disappeared from his home near here. Although a vigilant search was made for him, he was not found, and his family believed that he had fallen into the Clarion River and drowned. Last night he returned to his father's home, and the old man recognized his son at once.

When Delrich left home he had no money, but now he is a rich man. His first act was to pay off a mortgage on his father's farm. Delrich has been wandering throughout the West and made his money in real estate.

JUDGE STRICKEN ON THE BENCH.

Justin Dewey Has an Attack of Apoplexy at Pittsfield, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 17.—Judge Justin Dewey of the Superior Court was stricken with congestive apoplexy here to-day while hearing a case in the Berkshire Court. He fell to the floor and was quickly surrounded by the court officials. Later he was taken to a hospital and his family summoned from Springfield.

Judge Dewey is popular in Berkshire, having practiced law in Great Barrington, where he lived until he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court, in 1896. He is a native of Berkshire, having been born in the town of Alford in 1836. He was graduated from Williams College in 1858, and settled in Great Barrington, when he was admitted to the bar, in 1860.

FOR BRYAN AND SCHLEY IN 1900.

Prominent Indiana Democrat Says the State Is for That Ticket.

LAPORTE, Ind., Nov. 17.—James Murdock of Lafayette, one of the best-known Democrats in the State, said in an interview that the sentiment of the Indiana Democrats is favorable to the nomination of Admiral Schley as Vice President on a ticket with Bryan.

Mr. Murdock is credited with being a candidate for the Democratic State Central Committee Chairmanship, and is also spoken of for National Committeeman from Indiana, and his utterance is accepted as a significant movement to start a Bryan and Schley boom in the State.

Bryan Helps Schley Loving Cup Fund.

Miss Edna McClellan of 105 West Seventy-seventh Street, who started an endless chain in order to get money to buy a loving cup for Admiral Schley, received yesterday this letter from W. J. Bryan: "I return the chain letter and am glad to contribute a dime toward the loving cup for Admiral Schley as I did for Admiral Dewey. They are both deserving of honor and gratitude at the hands of the American people for their distinguished achievements."

Schley Takes Command To-day.

Rear Admiral Schley, who has been assigned to command the South Atlantic Station, will hoist his flag on board the cruiser Chicago to-day, and by that act formally begin his new duties. The Admiral will come from Philadelphia this morning.

THE HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS.

Commissioner Powderly Says They Should be Properly Vaccinated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Bureau of Immigration is preparing plans for a more rigid examination of intending immigrants. Officials of the bureau have been investigating the way in which immigrants are examined by medical officers abroad, and the researches have led to the belief that in many cases the examination is a farce. The quarantine regulations prescribe the vaccination of steerage passengers, and, in speaking of the way which this regulation is carried out, Commissioner General Powderly said to-day:

"The immigrants are huddled together and vaccinated in a haphazard fashion. Little or no attention is paid to them after the operation is performed, and they immediately pull down their sleeves. Of course the virus has not had time to dry. As a result, the vaccination is worthless."

Mr. Powderly said it was not certain that the bureau had the legal power to demand that the vaccination be performed before departure, but in any case the steamship companies would be asked to see that it was done. He thought that if an immigrant was detained in the presence of a medical officer long enough to be properly vaccinated, it would be easy for the latter to discover whether the immigrant had any disease which would bar him from the United States.

Hydrophobia Scare at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 17.—Albert Merklin, eleven years old, died last night at the home of his mother, 27 Fairview Avenue. The doctors say the cause of his death was hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog last March. His death has caused a scare in that section of the city, where several other persons were bitten by the same dog. The animal was a fox terrier. It is said that he has been shot, but the authorities are seeking positive evidence of that fact. Five known victims of the dog's bites have been advised to go to the Pasteur Institute for treatment.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The cars of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, between 65th St. and Ann St., will not run Sunday morning, November 19, 1899, for a short time after two o'clock, to permit the changing of the motive power from cable to electricity on that section.—Adv

New York to Cleveland, 14 Hours.
By the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited, 5:30 P. M. New York—7:45 A. M. Cleveland. Every day in the year. No excess fare.—Adv.

Reliable Transvaal War News.
See special daily cables in New York Tribune.—Adv.

DWIGHT L. MOODY IS ILL.

Heart Trouble Overcomes Him While at Kansas City—Coming Home in a Serious Condition.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.—Dwight L. Moody, who has been preaching here to thousands nightly in Convention Hall, is broken in health, and is suffering from an affliction of the heart. His engagement here was cut short, and to-night he is en route for his home, at Northfield, Mass., in the care of Dr. Schauffler of this city and C. M. Vining, teller of the Union National Bank. They are traveling in a special car provided by the committee of churchmen who brought Mr. Moody to Kansas City, and are going over the Wabash, by way of Chicago and Buffalo.

It is admitted that Mr. Moody's condition is serious, though when he was seen at his hotel shortly before being taken to the railway station he expressed the belief that his condition was not serious. He stated that he was feeling very weak, and added:

"I have had trouble with my heart for a good many years, but I never felt weak as I do now. There is nothing alarming about my condition, I believe."

Since last Sunday night Mr. Moody has been preaching in Convention Hall, where the audience on several occasions has numbered close to 15,000. Several times he has spoken with difficulty, and has been compelled at times to sit up all night, as he could not breathe while lying down. To-day he was too ill to go to the hall, and a large audience which had gathered was turned away.

The reports as to the seriousness of Mr. Moody's condition are conflicting. Several of his intimate friends stated to-night that while his condition was serious it was not critical. These friends, however, reluctantly admitted that they believe his career as a great public speaker was nearing the end.

Dr. Schauffler said that in his opinion the evangelist's condition was not essentially worse than for some time past, and that he was simply exhausted from his recent exertions before the big crowds that have gathered to hear him. Dr. Schauffler added, however, that Mr. Moody must have quiet and rest.

COLOR LINE IN WASHINGTON.

Ejectment from a Theatre the Basis for Managers' Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A warrant for the arrest of the managers of the new Grand Theatre was sworn out to-day by William T. Ferguson, a Government clerk. Ferguson is a colored man, but he is so white that no one meeting him casually would suspect his race origin.

On Tuesday he went to the theatre and bought tickets. In the evening he went to the theatre with his mother. She is also fair complexioned, but not so much so as her son. Before they had occupied their seats long the suspicions of the ushers were aroused, and after watching Mrs. Ferguson for some time they became convinced that she was of negro blood. The matter was reported at the office of the theatre, and Ferguson's mother was requested to leave. Ferguson resisted and had to be put out forcibly, it is alleged.

DIAMOND MATCH RUMOR DENIED

Vice President Webster Says Capital Will Not Be Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The attention of Vice President George H. Webster of the Diamond Match Company was called to-day to a current report that the company was preparing to invade Europe, China, and South America, and that an increase of the capital stock from $15,000,000 to $100,000,000 was contemplated. It was further rumored that President Barbour, who has just returned from Europe, had while abroad arranged for branch plants at Liverpool, Mannheim, Germany, Naples, and Nantes.

Mr. Webster denied the report, and in a signed statement said: "There is no intention on the part of the company to establish any match factories in China nor to increase its interests in South America, where it is already interested in one factory in Rio Janeiro and one in Callao, Peru. Neither is there any intention nor the slightest probability of any further increase in the capital of the company."

Other officers also stated that there was no basis for the rumors.

SEPARATE EXHIBITS FROM CUBA.

Puerto Rico Will Be Grouped with the States at Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—There will be a sufficient difference in the management of the West Indian exhibits at the Paris Fair next year, although the exhibits of both Cuba and Puerto Rico will be under the direction of the United States. It was decided at the Cabinet meeting to-day that Puerto Rico's exhibit should be a part of that of the United States, as in the case of one of the States of the Union. The Cuban exhibit will be separate from the American, and Cubans will be in charge of it.

The question was brought up by Secretaries Root and Wilson. Cuban Commissioners will be appointed to collect the exhibits, and the expenditure is to be about $50,000, which will be chargeable to the Cuban revenue.

Wife Murderer Rollinger Hanged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Michael E. Rollinger, who murdered his wife last December and then set fire to the house in an endeavor to hide his crime, was hanged in the county jail to-day. In a speech from the gallows Rollinger protested his innocence. All his money, he asserted, had been taken from him to carry the case to the Supreme Court, which was not done. One of the chief witnesses against him on the trial was his eleven-year-old son, who declared that all the children had been sent away on a slight pretext the day the crime was committed.

Jury Acquits an Alleged Embezzler.

PUTNAM, Conn., Nov. 17.—The case of the State against Fred M. Barrows, on charges alleging embezzlement, false entries, and conspiracy, in connection with the management of the defunct Natchaug Silk Company of Willimantic, of which Barrows was bookkeeper, which has been on trial here in the Superior Court, was given to the jury at noon to-day, and after being out four hours and twenty minutes the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged.

Lutz Breach of Promise Suit Settled.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 17.—The breach of promise case brought by Ruth De Hand of Chicago against Anton Lutz, the wealthy brewer of this city, in which the damages were placed at $100,000, came to a sudden termination to-day, when the counsel for the plaintiff announced to the court that an amicable settlement had been reached. Both sides refused to make known the terms of the compromise.

Will Test Iowa County Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 17.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company here has raised a question concerning the validity of a one-hundred-thousand-dollar county funding bond issue which the company recently contracted to buy. Some of the warrants funded are alleged to be in excess of the county's Constitutional limit of indebtedness, and a test case will be made in the District Court.

Vice President Hobart Seems Strong.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 17.—Vice President Hobart passed another comfortable day, although he did not get up until late this morning. When he arose he seemed bright and strong. He ate well, and retired in good spirits.

Don't Be Humiliated in Court.
You can't tell what "moral turpitude," or "morbid propensity," or "probative evidence" is if you are a student of Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary.—Adv.

THE CONTEST IN KENTUCKY

Goebel Men Challenge the Count in the City of Louisville.

TAYLOR MAY LOSE 2,537 VOTES

Republicans Count on Gov. Bradley—They Contend that Ballots Must Be Counted as Certified.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 17.—The Goebel leaders to-day challenged the entire vote of the City of Louisville, which gave Taylor a plurality of 2,537 on the face of the returns.

When the County Election Board convened to-day counsel for the Democrats gave notice that they would, before certificates of election were issued, challenge the full city vote and move to throw it out because of the presence of the militia at the polls on election day. The point is made that the calling out of the soldiers interfered with the free right of the citizens. The notice is as follows:

For the Democratic candidates, we now give notice that at the close of the count, and before any certificates be issued, we will move the board and all other authorities that may consider this election to declare null and void the election held in the City of Louisville on the 7th day of November, 1899.

First—Because of the usurpation of William O. Bradley in calling out and illegally using the militia and overawing and intimidating the voters and officers of and at said election, and interfering with the progress of said election and with the duties of the officers of said election.

Second—Because S. B. Toney unlawfully usurped power in requesting said William O. Bradley to call out and use said militia for said purpose, when said call was entirely unnecessary and the civil authorities were able and willing to execute any order by said court.

Third—Because said militia was used for the unlawful purposes aforesaid.

Fourth—Because said election was not a civil election, but a military election.

Fifth—Because the said use of said militia was unlawful in every respect, and a criminal usurpation of power by said named persons, and thereby the civil power was subordinated to the military power, and an overt act of a treasonable nature against the Constitution of the State of Kentucky was committed.

THOMAS F. HARGIS,
BENNETT H. YOUNG,
Counsel for Democratic Candidates.
Tendered Nov. 17, 1899.

Judge Barr, the Republican member of the Election Board for Louisville, refuses to be governed by the ruling of the Court of Appeals concerning the rejection of uncertified ballots. He contends the court has gone too far and should not be followed.

The Goebel Democrats have retained Frank R. Peak to impeach Judge Toney before the Legislature for calling out the militia in Louisville.

The Federal Grand Jury to-day indicted three election officers for intimidating negroes. All live in Frankfort. Their names are Buford Williams, Wingate Thompson, and Coleman Barr.

A pathetic feature of Representative Settle's death was that it was due to overexertion in the late campaign. In his delirium he talked only of the campaign, and his last word was "Goebel."

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 17.—The proposition to-day from Goebel's lawyers to throw out the entire vote of Jefferson County, which includes Louisville, was not wholly unlooked for by the Republican leaders here.

It is now said Senator Deboe's visit here last night was for the purpose of ascertaining definitely to what extent Gov. Bradley will support Taylor in the event that Goebel is given the certificate of election, based on this precount.

Senator Deboe and Gov. Bradley are not on speaking terms, and a third party acted as a "go-between." Deboe says he is satisfied Bradley will stand by Taylor and will vigorously resist Goebel. Senator Lindsay will be asked to act as one of the attorneys for the anti-Goebel side, before the State Election Commission.

The Republicans have found a precedent, established by the State Election Commission last year, in which the board by a unanimous vote, decided it was merely a canvassing board and had no power to pass on contests.

This was the case of Mordecai Williams, (Dem.,) who filed a contest for the certificate of election as Congressman in the Ninth District, on the ground that the fraudulent votes had been cast for Congressman Pugh in several counties. The board declined to hear the contest, on the ground of lack of jurisdiction, and awarded the certificate of election to Pugh on the face of the returns.

Taylor's lawyers now claim that under this decision the vote of Johnson and Knox Counties, at least, must be counted as certified. They have not given an opinion as to the bearing of this ruling on the Jefferson County case.

If Jefferson County is thrown out the political complexion of the Legislature will be affected, as one Senator and seven Representatives will have to be elected under a special election to be called by the Governor.

The official count was received to-night from Floyd and Knott Counties. Floyd gives Goebel 156 and Knott gives him 459 plurality. In the last tabulated returns printed Wednesday morning from Democratic sources Goebel's plurality in the State was figured at one vote. In this table Floyd (unofficial) gave Goebel 400 plurality, and Knott 439 plurality. The official returns from these two counties show a net loss of 224 from the unofficial.

Deputy Sheriff Kills Politician.

MIDDLESEOROUGH, Ky., Nov. 17.—John M. Tate, former Representative of Lee County, Va., was shot and killed to-day by Deputy Sheriff Evan Bledsoe of the same county. Tate was a leading Democratic politician and Bledsoe a leader among the Republicans. Trouble over politics lead to the killing.

A NEW WESTERN CANAL.

Projected Waterway from Grand Forks to Duluth Will Be Pushed.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Nov. 17.—A project for a canal from Grand Forks to Duluth, connecting the rich wheat region of the Red River Valley with Lake Superior by water, is now to be pushed. A syndicate of Eastern capitalists has formed a company, to be known as the Great Northern Canal and Transportation Company, to build the canal. It has no connection with the Great Northern Railway.

The President is M. McGowan of Trenton, N. J., head of the rubber trust, and besides the Eastern capital, a number of Duluth and Grand Forks men are interested. The route is from the Red River by way of numerous small lakes, with which that region is filled, making use also of the Mississippi River a part of the way. Between 300 and 400 miles of cutting will be necessary before the St. Louis River is reached.

Sixty Ton Lump of Ore Found.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Nov. 17.—While digging in the mines of the Bellefonte Furnace Company of Scotia the miners unearthed a lump of ore weighing sixty tons. It is claimed that it must have been a meteor.

Boer Troops Going to War.

The first photographs to reach this country from South Africa of the beginning of hostilities appear in The Illustrated Supplement to The Commercial Advertiser to-day. All newsdealers. Sixteen-page supplement and main sheet, 3 cents.—Adv.

EARLY DOWN-TOWN FIRE.

Water Tower Called—Three-alarm Blaze in a Park Place Fire Works Establishment.

The wholesale fireworks establishment of the Thomas Lloyd Fireworks Company, at 15 Park Place, was wrecked by a fire of unknown origin, which broke out in the third story of the building at 2:40 o'clock this morning.

Officer Cohen of the Church Street Station saw a blaze burst from the third-story windows facing on Park Place and turned in an alarm.

The upper stories of the building were stocked with excelsior and combustible packing materials and boxes, and the blaze soon lighted up the entire block, but was confined to the one building, a five-story structure.

The police cleared the street of people, fully expecting the explosives in the building to blow the front out at any moment, but the flames did not go down to the fireworks, which were all stored on the ground floor.

The third, fourth, and fifth floors are occupied by Eugene Bissell & Co., auctioneers. The firm is composed of Eugene Bissell and Frank E. Vaname.

A third alarm was turned in as soon as Chief Croker arrived.

At 3:10 A. M. the fire appeared to be under control.

MR. VANDERLIP COMING HERE.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to Locate in New York When He Gives Up Office.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has decided upon a future career in the financial atmosphere of New York City. A place has been offered him at the head of one of the big financial institutions of that city, but he will not accept it at the present time. He has consented to take it when his term of office is ended. Only personal loyalty to Secretary Gage causes him at this time to refuse an offer whose tempting allurements would be eagerly seized by men whose names are foremost in the financial circles of the country.

"For the present I prefer to remain where I am," said Mr. Vanderlip to-night, when discussing the report that coupled his name with the Eastern offer. "I have no intention of resigning for some time or of leaving my place, but I shall go to New York after I leave Washington."

Speaking of the bond purchase by Secretary Gage, Mr. Vanderlip said it was imperative because the volume of receipts was greater than disbursements and the reserve was growing too large.

"The story that friends of the Treasury in New York knew in advance that the purchase was going to be made is absurd," he said. "Such tales attend every big financial action taken by the Treasury."

WITNESSES DEFEND CLARK.

Prominent Montana Men Take the Stand in the Wellcome Disbarment Case—Decision Expected Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 17.—To-day's Supreme Court sitting was devoted to rebuttal testimony by the prosecution relative to State Senator W. A. Clark of Madison County, whose character was so vigorously attacked by the defense yesterday. Clark is the one witness on whose veracity, it is believed, depends John B. Wellcome's disbarment, as he is, with the exception of Whiteside, the only man who claims to have received money from Wellcome.

Among the witnesses as to his character to-day were some of the most prominent men in the State, including former United States Senator W. F. Sanders, Gov. R. E. Smith, Banker Henry Elling, and District Judge Parker. They were generous in their praise of Clark and his reputation for truth and veracity. Clark himself took the stand, and explained why the witnesses who testified against his character yesterday had done so, assigning practical jokes and the fact that he is an opposing attorney in law suits as the main basis therefor.

John R. Toole of Anaconda, who is regarded as Daly's political manager, was then called to the stand to refute the charges of conspiracy alleged by the Clark men as existing to prevent the Butte banker from ever occupying the seat to which he was elected. Witness said he first met Whiteside at the Anaconda Convention last year.

"What have you to say about being in a confederacy with Senator Norris, Stanton, Clark, Whiteside, and others to run things on the 'rule-or-ruin' policy?" he was asked.

"I know nothing of it; it's preposterous," he replied.

"How about your opposition to W. A. Clark in the Legislature of 1893?"

"I can only say that I was here opposed to Mr. Clark's election, and Mr. Daly was also here opposed to him. I did not believe that it was for the best interests of the State for Mr. Clark to be elected; that his influences were corrupt; that a bad precedent would be established, destroying the political future of the State by the corrupt use of money."

Witness said there were rumors that Clark was using money then, and in response to a question, he named the five Republicans who voted for Clark in the 1893 session. He also said the Democratic members opposed to Clark did not attend the caucus that pledged itself to support Clark.

"What about you, Daly, and others conspiring to put $30,000 in Whiteside's hands for exposure and Clark's defeat?"

"I can't find words too strong to repudiate that."

He denied that Daly, Whiteside, and himself had laid a trap for Clark. He was then excused, and court adjourned.

The Attorney General during an argument made a most significant statement, remarking that as far as the Wellcome disbarment proceedings were concerned, "Wellcome was up in the air," and the only question now was that of the alleged conspiracy. From this it is believed a decision will be rendered Monday, as the arguments will be brief on the part of the prosecution at least, and but two more character witnesses remain to be examined.

Girls Blamed for Hallowe'en Pranks.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 17.—President Adams, at the Weekly Convocation to-day, paid his respects to the girls for their part in the Hallowe'en laundry looting episode. Their fancy dress parties on Hallowe'en, in which the young women masqueraded in men's clothes, are calculated, he said, to invite demonstrations from young men that would without doubt be distasteful to the young women, but which, nevertheless, would in his opinion be partially justifiable. The girls are highly indignant.

Brockway's Paddle Barred Out.

ELMIRA, Nov. 17.—The Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory concluded its meeting to-day. President Sturgis of the Board of Managers, when asked if it were true that Superintendent Brockway had made a request of Gov. Roosevelt to resume paddling and that his request had been referred back to the board, replied: "No, that is not correct. Superintendent Brockway has been in correspondence with me on that subject, and has made statements to me in regard to the subject by mail. I am firmly opposed to paddling, and will not consider its resumption. It will not be tolerated."

New Schedule—Important Changes.
Under new Pennsylvania Railroad time schedule, in effect Sunday, November 19th, important changes in time will greatly improve both through and local train service.—Adv.

BRITISH READY TO ADVANCE

Reinforcements Deemed Sufficient to Relieve Gen. White.

BOERS PREPARING TO RESIST

Statement Made that 4,000 Men Have Left Gen. Joubert's Command to Check Buller's Forward Movement.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Admiralty announced this evening the arrival at Cape Town of the troopships Malta, City of Vienna, City of Cambridge, and the Arcana, the latter with a battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, (the Princess Louise's regiment,) bringing the reinforcements up to 23,500, of which 7,290 have already disembarked at Durban, with 18 field guns, a number of machine guns, engineers and hospital troops, as well as 700 mules. The transport Manila is on the way to Durban.

The transports arriving at Cape Town carried the following troops: The Malta, mounted infantry reserves and the Coldstream Guards, total, 75 officers and 1,587 men; the City of Vienna, the cavalry brigade staff, the Twelfth Lancers, and a field hospital; total, 15 officers and 310 men; the City of Cambridge, the Second Scottish Rifles and a field hospital, total, 45 officers and 965 men.

The above force, with that already between Estcourt and Durban, is considered sufficient to enable Gen. Hildyard to advance and to take the agg

adds, somewhat ironically, that some of the companies have not worked the full month.

The Standard and Diggers' News announces that 6,000 Boers are marching through Zululand. It also says that a deserter from Ladysmith reports great anxiety among the troops to escape, and that the provision stores are loaded on wagons, ready for the flight of the British.

The dispatch from Pretoria also says that the prisoners at that place include the Eighteenth Hussars, 4 officers and 91 non-commissioned officers and men; the Dublin Fusiliers, 4 officers and 12 non-commissioned officers and men; the Irish Fusiliers, 10 officers and 533 non-commissioned officers and men; the Gloucesters, 14 officers and 305 non-commissioned officers and men; the Artillery, 5 officers and 99 non-commissioned officers and men; the Rifles, 2 officers and 89 non-commissioned officers and men, the Leicesters, no officers, 6 non-commissioned officers and men; the Dragoons, 1 man; the Natal police, 1 man; political, 62 men; sick, 38 men. The dispatch adds: "Trains are working excellently from Pretoria to Ladysmith. The Boers have ample food, but are short of clothes, boots, and macklntoshes."

LADYSMITH IS HARD PRESSED.

Bombarded Day and Night by the Boer Artillery—One Assault Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Special dispatches from Pietermaritzburg and Lorenzo Marquez say that Ladysmith is bombarded night and day, and hard pressed. On Nov. 9, having during the night placed men close to the town, the Boers, after a heavy bombardment, began an assault, but were repulsed at every point with heavy losses.

The Boers have destroyed one of the bridges over the Tugela River.

BRAVERY OF LIEUT. CHURCHILL.

Captured While Going to the Relief of the Wounded.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Nov. 16.—A correspondent who has just visited the Sanatorium Hospital says all the armored-train wounded are doing well.

Capt. Wylie, who was interviewed, said Sergt. Tod deserves special mention for having surrounded him with boulders to protect the Captain from the rifle fire, when lying helpless and wounded. Tod even lay down beside the officer to cheer him up. A shell landed among the protecting boulders, spattering them with earth, but Capt. Wylie sustained no further injury. But for Tod he would have been killed.

Several men escaped marvelously. When Winston Churchill requested Capt. Wylie to call for volunteers to remove the upset truck, bullets, it is said, were dropping on the train "like rain." The men throughout stuck to their work, responding to the noble example set by Churchill and Lieut. Frankland, until the line was cleared. Churchill actually left with the engine, but he got out at the next station, where he took a rifle from a soldier, saying he could not leave the wounded, and walked away in the direction of the Boers.

Sergt. Hassett of the Dublins behaved with the greatest gallantry. He took charge of the firing party and stood up unflinchingly during the Boers' hot fire. His example electrified the Fusiliers, who kept the Boers at bay by volleying. Capt. Haldane fell early in the engagement, shot through the shoulder. Lieut. Frankland's conduct is highly praised. He exhibited great coolness during the critical period, and is reported missing.

The shower of Mauser lead is described as being so heavy that a private, after being struck down, dug a hole for his head.

Copeland of the Durbans was crushed to death by the derailed truck, and Godfrey, a plate layer, was shot through the head, but is, miraculously, doing well. Lieut. Alexander had an exciting experience. A Fusilier who had been wounded in the arm by a shell, which shattered the limb, swung round and hit Alexander in the neck, almost smothering him with blood. The shell burst in front of the Lieutenant, on a level with his face, and he staggered, blinded, for a moment. The next instant he saw his comrade lying dead at his feet, while he himself was unharmed.

Private Coyle of the Fusiliers, who had his right arm amputated, is already smoking, and is doing well. Private Kavanagh of the Dublins performed splendid work. When the British firing line fell back he, time after time, rallied the men, volleyed, and prevented the horse-shoe line of the Boers from enveloping the train.

The Red Cross train has again returned, but without bringing in the dead and wounded. The Boers declined to give any information as to the names of either the killed or injured, referring the inquirers to the Pretoria press for all information. All they would disclose was the fact that three of the British were dead and nine wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The official account of the disaster to the Estcourt armored-train, showing that a hundred missing men are now, probably, already on their way to Pretoria, to swell the large number of British prisoners already there, besides a score of wounded, demonstrates, it is claimed, that the British must have encountered big odds, as all accounts agree that the small British force fought with the utmost bravery.

Winston Churchill's brilliant behavior is compared with the gallant action in the Tirah campaign, which won Lord Fincastle, there also acting as a newspaper correspondent, the Victoria Cross. The railroad men of Estcourt have already forwarded a dispatch to the general manager of the railroad, expressing admiration for the coolness and pluck of young Churchill, to whose efforts they attribute the saving of the engine and tender and wounded, and asking the manager to convey their admiration for the brave man.

There are rumors of another disaster to an Estcourt armored train, and it is reported that twenty-five volunteers who formed the escort are missing. But there is no confirmation of these reports.

BULLER SAYS 100 ARE MISSING.

Brief Report Made on the Disaster Near Estcourt.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

"CAPE TOWN, Nov. 16.—Have received from Hildyard, Pietermaritzburg, a telegram, dated Nov. 15, of which the following is the purport:

"The officer commanding the troops at Estcourt reports at midday that an armored train left Estcourt this morning with a company of the Dublin Fusiliers and a company of the Durban volunteers. North of Frere they encountered a party of Boers and began to withdraw. While retiring some of the trucks were derailed. The Dublins turned out and advanced toward the enemy, while the rest of the train appears to have returned without them to Estcourt.

"The officer commanding the troops reports that he was sending mounted troops in order to cover their withdrawal, but that about 100 are missing."

MINES CLOSED AT KIMBERLEY.

Thousands of Employes Being Fed at Public Expense.

KIMBERLEY, Nov. 9, via Hope Town, Nov. 12.—The Boers were busy yesterday in throwing up fresh earthworks. There has been no further bombardment. The De Beers mines are practically closed. Thousands of the employes are now domiciled in the centre of the town, and are being provisioned by the Mayor's relief fund. The military authorities have ordered all civilians to give up their arms and ammnuition, with the view of preventing irresponsibles firing at the Boers, in contravention of the laws of civilized warfare.

Natives report that the Boers cheered each shell as it was fired yesterday, believing it meant the destruction of Kimberley. The Boers are now wearing khaki uniforms and blue puggarees, making it difficult to distinguish them from the British.

BOERS TELL OF A BATTLE.

Asserted that British Near Ladysmith Were Driven Back.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The following censored dispatch from Pretoria gives details of the engagement referred to in the dispatch from Pretoria of Nov. 15, sent out today:

"The Free Staters had taken up a position on a small hill when an English battery advanced and attacked them, sending a fiery hail of shells on the hill for an hour, when the Transvaal cannon put some shells right in the midst of the battery, sending them to cover behind the hill. Two burghers were killed and six were wounded. When the British fell back on Ladysmith several shells exploded among them, but the execution done could not be seen.

"At midnight all the Afrikander cannon on the hills surrounding the town opened fire simultaneously on Ladysmith, turning the quiet and darkness of night into a lurid inferno of whistling, shrieking shells, speeding from all points of the compass to the doomed city. Several buildings on fire were seen from Bulwano Hill. During the day the troops left the city deserted and sought shelter on the edge of the hill, to escape our death-dealing shells."

It is added that a number of horses belonging to the Boers were killed.

The following dispatch has been received from the Boer camp at Elandslaagte, under date of Nov. 9:

"Ladysmith has been completely encircled by the Boer forces. Our second big gun was successfully placed in position on Bulwano Hill, in front of Ladysmith. The firing of heavy guns commenced early this morning, with no casualties to the burghers up to the present.

"Botha has heliographed from the south of Ladysmith that the British batteries opened a heavy fire with big guns and continuously dropped shells into the works around Ladysmith. The Pretoria force was in a tight place, having taken up a position commanded by the big British fire, which was so hot that the position became untenable. The big gun, however, saved the situation."

HOLLAND WOULD ACT FOR PEACE.

Intimates that Steps May Be Taken to Mediate.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 17.—In the Second Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. W. H. De Beaufort, said:

"The Government infinitely regrets the sanguinary war in South Africa, and will always be found willing to take advantage of all means which may conduce to its termination. This good-will is not unknown to the combatants. Nevertheless, the Government does not think it desirable now to make public the steps that have been taken or may be taken in the future. The British Government has declared that it does not desire the intervention of foreign powers, and all powers have hitherto abstained."

This statement was made in reply to representations by the Bureaux of the Chamber.

Guns for the Transvaal Captured.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 16.—It is reported from Colesburg that a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition belonging to the Orange Free State, and destinged for Richmond, have been captured by the British. Lieut. G. F. M. Cornwallis-West of the Scots Guards has been appointed orderly officer to Gen. Methuen.

British Prisoners Well Cared For.

DURBAN, Nov. 16.—A gentleman who was arrested at Johannesburg, taken to Pretoria, and released, has arrived here, via Delagoa Bay. While at Pretoria he was confined on the race course with the military prisoners, comprising 52 officers and 1,275 non-commissioned officers and men from Natal, 10 officers and 25 non-commissioned officers and men from Mafeking, and 4 men from Fort Tull. The prisoners' guards were almost exclusively Germans, and the artillerymen manning the forts were also mostly Germans. The prisoners were well fed and were shown every consideration. Most of the officers were removed to more comfortable quarters in the town.

Zulus Are Growing Insolent.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Advices from Zululand testify to the growing uneasiness of British residents, whose stores are looted by the Boers, with the result that the Zulus themselves are growing insolent, giving rise to a fear that they may attack the unarmed British population.

Route of Consular Communications.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The State Department has been obliged to address all communications to United States Consul Macrum at Johannesburg and the sub-Consular officers in that section of Africa through the Portuguese town of Lorenzo Marquez, on Delagoa Bay. This roundabout course has been adopted owing to the overcrowding of the telegraphic and mail facilities of Cape Colony. No code or cipher messages are permitted, even by the Portuguese route.

Prince of Wales Will Be Present.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge have promised to attend to-day's concert organized by Mrs. James Brown Potter, the actress, in aid of the fund for fitting out the Maine as a hospital ship for use in South African waters.

Gen. Methuen at Orange River.

ORANGE RIVER, Cape Colony, Nov. 12.—Gen. Lord Methuen, Commander of the First Division, has arrived here with his staff from Cape Town.

MAY REOPEN WARSZAWIAK CASE

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Presbytery of this city to investigate the Warszawiak case took place last night, at the Madison Avenue Church. This committee, composed of Dr. Howard Agnew Johnson, Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, and Mr. Scott-Foster, had before them the Judicial Committee of the Fifth Avenue Church, which reinstated Warszawiak.

Messrs. McIntyre and Irwin of the Fifth Avenue Church assured the Presbytery's committee that their report restoring Warszawiak to communion, which was adopted by the session, "did not declare him innocent." This is what Warszawiak has been declaring that it did, and he may have to appeal once more if he expects final acquittal.

It was stated at the meeting that Warszawiak's counsel has advised him to withdraw from the church. The committee, which met last night, will report to the adjourned meeting of the Presbytery Monday.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE LABEL.

At a special meeting of the local Consumers' League yesterday in the chapel of Calvary Church the adoption of a label by the National Federation of Consumers' Leagues, to be used on goods manufactured under approved conditions, was formally ratified by the local league.

The label reads: "Made under clean and healthful conditions. Use of label authorized after investigation. Official label, National Consumers' League." It was announced by the National Secretary, Mrs. Florence Kelley, that contracts permitting the use of the label had already been made with five firms engaged in the manufacture of women's muslin underwear, and it was expected that labeled goods would be on sale by tailors within a short time.

This new movement of the Consumers' League, which was organized for the abolition of sweat shops, is directed not only against the danger of infection from cheaply-made white goods, but also toward the amelioration of the condition of working girls and women.

The contracts signed with manufacturers require as conditions to the use of the league's label that all provisions of the State factory laws be complied with; that the goods be manufactured on the premises specified; that no child under sixteen years be employed, and that no employe shall be permitted to work more than six days a week nor more than ten hours a day.

The five manufacturing firms already contracted with are Koch & Brown of Valley Falls, R. I., makers for Callendar, McAuslan & Troup; E. A. King, Valley Falls, R. I., makers for Jordan, Marsh & Co. of Boston; the A. Cummings Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, and Samuel Murray, Philadelphia. The league will now direct special efforts toward contracts with the manufacturers of white goods in New York and Illinois, where conditions are considered the worst.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the local league, spoke of the advantages to consumers of the system in insuring sanitary clothing. She complained of the delay of the New York State Factory Inspectors in obtaining a complete register of tailors and the places of employment as required by the State factory laws.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, who was formerly Chief Factory Inspector of Illinois, also spoke, explaining the benefits of the label system and urging the necessity of buying only goods bearing the label of the league.

It was decided to advertise the new label in the surface cars of New York City.

Tiffany & Co.

Holiday Announcement

Owing to the unusual number of orders for jewelry and silverware, Tiffany & Co. advise their patrons desiring special products for the holidays, that to avoid disappointment, it is absolutely necessary to place their orders without delay.

Tiffany & Co.,

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

FOR ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Walter Wellman Suggests an Expedition with Government Aid.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—In the course of a lecture before the National Geographical Society to-night Walter Wellman, leader of the Wellman expedition to the artic regions in 1898-99, suggested that the geographic and other scientific societies of the National capital should memoralize Congress to make an appropriation for an American antarctic expedition.

Mr. Wellman said $150,000 would be sufficient for such an expedition, and that in his own opinion it should co-operate with the parties which are to be sent from England and Germany, though remaining under American control.

Mr. Wellman showed maps of his discoveries in Franz Josef Land, and declared that not much geographic work beyond the discovery of the north pole itself remained to be done in the arctic regions, while in the antarctics there was a vast unknown continent to be explored.

PRISON FOR FAITH CURISTS.

Those in Americus, Who Refused to be Vaccinated, Must Go to Jail.

AMERICUS, Ga., Nov. 17.—The cases of the Christian Scientists who refused to be vaccinated were settled to-day, so far as the Mayor's court can settle them, by the sentencing of E. J. McMath to imprisonment at the City Hall for thirty days and a fine of $15.

Five women of the congregation were sentenced to fifteen days' confinement at some place to be designated by the Chief of Police, and to pay a fine of $3 each. The same sentences of fine and imprisonment will be assessed against such other members of the congregation as may refuse to obey the vaccination ordinance.

Mr. McMath is a leading merchant of Americus, and the women involved belong to the best families in the city.

Counsel has been employed to represent the Christian Scientists, and certioraries will be taken to the Superior Court, and if necessary the cases will be carried to the Supreme Court.

SUPERINTENDENT TROY DEAD.

Well-Known Officer of Railway Mail Service Expires at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Lewis Lucas Troy, Superintendent of the United States Railway Mail Service in Chicago, died at 8:10 o'clock to-night at his home in this city of neuralgia of the heart. He had been in illhealth for nearly a year, but attended to his work until a week ago. His death had been expected for twenty-four hours before he breathed his last. This evening he began to sink rapidly, and was unconscious when he expired. His wife and two sons were at his bedside.

Mr. Troy had been in the Railway Mail Service continually for more than thirty years. Beginning as a blacksmith's apprentice, he made his way in life unaided, and at his death he was considered by the Post Office Department in Washington one of the most efficient members of the service. He was well known to all officials connected with the Railway Mail Service throughout the United States.

CRUSADERS GIVE NO PICTURES.

Endeavorers in Mount Vernon Disappoint a Large Audience.

The First Baptist Church of Mount Vernon was filled to the doors last night with an audience that expected to witness a startling exposure regarding the morals of the town. The occasion was the last session of the Westchester County Society of Christian Endeavor, and the special attraction, it was understood, would be pictures cast on a screen of citizens of the town doing things on Sunday of which the Endeavorers disapproved. A report had leaked out that members of the society in their crusade against saloons and other resorts had used the camera freely.

The President of the Mount Vernon local union, Mark M. Stiles, was to deliver a lecture on "Excise Violations in Mount Vernon," and the pictures, it was understood, were to illustrate the lecture. Mayor Fiske, the Police Commissioners, and the entire police force were invited to be on hand. They were all there except Mayor Fiske.

There were mingled signs of disappointment and relief last night when Mr. Stiles announced that the Endeavorers had taken no pictures but that detectives had secured evidence, pictorial and otherwise, against various resorts. The evidence was to be used in obtaining warrants.

The lecturer went on to charge that the police of Mount Vernon were unable to suppress the vice that was, he alleged, fairly inundating Mount Vernon. Pastors of the various Mount Vernon churches were on the platform with Mr. Stiles, and each in a short talk indorsed the Endeavorers' crusade.

For the Schley Home Fund.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—At a meeting to-night of the Schley Home Fund Committee of 100 plans were adopted which when put into operation will give friends of the Admiral an opportunity to contribute to the fund. A number of subscriptions were made and several others announced, including one of $250 by Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore. Col. James G. Barrett was appointed Chairman of an Executive Committee to have charge of the matter. As soon as practicable a committee of twenty-five persons in each State will be named to receive subscriptions, and in addition the newspapers will be asked to assist in the work.

Municipal League Adjourns.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 17.—The National Municipal League adjourned this evening after adopting the model charter, submitted by the Committee on Municipal Reform. During the afternoon the discussion of the various phases of the charter was continued, Prof. L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania, A. L. Crosby of Cleveland, Prof. C. W. Tooke of the University of Illinois, and Walter S. Allen of Boston taking an active part therein.

Silverware

IN Sterling Silver and Gold and Silver Plate

Meriden Company 208 Fifth Ave.
Silversmiths Madison Square
International Silver Co. Successor 1128-30 Broadway

TO DISCIPLINE TAMMANY

Senator Platt Admits Legislative Attack Will Be Made.

ON MR. WOODRUFF'S CANDIDACY

Mr. Platt Says He Has Shown Himself a Diplomatist in Politics—Chairmanship for Fallows.

The Republicans, as has been intimated, purpose utilizing their large majority in the incoming Legislature in curtailing the powers of Tammany Hall. Senator Thomas C. Platt admitted as much at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and incidentally the Senator expressed the opinion that Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff would make a good running mate with William McKinley on the Presidential ticket next year.

It is the intention of the Republican machine, it is stated, to have the Cities Committees in the two houses of the Legislature promptly draft and put to a passage such measures as will reduce the Mayoralty term in New York to two years, and abolish the Municipal Council. Other amendments to the city charter are probable, but they have not been formulated because the organization, it is said, is not certain of some of the members of the Senate.

The presence in the city yesterday of George W. Aldridge, ex-Superintendent of Public Works, who, it is alleged, controls the two Senators from Monroe County; of Senator Wilcox of Cayuga, and Senator Coggeshall of Oneida is construed by politicians to indicate that efforts are being made to bring them into line so that a State Constabulary bill can be passed. Senator Platt declined to discuss that phase of the political outlook, and remarked, "I am not ready to talk about that."

Senator Platt warmly eulogized Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who, he said, had shown himself "a diplomatist in politics." He deemed it indelicate on account of the illness of Mr. Hobart to talk freely of Mr. Woodruff as a Vice Presidential candidate, but he said: "There seems to be much favorable sentiment for Mr. Woodruff, and a great many Republicans are declaring for him if the right time comes."

While no choice has been made, Senator Platt admitted that there was a strong probability that Assemblyman E. H. Fallows would be selected as Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities. Mr. Fallows comes from Abraham Gruber's district, and as Mr. Gruber has not been particularly obedient to the organization of late, according to report, there are those politicians who do not hesitate to say that the selection of Mr. Fallows is intended to draw him away from Gruber. Messrs. Merton E. Lewis of Monroe and William McEwen of Albany deny that they have any desire for the Chairmanship.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee remarked to a TIMES reporter last night:

"No programme has yet been arranged with relation to legislative Chairmanships or proposed legislation. So far as I know, no pledges have been given by Senators Coggeshall, Wilcox, and others. There is plenty of time yet."

Senators Coggeshall and Wilcox and ex-Superintendent Aldridge declined to talk.

Gov. Roosevelt is expected in the city on Tuesday. All the prominent organization Republicans in town declare that he has not committed himself with regard to a State Constabulary bill. The general belief is that the Governor is opposed to a measure of that character.

MR. SULZER'S LEADERSHIP.

Bases His Hopes in Congress on His Fight for Bryan When Tammany Was Apathetic.

The determination of the Democratic members of the Congressional delegation to support Congressman William Sulzer in the contest for the minority leadership in the House, was a topic of general conversation in political circles yesterday.

Mr. Sulzer's ambition to lead the Democratic forces on the floor of the House is of no recent growth, but he was unfortunate two years ago in being eclipsed by Mr. Bailey of Texas, whose claims on the party were deemed more worthy of recognition on account of the great majority which Texas yielded for Bryan. Since then Mr. Sulzer has, it is said, patiently awaited the time when he could go before Congress with a full Democratic delegation from the Greater New York insisting on his choice, and the results of last year's election have made this possible.

It is considered by Mr. Sulzer's friends that the odds are against him, as Mr. Richardson of Tennessee is already in the field with an ample following of Southern and Western Democrats. There are 162 Democrats in the House, a majority being necessary to a choice for leader.

Mr. Sulzer, however, relies for success on the fact that he was for Bryan heart and soul, while Richard Croker and Tammany Hall were at least apathetic in support of the silver candidate, and he believes that sympathy with him for his temerity in fighting against his local leader on a matter of principle will be productive of a fair share of votes in the caucus.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB'S PRESIDENT.

Announcement that John W. Keller Will Be Chosen.

It was announced last night on the authority of one of the members of the Board of Governors of the Democratic Club, that John W. Keller, President of Public Charities, would be chosen to succeed Perry Belmont as President of the club. Under the rules, the President is ineligible to succeed himself, and Mr. Keller's selection, it was announced, had been determined upon as an expression of the esteem in which his work in behalf of the club is held by the members.

It was said last night that Mr. Belmont would be placed upon the Board of Governors. The election will take place next month.

Slater to Demand a Recount.

Alfred R. Page, counsel for Samuel S. Slater, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Thirty-first District, yesterday filed with the Board of County Canvassers a notice of his intention to demand a recount before the Supreme Court. The returns from the district will be canvassed this morning.

THREE TIMES HELD FOR TRIAL.

Case of a Cincinnati Man Twice Ended with a Disagreement.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The jury in the case of O. J. Bailey, manager of the American Patent Agency, in this city, disagreed to-night and were discharged. Bailey was on trial in the United States Court at the last term on the charge of using the mails for defrauding purposes, and the jury then disagreed.

Bailey was held to-night under bond for his third trial in February next. His offices occupy a whole building of six stories here, and the case has attracted much attention, as the Patent Office at Washington is reported to be interested in the prosecution.

Reception to Commander Shaw.

Lafayette Post, G. A. R., gave a reception last night at its headquarters in the Masonic Temple to the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Albert D. Shaw, and Joseph W. Kay, Department Commander of New York. There were many distinguished guests present from out of town. Speeches were made by Commander Shaw, President Low of Columbia University, Gen. Daniel Sickles, and Department Commander Kay.

Senator Jones Makes a Denial.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 17.—Chairman James K. Jones of the Democratic National Committee denies the statement in a Washington dispatch that he has settled either upon Jan. 8 or Feb. 11 as the time for the National Committee meeting. He says he has no idea yet as to when the meeting will be called, and does not know whether the custom of meeting Feb. 22 will be departed from.

Col. Gardiner's Defense Ready.

District Attorney Gardiner said late yesterday afternoon that his reply to the City Club's charges would be completed later in the evening, and that he would forward it to Gov. Roosevelt this morning.

Jungle Studies
OF ANIMALS
BY
Arthur Wardle.
AT
Arthur Tooth & Sons,
299 Fifth Ave., Cor. 31st St.

A DOCTOR ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Medical Director Barber of the Preferred Accident Association Will Not Explain His Act.

Dr. Barber, medical director of the Preferred Accident Association, at 290 Broadway, attempted to commit suicide shortly after noon yesterday by taking a large quantity of morphine at the Susquehanna Hotel, Warren and West Streets. His life was saved by Dr. Sherrill of the Hudson Street Hospital, who answered a call for an ambulance, and after using a stomach pump hurried the would-be suicide to the hospital, where he recovered sufficiently to be sent to the Centre Street Court and arraigned before Magistrate Mayo, who committed him to the Tombs for further examination to-day.

On the hospital records he is registered as R. W. Williams, blacksmith, forty-eight years old, of Orange, N. J. At the Tombs he is entered as Peter W. Williams. But he was recognized by Magistrate Mayo, who had seen him at 290 Broadway. He had also signed himself "Dr. Barber" in a note to Thomas O'Keeffe, at his own office address.

About noon the doctor entered a drug store at the corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets and bought thirty grains of morphine. He paid for it, and then, taking a piece of paper, wrote the note to Mr. O'Keeffe, which he requested the cashier of the store to forward at once. He then went out and repaired to the Susquehanna Hotel, where he rented a room. Meanwhile the drug store cashier, whose name is Smith, and whose suspicions had been aroused by his customer's actions, had read the note, which had not been sealed. It was as follows:

Dear Tom: Come to the Northwestern Hotel near Warren Street. You may be too late. If you are take the papers out of my inside pocket. They will explain. I am not as black as painted.
DR. BARBER.

Smith realized that something was wrong, and running out found Policeman Kelly of the Leonard Street Station, to whom he recounted what had occurred. Kelly hurried to Warren Street and located the doctor. The door of the room Dr. Barber had entered a few minutes before was forced open, and he was found unconscious on the bed. Not any of the morphine was found, and it is supposed that he swallowed the whole quantity he had purchased. An ambulance call was promptly sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, and the doctor's life was saved.

When Magistrate Mayo recognized him, the prisoner admitted that he was Dr. Barber, but would not give his Christian name or vouchsafe any explanation. To the questions put to him he would only answer: "It is all a mistake."

Mr. O'Keeffe was sent for, but he did not appear, nor could he be found last night.

FATHER KILLS HIS CHILDREN.

Shoots Four of Them and Then Himself After Previous Attempt to Murder Them with Laudanum.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Carrying out a plot he had apparently planned with deliberation, Cornelius Corcoran to-day shot four of his children, killing two of them, and then ended his own life. The tragedy occurred at his home, 5,401 Dearborn Street. The dead are Cornelius Corcoran, forty-nine years old; Margaret Corcoran, five years old, died at Mercy Hospital; John Corcoran, seven years old, died at the same hospital. The wounded are Kate Corcoran, fourteen years old, who may die. If she recovers she will lose her left eye; Lizzie Corcoran, three years old, who may die.

The police are convinced the man was insane. Corcoran had lived with his seven children in a flat building for a month past. To all outward appearances he was a kind and considerate parent. For some days he had plotted for the death of his children, and he nearly accomplished his purpose Tuesday night. Hearing the children cough he arose, and in the dark administered laudanum to five of them, Clifford, Timothy, John, Margaret, and Lizzie. The first two were removed to the Mercy Hospital, where Timothy died the next day. Corcoran exhibited such profound grief over the affair that the police and the Coroner thought the giving of laudanum was a mistake.

Balked in his purpose to end the lives of the young ones, Corcoran, it is thought, made deliberate plans for his act of to-day. About 10 o'clock the grandmother of the children, Mrs. Margaret Wrenn, accompanied by her niece, Mrs. Mamie Corbett, called at the Corcoran home. Corcoran asked them to wait a minute, and when the women opened the door and stepped into the hallway, three shots were heard, followed by a succession of screams. Word was sent to the Fiftieth Street and Hyde Park Police Stations. Lieut. Clancy, Sergt. Ryan, and other officers, when they arrived, found three bodies on the floor, while that of the baby, Lizzie, reclined on a pillow. A revolver lay near Corcoran's right hand. Three chambers were empty.

Evidences of Corcoran's intention to kill his children were seen in the house. In one room empty whisky and wine bottles showed he had given the children liberally of the liquor and stupefied them. Corcoran was injured about three years ago in a collision with a cable car while driving a mail wagon. His leg was broken, and his brain was affected, it is said. Six months ago Corcoran's wife, the daughter of Mrs. Wrenn, became insane, and since that time she has been an inmate of an asylum at Kankakee.

The only child to escape injury was Marion, sixteen years old, who is at the hospital nursing her brother, Clifford.

Georgia Negroes Urged to Resist.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 17.—Bishop H. Turner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in an address this morning to the Georgia Conference, urged every possible opposition by Georgia negroes to the Hardwick bill to limit the suffrage, now before the Legislature. The Bishop denounced the Supreme Court of the United States for taking away the negroes' civil rights, but excepted Justice Harlan, who was the negroes' friend. He said the negroes had no army, but that the God of the Nations was on their side.

Consul at Dusseldorf Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The President has appointed H. W. Hart of Alliance, Ohio, to be United States Consul at Düsseldorf, Germany, to succeed G. F. Pettit, deceased. Mr. Hart is a young lawyer, and his appointment is credited to the personal interest in him entertained by the President.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

If time proves a medicine—it's good. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been on the market half a century. That proves its worth. It is a sure cure for Constipation Dyspepsia and Liver and Kidney Troubles.

BANK ROBBERY IN MISSOURI.

Thieves Get Between $3,000 and $4,000 by Blowing Open a Safe.

JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 17.—Robbers blew open the safe of the Bank of Carl Junction, ten miles north of here, after midnight, and secured between $3,000 and $4,000 in cash. The robbers numbered four and were well armed. A crowd of men pursued them a short distance out of town, but soon returned without having gotten near enough to exchange shots.

R. T. WILSON'S ROMEO LOST.

Police Send a General Alarm for the Tailless Dog.

R. T. Wilson, the millionaire banker, of 511 Fifth Avenue, Cornelius Vanderbilt's father-in-law, called at the East Fifty-first Street Police Station last night and asked that a general alarm be sent out for his dog, Romeo.

He was described as a jet-black Holland Dutch without a tail of any sort. The dog was missed at 6 o'clock. The neighborhood was thoroughly searched and the servants closely questioned, but without result.

Romeo bore his own and his master's name and address on a silver collar. The police did as requested and sent out an alarm. They say Mr. Wilson will probably not get his dog.

Sons of the Revolution Year Book.

The annual Year Book of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York has just been issued. There are nearly 700 pages in the volume, which contains the various rosters of the society's members and their ancestors, besides many handsome engravings. The frontispiece is a copy of Talmadge's Washington, and among the other illustrations are pictures of the old City Hall in New York and several scenes in Washington's home at Mount Vernon.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Admiral Rodgers, United States Navy; Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy; N. K. Baylor, London.

CAMBRIDGE—N. H. Swayne, Chairman of the Ohio State Republican Committee.

EMPIRE—Dr. Albert Smith, ex-Secretary of State of the deposed Government of Venezuela.

FIFTH AVENUE—Frank M. Baker, Railway Commissioner, Owego.

GRAND—John B. Roach, Chester, Penn.

HOLLAND—Dr. Robert Fillingen, Vienna.

IMPERIAL—A. Malloch, Glasgow.

PLAZA—Euston A. Salaman, London.

PARK AVENUE—Judge James K. Averill, Averill Park, N. Y.

WALDORF—J. M. Balmaceda, Chilean Legation, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Benson, carpets and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Allman & Putnam, Massillon, Ohio; J. C. Putman, cloaks and carpets; Sinclair House.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. A. Hawes, laces and white goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cincinnati Woolen Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Grevor, woolens; Hotel Cadillac.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; S. Eisenberg, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. Carter, upholstery goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Euwers, J. N., & Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; J. N. Ewer, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Rivers.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Holland, dress goods; E. E. Hanna, woolens; 104 Worth Street.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. P. Webster, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Horne, Joseph & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. E. Greene, rugs; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Harris, McWhirter & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Harris, dry goods and notions; E. D. Harris, furnishing goods; 370 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Hills, C. H., Company, Hartford, Conn.; S. C. Hills, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Eccleston, bicycles; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, laces, embroideries, gloves, and parasols; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hirsch Brothers, Keokuk, Iowa; M. Hirsch, clothing; A. Hirsch, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Lesher, J. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. A. Lesher, tailors' trimmings; Hotel Cadillac.

Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; T. K. Stanley, rugs and upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Stuart House.

Powers Dry Goods Company, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Warren, knit goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, millinery, laces, and ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Starbuck, E. D., & Co., Saratoga, N. Y.; E. D. Starbuck, notions and furnishing goods; Sturtevant House.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, cloaks, suits, millinery, and ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Siegel, F., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. Siegel, cloaks; Hotel Savoy.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss D. Blum, underwear; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Valentine & Newcomb, Huntington, West Va.; W. H. Newcomb, Jr., millinery and cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Warren, Neely & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. S. Warren, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Carleton, domestics; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Wile Brothers & Well, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Well, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:10 A. M.—2,130 Third Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

12:15 P. M.—133 East Fifteenth Street; Mrs. H. Mansfield; damage, $200.

1:50 P. M.—230 Rivington Street; Solomon Rothup; damage, $600.

2:30 P. M.—190 East Third Street; Herman Rosenfeld; damage, $50.

5:45 P. M.—230 Clinton Street; Joseph Themblin; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and College Avenue; the city; damage slight.

6 P. M.—112, 114, 116, and 118 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; H. C. Miner and others; damage, $5,000.

7 P. M.—77 Chrystie Street; Max Rosenthal; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—A fire at Magnolia, Ark., destroyed about twenty business structures and small buildings, making a clean sweep of the entire square to Madison Street on West Main Street. The Methodist Episcopal Church

A CRUSH AT THE GARDEN

The Biggest Crowds of the Week Present at the Horse Show.

TWO MINUTES OF EXCITEMENT

An Accident in the Ring and Blows Struck by a Spectator—Last Appearance of Society.

It was the general belief that high-water mark had been reached in attendance at the Horse Show on Thursday. That proved a mistake, however, for there was a greater crowd at all three exhibitions yesterday. The crush on the promenade last night was greater than on any other in the history of the Horse Show, with the single exception of that evening when the Duke of Marlborough and his bride were visitors, shortly after their marriage. At 9 o'clock the promenade was so gorged that it was almost impossible to make progress either with or against the tide that slowly circled about the sanbark ring and inspected the occuparts of the boxes and their good clothes. The arena seats were all filled and the two upper galleries were packed with people more interested in the show of horses than in the display of costumes. The jam lasted until the last class—that for high jumpers—had been passed upon, though most of the boxes were vacated before the awards in this class were made.

Early in the evening the people had a couple of incidents that served to amuse and excite them. One of the first to answer the call for the class for hansom cabs was William Fitzgerald of 210 West Sixty-fourth Street, who drove a cab belonging to Patrick Egan of 205 West Sixty-fourth Street. The horse that drew the cab, called Wonder, acted when he came into the ring as if he didn't like the way he was harnessed. The shafts of the cab seemed to be working like derricks to pull him off his feet. As the horse tried to make the turn at the Madison Avenue end of the ring he showed his resentment by bolting and running away. The turn that Fitzgerald attempted at the Fourth Avenue end, in order to prevent a smash-up, was too sharply made, and horse and cab turned over, Fitzgerald being thrown violently against the fence. He was picked up in an insensible condition by a couple of ring attendants and carried to a retiring room, where it was found that his injuries were not serious, though there was noise enough when Fitzgerald struck the fence to warrant the story that quickly spread through the Garden that the man had broken every bone in his body.

Just after this accident there was a "scrapping match" at the ringside near where the accident occurred. A woman who was particularly insistent on getting next the rail, so as to see what was going on, twice knocked off the hat of John Malone of 121 West Seventeenth Street. Mr. Malone good naturedly protested against that sort of thing. He was told by the woman's escort to "Mind your own business." Mr. Malone intimated that he was doing just that, and no more. Biff! bang! there came a couple of blows from the fist of the woman's escort on Mr. Malone's right eye. But before Malone could return the compliment Policeman Andrew O'Neill had seized the pugilist, separated him from the woman, and hustled him out into the street. The incident was then closed, at least so far as the persons in the Garden who saw it were concerned. The woman followed her escort to the street.

FOUR-IN-HANDS IN COMPETITION.

The spectacular feature of the show, and one that probably attracted more attention from the crowds than any other since the week began, came on just before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was the competition in the four-in-hand class for the best road team, there being no restrictions in the conditions. "Fatty" Bates scored a hit and won the first prize. Bates, who rolls all over his seat when he tries to drive such a team around the sharp turn, was in gorgeous array, in a coat and hat modified from the style that the coachmen used in those years when Tony Weller and his sort flourished. To a cross-matched pair of showy leaders and a pair of very substantial bay wheelers he had hitched a black mail coach, with canary body and running gear. There was a guard in flaring red and blowing a highly polished horn, and a postboy on a dappled cock horse The appointments were perfect, and the team worked in harness as such a team ought to work, and were properly hitched, which was not the case with some of the other teams.

John S. Bratton, another dealer, who was later to enter into a competition with Bates in speed of changing teams, had a coat of even more ancient style, with skirts long enough for an old-fashioned crinoline. His hat was a squatty chimney-pot of the same tan color as his coat. His guard, too, was in bright red, he had a cock-horse, and his team, hitched to a black mail coach, with a bright yellow body and running year, was made up of a cross-matched pair of leaders and bay wheelers. He drove more carefully than has been his wont in the ring and was less reckless in turning the corners than he used to be.

Albert C. Bostwick, a young but very expert and clever whip, was in correct coaching uniform on the box of his coach, a dark green affair with red gear. He had a guard in glaring red with gold trimmings, but the guard had no horn. Mr. Bostwick also had a pair of cross-matched leaders and bay wheelers. He was by all odds the cleverest and most skillful driver in the ring, and his salute to the judges with his whip was the perfection of coaching etiquette.

"Dick" Carman drove his black coach with red gear, drawn by a pair of gray leaders and bay wheel horses. His driving was watched carefully in comparison with that of Mr. Bostwick, as it was whispered about that the latter would give Carman a hard rub. Of course Carman drove well—he always does—but in the niceties of the game he was out-pointed by his younger competitor, who drove as cleverly as ever did T. Suffern Tailer, and the latter had no equal in recent years in tooling a coach until Mr. Bostwick loomed up.

George F. Gilman had the same team he did in the competition for park drags, and hitched the same way. But for the hornbasket that had been added to it, it was the same turn-out. It was a park drag instead of a road coach, for the "lazy-backs" were down—something that violates road-coaching ethics and should never be on coaches designed for public use, as these are supposed to be.

A RECORD IN CHANGING HORSES.

After a fine exhibition of driving that delighted the crowd the blue ribbon was given to Mr. Bates, the second prize to Mr. Bostwick, third to Mr. Gilman—the judges evidently having overlooked the important "lazy-backs"—and Mr. Carman got the fourth prize. The award to Bates set his crowd of "wheelers," down at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden, to screeching like a lot of howling dervishes.

After this decision Bates and Bratton had a competition, the object of which was to see whose hostlers could change the teams hitched to their respective coaches for other fresh teams in the shortest possible time. The coaches were on opposite sides of the ring, and at the word from the judges the changing began. Bates's quartet of helpers worked as smoothly as so much machinery, and had the four fresh horses substituted for the four originally hitched to the coach in forty-two seconds, which is a record for that sort of work—and Bates was driving around the ring before the Bratton team were hitched. Then Bates had his cock-horse hitched in front of the team of four and drove off triumphantly.

The Bratton team got tangled all up. One leader fell, a wheel horse refused to take its proper place, and there was a general mix-up when at the end of two minutes Bratton tried to drive away with the traces of his leaders crossed. It took another minute to straighten this out. Altogether the exhibition was, however, a feature worth fostering for future shows.

Friday evening, as far as society is concerned, was the last evening of the Horse Show. To-day the hunt at Meadow Brook, golf in all the countryside, and the football game at Cambridge will all draw the social element away. There was but little in the way of novelty in the passing show at the Garden yesterday. There were not so many odd costumes as on Thursday, and the woman who was there in the blue décolete ball gown did not reappear. There was a little variation in the society crowd and a shuffling again of people in the different boxes, but there were also many strange faces, and in the afternoon several of the most prominent boxes, such as that of the Gerrys and the one leased by the Tuxedo set, were empty.

Among the new faces seen was that of Mrs. Albert Stevens, who wore a plain black tailor-made gown. Miss McAllister was in the Crocker box and Mrs. Widener and Mrs. Carter in the same frocks they have worn on several occasions, were accompanied by Frederick Gebhard. Mrs. John R. Drexel wore an ox-blood wrap and walked around with Miss Emmet. Mrs. Willie Jay was in black and mauve, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in black, with a hat of black, trimmed with red, was with Harry Lehr

CROWD LOOKED FOR DEWEY.

In the evening the populace stared at the occupants of the boxes as on the other nights. There was the same lavish display of spangles and steel and silver trimmings, but many of the women looked tired and there was little effort to show new gowns.

The boxholders arrived very late. A rumor that Admiral and Mrs. Dewey would be at the Garden caused momentary excitement in the crowd. Several of the more notable boxes were again empty, and the number of smooth-faced men with their sweethearts walking about, and apparently knowing every one by name, suggested that more than one family had allowed the servants to go for the evening.

The dance which was given by Mrs. John R. Drexel at the Waldorf later did not deter Mrs. Drexel or her guests from attending the show. Their gowns were elaborate and suggested the evening toilette, except that they were high-necked. Mrs. Drexel wore a gown of rare old lace over white satin, and around her neck there were ten strands of pearls caught by large diamond clasps. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., was in black, with a dog collar of diamonds.

Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, who made her first appearance at the show, wore a gown of white satin over which there was black net heavily jetted. Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart had a wonderful pink frock appliqued. Mrs. Ladenburg was in a black net and jet gown and wore many diamonds.

Mrs. T. Suffern Taller again wore a black jetted gown and a huge bunch of violets. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who sat in the box with Mrs. Gebhard and Mrs. Widener, wore a blue appliqué gown with sable.

In other parts of the Garden were Mrs. Henry Clews in dark mauve and Mrs. De Koven, Mrs. William Jay in black jet with a cherry velvet hat, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence in black, and Mrs Jules Bache in an appliqué gown of white over the faintest pink, a black hat, and wonderful sables.

Others present were Mrs George J. Gould, Mrs. Howard Gould, Mrs. Louis Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Marquise Talleyrand-Perigord who was with Senator Chauncey M. Depew; Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Boissevain, Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Dr. Hutchinson and Miss Adams of Hempstead, Mrs. Oliver Bird, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary, Mrs. Edmond Baylies, who was with the Wetmores; Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith, Mrs. Gallatin, Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Miss Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor.

Here's a Storeful

of the very choicest productions in Winter fabrics; prime favorites in the woolen world; with here a gleam of color; there a touch of dainty style; each design a revelation in beauty and quality—yet reasonable.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St

FEATURES OF THE RING SHOW.

Dare Devil the Champion Trotting Stallion—Women Riders Give a Fine Exhibition.

A programme such as yesterday's would have been considered a few years ago the best of the Horse Show, for all sorts and sizes and ages of hackneys were shown. These took up the best part of the morning's programme, and excited little interest. The attendance while the hackneys were in the ring was light, and the majority of the visitors amused themselves looking through the stables.

There was considerable excitement in the show ring in the novice class for harness horses, with which the afternoon session opened. Samuel Hexter drove his entry Wheeler, to a black gig, and after the horse had made a couple of circuits of the ring he became frightened and bolted. He ran across the ring and when just in front of the judges' stand he reared and fell over on his side. There was an entanglement of horse, broken gig, harness, and driver for a moment, but half a dozen attendants got to the horse in time to hold him down before he could do further damage. He was sent out of the ring when released from the harness.

Whenever a trotting class shows in the ring there is always a lot of attention paid to what is going on, for the visitors probably know more of the American light harness horse than they do of any other. So when Class 2, for all trotting stallions that had taken a first prize in any of the association's shows, was called, much interest was manifested until it was seen that the element of competition was lacking. Dare Devil, 2:09½, the pride of the Hamlin stable at Village Farm, was driven into the ring, and then the spectators waited for Advertiser, Gen. Tracy's stallion, and H. N. Bain's Robins, both of which were eligible, to make their appearances. But the owners of both concluded that it would be useless to show against the fleet stallion from Buffalo, and refused to send out their horses. So Dare Devil, who on the opening day of the show was ill and thought to be dying of pneumonia, was crowned champion stallion, and for a ten-minute exhibition his owner pocketed the $500 that went with the championship.

A feature of the afternoon session that was interesting, in particular to the women present, was the exhibit in Class 72, which was for ladies' saddle horses, to be ridden by women. There were fifteen candidates for honors in the ring, and not a step that one of them made, or a motion of their riders, escaped the sharp feminine eyes in the arena, and in the boxes and the seats behind them. It was one of the few opportunities the women at the show had to criticise their own sex in the show ring, and they made the best of the opportunity.

"Why does she ride so far forward?" "If I had her style I would engage a professional," and remarks of a similar nature were heard, but for all of the criticism that was hurled at them the riders made an excellent showing. Some of the women in the saddle know more about horses than their brothers or husbands, and they showed in that class how well they had mastered equestrianism. First prize was won by Lady Smith, the entry of William A. McGibbon. She was ridden in splendid style by Miss Belle Beach, the professional, who showed every good point the mare possessed.

Mrs. A. M. Blaisdell rode Mrs. Potter's Ruby, a pretty chestnut with a gentle, easy gait, that won for her the admiration of all. Mrs. John Gerken was highly commended with her entry Alvt. Miss Belle Hunt, Mrs. Gledding of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Thompson, Miss Newbold, Mrs. John Rose of Philadelphia, and Miss Marian Holloway were among the women who rode in this class.

In other parts of the Garden were Mrs. Henry Clews in dark mauve and Mrs. De Koven, Mrs. William Jay in black jet with a cherry velvet hat, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence in black, and Mrs Jules Bache in an appliqué gown of white over the faintest pink, a black hat, and wonderful sables.

Others present were Mrs George J. Gould, Mrs. Howard Gould, Mrs. Louis Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Marquise Talleyrand-Perigord who was with Senator Chauncey M. Depew; Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Boissevain, Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Dr. Hutchinson and Miss Adams of Hempstead, Mrs. Oliver Bird, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary, Mrs. Edmond Baylies, who was with the Wetmores; Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith, Mrs. Gallatin, Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Miss Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor.

The Programme for To-day.

10 A. M.—Judging eight ponies in harness, Class 63.

10:20 A. M.—Judging nine pairs of harness horses, (dealers,) Class 41.

10:40 A. M.—Judging seven Shetland stallions, Class 86.

11 A. M.—Judging seven pairs of ponies in harness, Class 64.

11:20 A. M.—Judging four pairs of ponies in harness, Class 66.

11:35 A. M.—Judging three polo ponies, Class 80, and five polo ponies, Class 81.

12 M.—Judging fourteen roadsters for novice class, Class 113.

12:45 P. M.—Judging ten street-cleaning horses and carts, Class 106.

2 P. M.—Parade of prize winners.

2:20 P. M.—Judging two horses suitable for cavalry, Class 105, and eleven horses suitable for carriages or officers' mounts, Class 104.

3 P. M.—Judging twelve roadsters and road rigs, Class 15.

3:40 P. M.—Judging saddle horses, (first prize winners,) not exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 74.

3:55 P. M.—Judging saddle horses, (first prize winners,) exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 75.

4:10 P. M.—Judging single roadsters for the championship, Class 17.

4:25 P. M.—Judging fifty-seven harness horses, Class 37.

5:10 P. M.—Judging pairs of roadsters for the championship, Class 18.

5:20 P. M.—Judging eight green hunters for the championship, Class 94.

8:30 P. M.—Judging twenty-one harness horses, (dealers,) Class 42.

9 P. M.—Judging single harness horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 49.

9:15 P. M.—Judging single harness horses, exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 50.

9:30 P. M.—Judging pairs of harness horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 51.

9:45 P. M.—Judging pairs of harness horses, exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 52.

10 P. M.—Judging hunters and jumpers for the heavy, medium, and lightweight championships, Class 102.

Brooklyn Tabernacle Land Sold.

Part of the site of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, at Clinton and Greene Avenues, which was destroyed by fire May 13, 1894, has been purchased by Henry B. Moore of 861 St. Mark's Avenue, from Daniel P. Morse, who represents the holders of the mortgages on the property. It is Mr. Moore's intention to erect dwelling houses on the plot, which measures 145 by 100.3 feet.

China Trade Shippers Protest.

At the regular meeting of the Dock Board yesterday a delegation of shippers in the East India and China trade protested against the contemplated removal of the dumping pier from Pier 41 North River to the foot of Clinton Street, which is in the heart of the India and China trade warehouse district. The delegation represented property worth $10,000,000. The board asked the delegation to go before the Board of Aldermen and have the Dock Board instructed in the matter.

AWARDS OF HORSE SHOW JUDGES.

Distribution of the Ribbons in the Classes Shown Yesterday.

The following awards were made yesterday by the Horse Show judges:

CLASS 26.—For hackney stallions, yearlings; height not to be considered; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $125, won by Eben D. Jordan's Diplomatist, ch. s., by His Majesty-Gaston Birthday; second prize, $60, won by Frederick C. Stevens's Fandango II., ch. s., by Fandango-Pony third prize, $30, won by F. G. Bourne's Tomahawk, b. s., by Enthorpe Performer-Kitty Glen; highly commended, A. J. Cassatt's Major, ch. s., by Cadet-Madge, by Wildfire

CLASS 22.—For hackney stallions, three years old or over, 15.2 hands and over; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $200, won by Frederick C. Stevens's Fandango, ch. s., 15.2¼ hands, 9 years, by Lord Rattler-Polly; second prize, $100, won by Graham Brothers's Lord Rosebery, ch. s., 15.3 hands, 14 years, by Lord Derby-roan mare by Denmark; third prize, $50, won by Frederick C. Stevens's Langton Performer II., ch. s., 15.3½ hands, 4 years, by Langton Performer-Gaston's Lady Emilie.

CLASS 20.—Champion prize, open to hackney mares winning first prizes in Classes 27, 28, and 29, and all mares taking first prizes in their classes must compete for the championship; a silver cup added to the prize by the American Hackney Horse Society; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $200, won by Eben D. Jordan's Laodamia, rn. m., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, by Contest-Gay Lass; reserve ribbon to Frederick C. Stevens's Lady Sutton, b. m., 15.2¼ hands, 5 years, by Chocolate, Jr.-Garton Duchess of Connaught.

CLASS 21.—For hackney stallions, four years old or over, to be shown with four of their get, the latter not to be over three years old; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $250, won by Frederick C. Stevens's Fandango, ch. s., 15.2¼ hands, 9 years, by Lord Rattler-Polly, with get Victoria I., Victoria II., Victoria III., and Derby Danegelt; second prize, $125, won by F. G. Bourne's Enthorpe Performer, b. s., 15.3½ hands, 10 years, by Matchless of Londesboro-Peg, by Superior, with get Indian Queen, Priscilla, Anawon, and Pocahontas.

CLASS 19.—Challenge Cup for the best hackney stallion in the show. Open to all stallions taking first prizes in Classes 21, 22, 23, 24, and to all stallions having taken a first prize at any of the association's previous shows; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse; the cup must be won by the same horse two years in succession before it becomes the property of the owner of the winner.—First prize, $250, won by Frederick C. Stevens's Fandango, ch. s., 15.2¼ hands, 9 years, by Lord Rattler-Polly; reserve ribbon to F. G. Bourne's Enthorpe Performer, b. s., 15.1½ hands, 10 years, by Matchless of Londesboro-Peg, by Superior.

Class 114.—For stallions, mares, or geldings, trotting or partly trotting, bred for road purposes. Conformation, action, style, color, and good manners to govern; to be shown to runabouts or top wagons; horses having taken first prizes in the driving classes not eligible.—First prize, $100, won by Tichenor & Co.'s Bella Bells, b. m., 15.2 hands, 7 years, by Bow Bells-Fantasma, by Red Wilkes, driven by Mr. Newgass; second prize, $50, won by H. R. Murray's Medio, b. s., 16 hands, 9 years, by Pilot Medium-Lady Epicure, by Epicure; third prize, $25, won by H. N. Bain's Addie Lee II., b. m., 15.2½ hands, by Electioneer-Addie Lee, by Culver's Black Hawk; highly commended, Charles F. Bates's Latitude, b. g., 16 hands, 10 years, by Walsingham-Rasel, by Prince.

CLASS 76.—For ponies other than Shetlands, under saddle, under 12 hands, 3 years old or over; must have good manners; to be shown at a walk, trot, or canter.—First prize, $80, won by Gerkendale Stock Farm's Jeannie, blk. m., 11.2 hands, aged, ridden by Master Hewett; second prize, $40, won by Herman Broesel's Bella, b. m., 11 hands, 6 years, ridden by the owner; third prize, $20, won by W. F. Fotterall's Charley Burgess, jr., b. s., 11.2 hands, 7 years, ridden by Master French; highly commended, T. L. Watt's Lot, 11.2½ hands, 5 years, ridden by Master Stein.

CLASS 107.—Novice class, for horses not under 15.1 hands and not over 15.3 hands; only for horses that have never taken a ribbon at any of the association's previous shows; to be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle—First prize, $150, won by F. G. Bourne's Princess Olga, 15.2 hands, 4 years, driven by Mr. Mair; second prize, $75, won by Arthur M. Hunter's Arden, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, driven by Aurel Batonyi; third prize, $35, won by J. Robinson Beard's Pride, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, driven by the owner; highly commended, Eben D. Jordan's Queen of Action, br. m., 15.1 hands, 5 years, driven by C. H. Wilson.

CLASS 47.—For pairs of carriage horses, to be shown before a brougham; the horses to count 50 per cent., the brougham 25, harness 15, and livery 10 per cent; the horses to have good manners, stand quietly, and back well—First prize, $200, won by Charles F. Bates's Hi, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, and High Tide, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, driven by Mr. Slater; second prize, $100, won by Albert C. Bostwick's Lord Chesterfield, b. g., 15.3 hands, and Lord Beresford, b. g., 15.3 hands, driven by Mr. Muller; third prize, $50, won by Thomas Lawson's Glorious Douglas, b. g., 16.1 hands, 7 years, and Glorious Youth, b. g., 16.1 hands, 7 years, driven by Mr. Kelly; highly commended, Eben D. Jordan's Madge Kendall, br. m., 15.1¼ hands, 5 years, and Queen of Action, br. m., 15.1 hands, 5 years, driven by Mr. Rae.

CLASS 2.—Champion prize, open to all trotting stallions having taken a first prize in any of the association's previous shows, and to the stallions winning first prizes in Classes 3, 4, 5, and 6; to be judged by their pedigrees, individuality, producing, and show ring qualities; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $500, won by the Village Farm's Dare Devil, (2:09½,) blk. s., 15.3½ hands, 6 years, by Mambrino King-Mercedes, by Chimes.

CLASS 59.—For the best four-in-hand road team, four years old or over.—First prize, $200, won by Charles F. Bates's Hi, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, and High Tide, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, driven by the owner.

CLASS 101.—High jump, open to all; bars to be placed at a height of 5 feet for the first trial and raised successively to 5½ feet, 6 feet, 6 feet 3 inches, and 6½ feet; three trials allowed to each horse at the different heights; in the event of two or more horses clearing the maximum height, the judges in making the awards to consider the form in which the horses have taken their jumps.—First prize, $200, won by Mrs. N. K. Hayes's Chappie, b. g., 16 hands 6 years, ridden by Sidney Holloway; second prize, $100, won by George Pepper's The Dude, b. g., 16 hands, aged, ridden by H. Wilson; third prize, $50, won by Hart Brothers's Richmond, rn. g., 16.2½ hands, 9 years, ridden by C. Hart; highly commended, George Pepper's Pearl, b. m., 16 hands, 5 years, ridden by H. Wilson.

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WEBER PIANOS

"The achievements of Albert Weber, Senior, in the realm of tone production, like the violin masterpieces of Cremona, still stand unrivaled."

Inspection Invited. Correspondence Solicited

WAREROOMS:

Fifth Avenue and 16th Street, N. Y.

605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Three interesting games were decided in the Harlem League at the Palace alleys last night. The Phoenix, Central, and Morris Wheelmen teams each won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—Tompson, 218; Eckert, 165; Hunken, 167; Gibson, 182; McDonald, 169. Total, 901.

Central—Ward, 170; Kertge, 176; Kuehn, 193; Seher, 166; Schilling, 187. Total, 892.

SECOND GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 180; McLean, 158; Bolrath, 133; Hamilton, 165; Young, 184. Total, 820.

Central—Ward, 155; Kuertge, 141; Kuehn, 173; Seher, 201; Schilling, 200. Total, 870.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—Thompson, 162; Eckert, 148; Hunken, 166; Gibson, 188; McDonald, 167. Total, 821.

Phoenix—Pearse, 169; McLean, 206; Bolrath, 166; Hamilton, 152; Young, 197. Total, 890.

The Corinthians scored two easy victories in the Columbia League last night. Their score of 976 in the first game is the second best score of the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 194; Baker, 180; Mulford, 221; Holden, 205; Schaeffer, 176. Total, 976.

Boulevard—Graves, 187; Vetter, 143; Muller, 141; Howard, 162; Dunkle, 199. Total, 832.

SECOND GAME.

Boulevard—Graves, 178; Vetter, 150; Muller, 130; Howard, 144; Dunkle, 182. Total, 784.

Empire City—Menning, 136; Welling, 161; Johns, 143; Gilham, 129; Williams, 147. Total, 716.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 218; Baker, 162; Mulford, 155; Holden, 136; Schaeffer, 214. Total, 883.

Empire City—Menning, 147; Welling, 163; Johns, 143; Dilham, 120; Williams, 160. Total, 733.

In the sub-tournament of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League at Carruthers's alleys, on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night, Gilbert Council won two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Burnside—Finster, 171; Nelson, 116; Latimer, 167; Martin, 153; Brokaw, 130. Total, 677.

Brevoort—Spencer, 194; Rozengrave, 87; Williams, 124; Schofield, 172; Nimmo, 142. Total, 719.

SECOND GAME.

Burnside—Finster, 138; Nelson, 116; Latimer, 101; Martin, 134; Brokaw, 131. Total, 620.

Gilbert—Chalmers, 198; Arneberg, 145; Bishop, 173; Lazarovitch, 129; Smith, 158. Total, 803.

THIRD GAME.

Brevoort—Spencer, 130; Rozengrave, 98; Williams, 116; Schofield, 152; Nimmo, 118. Total, 614.

Gilbert—Chalmers, 176; Arneberg, 176; Bishop, 120; Lazarovitch, 148; Smith, 135. Total, 755.

Philadelphos Council continued its winning streak by taking two more games last night in the Royal Arcanum tourney on Trainor's Alleys, Brooklyn. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 192; Medicus, 162; Vandekar, 167; Bierschenk, 172; Jenkins, 164. Total, 857.

Fern Council—Ketchum, 161; Miller, 153; Thomas, 156; Haff, 176; Trimmer, 175. Total, 821.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 158; Medicus, 160; Vandekar, 157; Bierschenk, 191; Jenkins, 137. Total, 803.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 143; Brand, 176; Dodez, 122; Smith, 135; Taylor, 144. Total, 720.

THIRD GAME.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 155; Brand, 154; Dodez, 148; Smith, 132; Taylor, 117. Total, 706.

Fern Council—Ketchum, 137; Miller, 159; Thomas, 159; Haff, 143; Trimmer, 150. Total, 748.

Three lively games were rolled last evening in the North Side League tournament at Pump's alleys, in East One Hundred and Forty-third Street. The Prospect team was in good form in two games, defeating the Columbia and the North New York team by large margins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

North New York—Schroder, 193; Delventhal, 141; Meyer, 186; Kords, 166. Total, 843.

Columbia—Brunssen, 150; Bloch, 188; Grahl, 130; Braur, 156. Total, 624.

SECOND GAME.

Prospect—Beaumont, 139; Spring, 191; Stumpf, 175; Hecht, 164; Korndorfur, 154. Total, 823.

Columbia—Brunssen, 135; Bloch, 149; Grahl, 142; Braur, 120; Fink, 132. Total, 702.

THIRD GAME.

Prospect—Beaumont, 210; Spring, 211; Stumpf, 165; Hecht, 156; Korndorfur, 147. Total, 879.

North New York—Schroder, 189; Luhmann, 116; Meyer, 149; Kords, 149; Krooss, 160. Total, 763.

The Columbia Club had out a good team to compete in the Arcade head pin tournament last night, and rolled the second-best score of the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Columbia—Johansmyer, 94; Schlusing, 105; Koster, 82; Prince, 81; Guillame, 111. Total, 473.

SECOND GAME.

Black Bass No. 1—Mojo 34; Sieling, 42; Dehne, 96; Bassler, 77; Schulze, 102. Total, 351.

THIRD GAME.

Black Bass No. 2—Haimbach, 46; Oehler, 54; Merz, 56; Zimmermann, 31; Mayfuhrt, 59. Total, 246.

The Fidelia Club did good work in the National League at Starr's alleys last night, winning two games. The Harlem Republican Club's team had a disastrous night, losing to the Fidelias and Riverdales. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 158; Kibbel, 209; Koster, 177; Foege, 201; Amann, 177. Total, 922.

Riverdale—Monahan, 154; Golle, 130; Brodbeck, 134; Zolinger, 143; Ebling, 221. Total, 782.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 163; Golle, 193; Broadbeck, 167; Zollinger, 115; Ebling, 202. Total, 840.

Harlem Republican Club—Swartz, 159; Howland, 158; Purdy, 181; Livingston, 99; Safford, 164. Total, 753.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 150; Kibbel, 174; Koster, 146; Foege, 175; Amann, 150. Total, 795.

Harlem Republican Club—Swartz, 151; Howland, 125, Purdy, 137; Livingston, 149; Safford, 187. Total, 749.

In the Royal Arcanum series last night at the Tennis Club alleys, the Our Council first team won two games. The Defendants rolled a poor score against the Citizens in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Our No. 1—Clinch, 180; Schroeder, 160; Cantrell, 150; Ritter, 166; Wilckens, 184. Total, 840.

Defendam—Henrichs, 101; Frank, 136; King, 173; Morton, 125; Warner, 150. Total, 685.

SECOND GAME.

Citizens—Helmers, 123; Klippel, 121; Tonjes, 139; Schweibut, 189; Powles, 134. Total, 706.

Defendam—Warner, 112; Frank, 141; King, 125; Henrich, 113; Renselaer, 81. Total, 575.

THIRD GAME.

Citizens—Helmers, 169; Klippel, 111; Tonjes, 98; Schweibut, 154; Powles, 165. Total, 697.

Our No. 1—Clinch, 193; Schroeder, 170; Cantrell, 144; Ritter, 156; Wilckens 169. Total, 832.

Three good games were rolled in the championship tournament of the Thirteenth Regiment on the regimental alleys in Brooklyn last night. Companies E and D proved the victors in the night's play. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company E—Rush, 142; Squire, 144; Beecher, 149; Capt. Smith, 148; Rowan, 132. Total, 725.

Company A—Goodwin, 103; Dean, 98; Walthers, 143; Van Ness, 106; Hutchinson, 151. Total, 607.

SECOND GAME.

Company D—Newman, 143; Craig, 109; Case, 126; Kelly, 120; Fitz, 111. Total, 909.

Company A—Vickers, 129; Goodwin, 114; Dean, 101; Walthers, 108; Hutchinson, 132. Total, 584.

THIRD GAME.

Company E—Kuck, 121; Squires, 103; Beecher, 128; Capt. Smith, 86; Rowan, 126. Total, 564.

Company D—Newman, 129; Craig, 103; Case, 115; Belshane, 110; Fitz, 131. Total, 893.

Three scores of over 900 were rolled in the American National tournament at the Germania alleys last night. The Orientals made the best average, and won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 211; Oest, 173; Vogel, 189; Rothermel, 184; Gillheus, 177. Total, 934.

Rosedale—Sievers, 204; Bellmer, 153; Mesloh, 158; Kessler, 180; Lehrbach, 184. Total, 879.

SECOND GAME.

Rosedale—A. Sievers, 180; C. Sievers, 199; Mesloh, 193; Kessler, 178; Lehrbach, 223. Total, 973.

Doolittle—Gray, 144; Apman, 147; Wright, 164; Duke, 174; Coffman, 173. Total, 802.

THIRD GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 155; Apman, 151; Wright, 150; Duke, 145; Coffman, 173. Total, 774.

Oriental—Mitchell, 242; Oest, 129; Vogel, 182; Rothermel, 174; Gillhaus, 205. Total, 932.

The five-man team championship tournament of the Twenty-third Regiment was continued last night at the armory, corner of Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. Companies H and B proved the winners in the night's play. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company B—Boe, 148; Onderdonk, 144; Capt. Wells, 120; Greene, 126; Letzkus, 126. Total, 661.

Company H—Robinson, 146; Miller, 139; Rust, 142; Despard, 165; Fisher, 124. Total, 716.

SECOND GAME.

Company B—Letzkus, 147; Onderdonk, 136; Hazen, 174; Greene, 126; Boe, 117. Total, 710.

Company D—Hoffman, 108; Naulty, 122; Walker, 70; Chapman, 91; Zust, 167. Total, 558.

THIRD GAME.

Company H—Robinson, 141; Miller, 181; Rust, 155; Despard, 128; Fisher, 133. Total, 738.

Company D—Hoffman, 124; Naulty, 77; Walker, 66; Chapman, 100; Zust, 154. Total, 521.

High scores were scarce in the Arlington National tournament last night. The Stragglers, although they rolled far below the 800-mark, won two games. Scores:

M., M., M.—Whitney, 141; Blue, 141; Coomes, 156; Fecher, 136; Hutchison, 167. Total, 741.

Amity—Applegard, 117; Mackey, 115; Singer, 97; Cavell, 167; Snyder, 113. Total, 609.

SECOND GAME.

Stragglers—Greif, 177; Browne, 173; Gaynor, 118; Le Touzel, 126; Hosinger, 170. Total, 764.

Amity—Applegard, 140; M

WANAMAKER'S. WANAMAKER'S. WANAMAKER'S.

Women's Suits and Jackets

SOME things must be taken simply as good fortune—the bountifulness of circumstances, as finding two kernels in an almond. Here are ninety-three stylish and entirely new

Tailored Costumes at $10

—though full regular values at $15 to $22. They are made from a variety of pretty suitings—and the tailoring is commendable. The jackets are shaped to perfection, and the skirts are in perfect good form—many with the very new semi-habit back.

They came to us late yesterday afternoon—they shall go to you to-day, unless considerable alteration is needed in the one you select.

This suit store is as half dozen Paris establishments in one—with the mysteriousness and extravagance left out. The various salons offer proper seclusion for the leisurely choosing of the more important costumes. Appointments, lighting—all are arranged to help to exact and satisfying results. The quick and cordial recognition of the store is very natural—though none the less appreciated. We should have some pre-eminence with every notable dressmaker on the Rue de la Paix and Place Vendome and Rue Louis-le-Grand helping us. Our Paris connections are a vast inspiration and help. There is a business friendliness that opens to us the fashion secrets of every modiste and couturiere—there is, on their part, a pride in getting American representation for their conjurings through the Wanamaker store.

And what is true of costumes is true as well of Wraps—from the elaborate garments for evening wear to the pretty, simple little tailor-made jacket. The price range is necessarily wide; for New York is coming here for wraps suited to every occasion. The tailored jackets are $6.50 to $58.

As an entertainer the

Gram-o-phone

is a host in itself—a musical, talkative friend that is attuned to your every wish.

It isn't sold in department stores—

It is Sold at Wanamaker's

The Machines at $18.
The Records at 50c each—$6 a dozen.
They are very durable—practically indestructible.

Basement, Tenth street side.

Men's $13.50 and $15 Suits at $10

Two hundred of them—our regular sorts of fancy cheviot and worsted Business Suits. A good many of them have the popular double-breasted vest. What's wrong? Nothing—we're too busy to worry over little lots. That's all. Will you help us and yourself?

Overcoats, $8.50 to $35—to $55, counting the rich real Montagnacs.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fine Values in Men's Mackintoshes AND OTHER OUTFITTINGS

We import great lots of fine Mackintoshes. Now, in foreign buying, we find it best to collect each new stock without much reference to odd lots on hand. We serve you best by this plan—keep a better store by reason of it. The little lots we sell at any loss, to carry them out in a hurry.

To-day one hundred and twenty-nine Mackintoshes, last of twenty-three different lots—all told, there are sizes from 36 to 46 in. breast measure. The finest were $20; the cheapest were $10. We mark them all **at Five ($5) Dollars.** And we guarantee them as fully as though they were brand new.

There are seventy-one rainproof Cape Coats, besides. Navy blue and black. Were $10. They go at $5 as well.

Men's $1 Percale Shirts at 50c—Over a thousand of them. Detachable cuffs with each. Well shaped and well made.

Men's Suspenders at 25c—Made like 50c suspenders; almost as good.

Men's Store, Ninth street.

Wraps for Girls

If she is 4 or 14, or any age between, you may like one of these covert cloth Reefers. Cadet blue; double-breasted, buttoning close at the neck; storm collar. The edges are piped with black velveteen. Not much to pay—$5.50.

But here are some sweet little reefers—hood lined with fancy silk; box-plaited back, finished with strap. We have these to sell at $5 instead of $8.

Gretchens are dressier. These of Kersey are in several pretty colorings. The wide cape is of bright plaid fabric—a wonderfully good color touch, and edged with fur. Collar, cuffs and cape are stitched with white silk. For ages 6 to 14. The price is $12.75.

There's much to tell—no room for the telling to-day. You will want to see the garments, anyway. Come.

Second floor.

Trimmed Hats for Children We have developed juvenile styles that are charming. It is an art in itself to make really pretty and suitable hats for little girls.

Paris does some of it, though America, all in all, excels in dressing children. We have some sumptuous little hats from Paris—brought over as inspirations for such of our trimmers as we could not send abroad.

To-day we shall sell these models at greatly reduced prices—$5 and upward, though the last week's prices were $12 and more.

Second floor, Broadway.

Umbrellas The newest umbrella folds up. You can carry it in a dress suit case. Silk, $5.

But there are a hundred other sorts here—union taffeta, $2. Pretty handles—some silver mounted. These for women.

Here are some all-silk Umbrellas, 26 inch, fine handles—some silver mounted—$2.90 instead of $3.75. Maker's loss saved borrowing money.

Broadway.

Shoes Some things to think about. It is easy to make shoes to sell at $3 or $3.50—most of the exploited brands are at those prices. Cheap heavy-ish leathers are pretty safe in wear and inexpensive to handle. It is easy to produce $5 shoes, for they may be both good and sightly.

Those are the worth-while shoes of general trade.

We map out harder lines—are more painstaking—and, as a rule, at any given price our shoes have cost us thirty to fifty cents a pair more. Yet we get the utmost safe economy—using as we do more shoes than any other retail concern.

Do you see, now, why people naturally prefer Wanamaker shoes—why they get the best service from them? We believe we have stated the facts clearly and exactly.

Men's Shoes, $3.90—

Box Calfskin
Enameled grain leather—
both these sorts lined with an almost sweat-proof leather
Patent leather
Wax Calfskin
Tan oil-grain.

Women's Shoes, $3—

Lace; calfskin and kidskin; black; welted soles, heavy as we can make them while leaving pleasant flexibility.

These and the other regular lines—first floor, Fourth avenue.

Shoes in the Bargain Store, Fifth floor.

Men's $3.50 and $4 shoes at $2.30.
Children's Shoes at half price—75c. for girls' shoes, 8½ to 2.
80c for boys' shoes, 9 to 13½; spring heels.
Men's Slippers for now and Christmas—black felt, 50c; kidskin, 90c. Some for more.

Corsets—Reduced Four hundred of them. What's wrong? Nothing, except that some sizes are missing and they are not good for us to keep as regular stock. Mostly imported. White, drab, pink, blue, black—all sizes, but not all of any one style. They've been $1.25 to $7. To-day, 75c. to $4.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

IN THE FIFTH FLOOR BARGAIN STORE

Prettily Trimmed Hats at $4 and $5

Thank you for the appreciation you have shown for the inexpensive hats. It isn't enough for us simply to sell goods—we want to feel that we are rendering the full service you've a right to expect here.

The materials are fine in every way—real silk velvets, high-grade flowers, and so on. It isn't hard work to make hats to sell at $4 and $5, because, as a rule, they are of trashy, "cheap" stuffs. These are offered by chance—it is simply a method to adjust the workroom stocks—we take the loss on materials and, counting them up at the third or half price, we turn out the hats trimmed, in good new styles, at the little prices.

More Silk Remnants

There's been the liveliest sort of silk-selling here the past few days. Here's an offering that cannot fail to keep alive the keenest interest: About two hundred remnants of pretty silks and satins are now just half original pieces. Pieces are from 1 to 8 yards in length.

Besides there are these excellent qualities, of which you may have as many yards as you please: 7 kinds of 75c taffetas, at 45c yd.; 6 kinds of $1.35 rich corded satins, in new colors, at 75c; 37 fancy taffetas, $1 and $1.25 qualities, at 65c; and 32 sorts of taffetas that would be moderately priced at 75c, now only 50c.

Plaques

Effective wall decoration at little cost. These are fac similes of water colors touched up with the brush so that they look much like oil paintings. They are made to hang. About twenty subjects. Choice at 15c.

Silk Shirt Waists

This is a lot of waists made of an excellent quality of taffeta; in all the desirable shades—solid colors only. Perfect in fit and finish. Front, back and tops of sleeves neatly corded; flare cuffs. At $6 they would be good value. Price, $4.75.

Men's Neckwear

Puffs, tecks, imperials, four-in-hands. Some are 50c goods—the rest regularly sell for 25c. They've been tumbled about a bit—the damage is not more than that which a tie suffers in one wearing—so they're two for 25c to-day.

Boys' Collars

Imported. All the popular shapes, including the high turn-over. They sold a few months ago at $1.80 a dozen. 300 dozen—sizes 12 to 14½—remain. 50c a dozen for them.

Handkerchiefs for Holiday Times

Just where we shall find room for the holiday business already surging in, is hard to tell. But we will—and you shall be comfortably cared for. Another big counter is given to the Handkerchief Store. And we may as well open it with this bit of good fortune—

FORTY-EIGHT HUNDRED WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

at 15c to $1, though values run up to $2.50. Why? "Seconds," but we can scarcely find the hurts. Here is a $2.50 quality—two stitches are dropped in the embroidery. Deft fingers will make it perfect in five minutes—yet we have marked it $1.

Some hemstitched and embroidered; some hemstitched and scalloped; some lace edged.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HARVARD AND YALE READY

Boston Is Filled with Followers of Both Teams.

EACH SIDE SURE OF WINNING

Crimson Men Offer 3 to 2 on Their Team—Yale's Players Arrive, but Line-Up Is in Some Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—This is the night before the great annual football struggle between Harvard and Yale Universities. Everywhere may be seen the sympathizers of the Blue and the Crimson, and arguments on the relative merits of the teams are heard in the streets, the cars, and hotel corridors. The city is filled with Yale and Harvard undergraduates and alumni, eager to argue and just as eager to bet.

The Harvard eleven is considered by the coaches fully as strong as the one which defeated Yale a year ago, and Trainer "Jack" McMasters said, with confidence, to-night: "Harvard will win by the score of 17 to 0." He predicted the score against Pennsylvania to a point.

The strongest factor in Harvard's game to-morrow will be the defense, which the coaches, after weeks of training, are willing to say to-night is perfect. This takes into consideration the absence of Boal. But Sargent, who is to play left guard, is a thoroughly reliable man, and is only short of Boal in experience. An injury received by Boal in the Pennsylvania game was aggravated by the work done in practice Wednesday. There is a bare possibility he may play for a few minutes, but it is very slight.

The other men in the line are all in perfect condition. Burden is playing a far stronger game than at this time a year ago. His defensive work is now as strong as his offensive play. Donald is a veteran whose position at left tackle is perfectly satisfactory. He knows the game through and through, and plays in a strong, aggressive manner. He is a striking exception to the rule, believed in by many football critics, that a man cannot play perfect football three years running. Lawrence, who at the beginning of the season was a most erratic player, is now as steady a man as any one of the eleven.

Campbell and Hallowell, who will play at left and right end, respectively, have no equals in the country, taken as a pair. About the middle of the season they both went a bit off in their tackling, but they are sure tacklers now, and get down the field or tack with amazing speed.

Hallowell will do the punting for the eleven to-morrow, assisted at times by Daly. Percy Haughton, Cornell's coach, has been working with Hallowell all the week, and as a result the latter has developed the knack of long high twirling punts, for which Haughton was always so famous.

Behind the line Harvard has a set of backs who have perhaps never been excelled by any four backs in the country taken together. And when it is remembered that there is a reliable substitute for each place, there is no reason to be anxious about the work behind the line.

Daly has gotten over his fumbling habit, and his generalship is beyond criticism. The fumbling of the whole team, which was so discouraging a week ago, has entirely disappeared. Sawin and Kendall will play the half back positions, as in the Pennsylvania game. They have both improved steadily since that game. Sawin is a much headier runner to-day, and makes sure of the ball before starting.

Kendall's weakness has always been in failing to do his share of the interference, but this fault has been overcome. Ellis has been given the place of full back over Reid because of his superior line bucking. His defensive work is much improved, although he does not yet use his strength to its best advantage in defense. Probably this is due to the great strength he puts into his line-bucking work, which is phenomenal.

So Harvard stands to win, in the opinion of the great majority of football critics. In the opinion of Harvard men there is not the shadow of a doubt as to the result, and there is plenty of Harvard money to back that opinion at odds of 3 to 2.

It is all Yale at the Hotel Vendome to-night, the Blue to win over the Crimson in to-morrow's great game. The team reached the hotel just about 7 o'clock, after a four-hour run from New Haven. At the Back Bay Station vehicles were in waiting, and the squad of twenty-eight players, with half a dozen coachers, were immediately brought here. With no loss of time the players were seated at a special table for dinner, the menu of which was in accord with the college training table. To prevent any pranks by Boston's supply, the water served was that sent up from New Haven.

The meal over, the players were sent out for a short stroll in the open air, to freshen them up a bit, but Trainer Robinson made their outdoor stretch a short one. As the players came back into the hotel they found it alive with Yale men, undergraduates, who had preceded the team, and alumni of Boston and other places. Every one had a tinge of the old-fashioned Yale enthusiasm, and the boys were given a rousing reception.

Among the prominent alumni was Judge Henry Howland of New York, the most famous "rooter," despite the fact that passing years have left their mark upon him. Among the coachers here are Walter Camp, James O. Rodgers, Frank Hinkey, "Billy" Bull, and "Bum" McClung.

The coachers are unanimous in their opinion that the physical condition of the men is well nigh perfect. Trainer Robinson says his men could not be more fit, while a glance at the team gives the impression that the men are particularly fine. To-morrow on a special will come additional players, so that the squad will then number about fifty.

As to the prospect for the game, the players and coaches content themselves with saying that Harvard will know that she has been playing football when the game is ended. The Yale contingent, however, is more jubilant than the early form of the team would warrant. Most of the followers of the team say Yale will surely win; the conservative ones hint at such a result, while none is willing to admit the chance of defeat.

To-morrow the men will rise early, breakfast at 7 o'clock, have a rehearsal of signals later, and at 11:30 o'clock participate in a light luncheon just previous to leaving for the battlefield. In preparation for the contest, Trainer Robinson had every man turn in by 10 o'clock to-night.

The Yale crowd filled the hotel corridors until a late hour, and it was Yale talk all the time.

The probable line-up of the teams will be as follows:

Harvard.	Position.	Yale.
Campbell	Left end	Hubbell
Donald	Left tackle	Francis
Sergeant or Boal	Left guard	Brown
Burnett	Centre	Hale
Burden	Right guard	Olcott
Lawrence	Right tackle	Stillman
Hallowell	Right end	Gibson
Daly	Quarter back	Fincke
Sawin	Left half back	Sharp
Kendall	Right half back	Richards
Ellis	Full back	McBride

The only position in the Yale line about which any doubt exists is right end, where Gould may be substituted for Gibson. The report that Gibson is to play occasioned some surprise, for he has not taken part in any of the games this Fall. Lately, however, he has shown up well in practice, having great speed and being also very quick and a hard man to get away from. If Schweppe plays it will be with two broken shoulders, in which condition one tackle would probably put him out of the game. It is said that Hubbell may not last through the game, because he had been in training for such a short time. From this it looks as if the whole end squad would have a chance to play.

YALE SYMPATHIZERS CONFIDENT.

Two Touch-Downs, All Harvard Will Make, Say the Team's Followers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—Enthusiasm more spirited than ever before, attended the departure of the Yale football team for the hostile grounds of the Crimson to-day. The 'Varsity contingent left the campus at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon for Boston. Over 1,000 undergraduates crowded about the players and cheered and cheered. The great send-off is a good omen. Last year hardly a Yale voice was raised to encourage the team, and in this afternoon's demonstration there was an assurance of victory.

The following men left with the squad: Capt. McBride, Brown, Olcott, Stillman, Francis, Hale, Cunha, Fincke, Sharpe, Hubbell, Schweppe, Cook, Ordway, Keane, Dupee, Richards, Tomlinson, Wear, Gibson, Leary, Adams, Gile, Mitchell, Gould, Hoppin, Winter, and Snitzer.

Between seven and eight hundred undergraduates will go in the special and regular trains to-night and to-morrow morning.

The coaches and Capt. McBride held a conference last night, but would not make public any of the proceedings of the meeting.

The general feeling among Yale men is one of confidence in the team's ability to hold Harvard down to two touchdowns at most, and many believe that if Yale's tactics are successful at the outset Harvard will lose the contest.

Much confidence is felt in Richards, many expecting to see him do wonders to-morrow. His sprinting, dodging, and ability to shake off tackles are regarded as sure to count somewhere.

RECORD OF GAMES PLAYED.

Harvard Has Won But Twice from Her Rival of To-day.

The following is the record of the Yale-Harvard games since 1883. Prior to the game in 1898 the system of scoring was 4 points for a touch-down, 5 points for a goal from field, and 2 points for safety. The revised scoring rules went into effect in the 1898 game:

1883—Yale, 23; Harvard, 2. 1884—Yale, 52; Harvard, 0. 1885—No game. 1886—Yale, 20; Harvard, 4. 1887—Yale, 17; Harvard, 8. 1888—Harvard forfeited. 1889—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0. 1890—Harvard, 12; Yale, 6. 1891—Yale, 10; Harvard, 0. 1892—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0. 1893—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0. 1894—Yale, 12; Harvard, 4. 1895—No game. 1896—No game. 1897—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0. 1898—Harvard, 17; Yale, 0.

YALE'S SCORE IS SURPASSED.

Pennsylvania Beats the State College by 47 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Pennsylvania had no trouble in defeating the Pennsylvania State College team on Franklin Field to-day, the score being: Pennsylvania, 47; State College, 0. The Red and Blue eleven played a strong and fast game. The players made few mistakes, and there was little fumbling. On the other hand, the State College was surprisingly weak. The Quakers went through the latter's line at will and skirted her ends for long gains time and time again. The State also fumbled considerably.

Pennsylvania went into the game with the intention of topping Yale's score of 42 against the State, and the students cheered wildly when old Pennsylvania went the Yalesians five points better.

Pennsylvania made her first touch-down in less than a minute after the game started. Twenty-four points were made in the first half and twenty-three in the second period. Capt. Hare kicked seven goals from touch-downs. Hare, McCracken, and Potter played star games for Pennsylvania, while Wood carried off the honors for State.

The line-up:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	State College.
Stehle	Left end	Harry
Shaver	Left tackle	Randolph, (Capt.)
Hare, (Captain)	Left guard	Taylor
Overfield	Centre	Cummings
Teas	Right guard	Scholl
Wallace, Outland	Right tackle	T. N. Miller, D. K. Miller
Coombs	Right end	Wood
Kennedy	Quarter back	Johnson, Hewitt
Gardner	Left half back	Maxwell
Potter	Right half back	Martin
McCracken	Full back	Cure

Score—Pennsylvania, 47; State College, 0. Touch-downs—McCracken, 4; Hare, 2; Teas, 1; Potter, 1. Goals from touch-downs—Hare, 7. Missed—Hare, 1. Referee—C. H. Schoff, Pennsylvania. Umpire—J. H. Mind, Pennsylvania. Timekeeper—John Hedges, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—30 minutes.

DARTMOUTH HERE READY TO PLAY.

Columbia Men Practice for This Afternoon's Game.

Columbia and Dartmouth will meet in a football game at Manhattan Field this afternoon. Columbia, after its showing thus far this season, is expected to win, but the Dartmouth team is in good shape and should make a creditable showing.

The men arrived here yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a big delegation of students and took quarters at the Murray Hill Hotel. The team rested after arriving here.

Coach Sanford, however, took the Columbia football squad to Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon and put the men through some keen practice, which consisted mostly of signal work. He wants the local collegians to roll up a big score against Dartmouth. The regular Columbia 'Varsity team will start in the game, but Coach Sanford will make changes from time to time, so as to keep the regular men in condition for the game next Saturday against the naval cadets at Annapolis. The Columbia men are all in good condition. The teams to-day will probably line up as follows:

Columbia.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Neidlinger	Left end	Boyle
Smyth	Left tackle	Crowell
Miller	Left guard	Lowe
Wright	Centre	Rogers
Longacre	Right guard	Corson
Owens or Knapp	Right tackle	Alling
Slocovitch	Right end	O'Connor
Putnam	Quarter back	Wentworth
Weeks	Left half back	Griffin
Morley	Right half back	Stickney
Larendon	Full back	Procter

PHILLIPS ANDOVER WINS.

Defeats Lawrenceville Team 30 to 11—Schools Are Now Tied.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 17.—Phillips Andover defeated Lawrenceville this afternoon, 30 to 11, having things her own way all through the first half, when 24 points were made. In the series of games between the rival "prep" schools they now stand tied, this victory for Andover making three wins each.

After the heavy work of the first half, the second came as a let-up, Andover scoring only once. Lawrenceville's touch-down was a fluke. Andover had the ball within fifteen yards of the goal line when it was fumbled. The ball rolled in front of Humbird, who was quick to seize it and made off down a clear field, 95 yards for a touch-down. Dewitt of Lawrenceville kicked goal from the field from the 40-yard line just before the game ended. Andover gained ground at will by rushing, while Lawrenceville never could gain her distance but once.

PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

'Varsity Fails to Score Against Scrubs—Line-Up To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 17.—Secret practice was again the order of the day, but information as to the quality of the work is current to-night. Owing to the fact of the hard game with Washington and Jefferson to-morrow, the line-up against the scrub was of short duration, only one fifteen-minute half being played.

The signal practice was long and thorough, and special formations were run through to familiarize the men with their working. The line-up of the 'Varsity was almost complete, Booth being the only man not in the game, but he viewed it from the side lines. He is still far too fine physically, even after his two or three days' rest, and his condition is so important to the strength of the line that Trainor Christie is handling him very delicately. It will be necessary for him to play in the game to-morrow, since Losey, the sub centre, has gone with the freshman team to New Haven.

The work of the backs was the most encouraging feature of the day. They started faster and held together better in the interference, but the running was not consistent and gains not large. The 'Varsity failed to score at all, and barely escaped defeat. Young was in the game for the scrubs for the first time in several days, and played well. He outpointed Wheeler and missed a field goal by but a few inches.

The game with Washington and Jefferson to-morrow is expected to be close. The line-up will be: Centre, Booth; guards, Edwards and Mills; tackles, Hillebrandt and Pell; ends, Poe and Palmer; quarter back, Hutchinson; half backs, McCord and McClave; full back, Wheeler.

NO GAME FOR INDIANS TO-DAY.

Contest with Maryland Canceled—Several Players Are Disabled.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 17.—Assistant Coach George Conners to-day had charge of the Indians' practice, which consisted chiefly of dummy tackling and falling on the ball. The team lined up for about fifteen minutes against the scrubs, who in numerous hard attacks on the line failed to make an impression. The second team worked several backs to advantage.

Johnson's improvement in signal practice is noticeable, and Coach Warner now considers him in good condition. Hudson is in very bad condition, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to play in next week's Oberlin game. Roberts is slated for Hudson's position, and to-day manifested great skill in putting the ball in play. Pierce is still green in his new position, but played fairly well. Metoxen expressed his satisfaction at securing full back, and calculates to do better work than last year.

As expected, Schoulder was not able to play to-day. Redwater's sprained left shoulder troubles him, and his playing is comparatively poor. Allen, his substitute, took right guard this evening, and played a wonderful game, his second team opponent being a pigmy in comparison. Capt. Wheelock managed the signals in Hudson's absence, demonstrating fair strategical ability.

The University of Maryland has requested the Indians to cancel to-morrow's game, owing to their large number of injured men. The Indian managers complied with the request.

WOMEN GOLFERS AT ARDSLEY.

Six Noted Experts in a Four-Ball Foursome.

Glorious golfing weather greeted the fair enthusiasts who met yesterday on the Ardsley Club's links, near Dobbs Ferry, to conclude the series of events that have kept the links so active since Monday morning.

Miss Ruth Underhill entered the four-ball foursome with as much vim as though she had not been defeated two days before for the chief trophy. She had as her partner Miss May Barron of the home club. Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, the oft-times Ardsley champion, and the Cincinnati expert, Miss Lucy Herron, played the first nine holes with almost unerring accuracy and showed a score of 48 at the turn. They needed all their good plays, for the contest had been arranged at handicap, and they were the scratch pair.

The third couple in the match were Miss Lillian Brooks and Mrs. F. L. Eldridge. They finished in 107, but their handicap of nine gave them a tie for second place with Miss Herron and Mrs. Cochrane. The scores of these three pairs were:

Miss Underhill and Miss Barron—										
Out	5	4	5	4	7	7	4	7	6	49
In	5	5	6	4	6	5	5	6	7	47—96
Mrs. Cochrane and Miss Herron—										
Out	5	5	5	4	7	6	4	7	5	48
In	6	5	4	5	5	6	6	6	7	50—98
Miss Brooks and Mrs. Eldridge—										
Out	5	6	4	4	6	8	6	7	6	52
In	7	6	5	7	4	7	6	5	8	55—107

At the Bennings Track.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The races at Bennings resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward. Mile and fifty yards. Weller, 85 pounds, (Brian,) 3 to 1, won; Althea, 96, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; The Gardner, 102, (Cowman,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Judge Magee, Our Nellie, and Chivalrous also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Fluke, 102 pounds, (McIntyre,) 6 to 5, won; Decimal, 100, (J. Slack,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Grandeur, 103, (O'Connor,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:03 1-5. Lottie Sheville, Juggery, and Philter also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs. Havelock, 100 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5, won; Speedmas, 97, (A. Weber,) 2½ to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Ellen Terry, 97, (J. Slack,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:20 2-5. Come to Order, Brahmin, General Shafter, Napoleon Bonaparte, James M., Darwin, Ellen B., and Prince Florist also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; two-year-olds. Six furlongs. First Whip, 112 pounds, (Clawson,) 1 to 2, won; La Vega, 109, (Dangman,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Hagedon, 121, (Hennessy,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:17 1-5.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward. Mile and one hundred yards. Kinnikinic, 117 pounds, (Dangman,) 13 to 5, won; Sweet Caporal, 92, (A. Weber,) 4 to 1 and even, second; Charentus, 115, (Clawson,) 15 to 5, third. Time—1:51. Flax Spinner also ran.

Tanfaran Racing Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The races at Tanfaran to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Decoy, 108 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5, won; Choteau, 102, (V. Narvaez,) 7 to 5, second; Druidess, 105, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04½. Rio Shannon and Racetto also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Yaruba, 107 pounds, (H. Shields,) 8 to 5, won; Balista, 106, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, second; Dolore, 112, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Tirade and Noma also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Mike Rice, 110 pounds, (Thorpe,) 1 to 2, won; Stromo, 107, (Fauntleroy,) 7 to 1, second; Coda, 107, (J. Ranch,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. White Fern, Silver Maid, and Oahu also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds; selling. Wallenstein, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5, won; Aborigine, 105, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, second; Fine Shot, 108, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. Jolly Briton also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Marcato, 105 pounds, (J. Walsh,) 4 to 5, won; Topmast, 109, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, second; Meadowthorpe, 106, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45¼. Reolia also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Potente, 107 pounds, (Johnston,) 2½ to 1, won; Tullamore, 107, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, second; Silver State, 107, (Thorpe,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:31. Glenn Ann and Cardale also ran.

Stark and Keeney Billiard Winners.

J. Byron Stark and Frank A. Keeney were the winners in the inter-city and inter-club handicap tournament at Slosson's Billiard Academy yesterday. Each man played good billiards, Keeney making an average of 9 1-31 in the afternoon game, the best he has ever done in tournament work. In the evening Stark did even better, making an average of 10 10-29.

An exhibition game of 100 points was also contested between "Willy" Hoppe, the eleven-year-old phenomenon, and Edward McLaughlin. The old style game without any balk lines was played, and the youngster won, making an average of 14 2-7.

Frank McConnell Whips Handler.

Another pugilistic surprise has come out of the West. Frank McConnell of San Francisco last night knocked out Jimmy Handler of Newark in the fifteenth round of what was scheduled for a twenty-five-round bout at the Broadway Athletic Club.

Estabrook Wins at Billiards.

Estabrook, 215, and Servatius, 225, met last night in the Class B amateur handicap billiard tournament at Schaefer's Academy, and Estabrook won, tying Servatius for first place. The tie will be played off on Monday. Estabrook made an average of 2 67-70 and high runs of 18, 14, and 23. Servatius averaged 2 54-70, his high runs being 16, 20, and 13.

TRUSTED EMPLOYE A THIEF.

B. Altman & Co.'s Carpenter Caught After a Long Career of Dishonesty.

After a watch of nearly four months a man who had been robbing the stock of B. Altman & Co. was caught in the act yesterday, and proved to be Wallace Halsey, a trusted employe. He was hired in Yonkers, where his family resides, about four years ago, to do carpentering work about the store, and received a salary of $22 a week. As the nature of his work often required him to be in the establishment at hours when it was closed, the greatest care was exercised in looking up his references. He was found to come from an excellent family, and to be of good habits.

His stealing began with articles of small value from the reserve stock in the basement, but gradually grew until it included the most expensive goods in all departments, the most costly item being a fur garment valued at $350. There was no suspicion of Halsey until recently. He began work at 6:10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was seen by the store detective to take articles from various departments. He went out at 8 o'clock, but took nothing with him. When he went out at noon his overcoat bulged suspiciously, and he was ordered to step into the Superintendent's office. Under his waistcoat was found a leather portfolio, and from his pockets were taken gloves, women's and men's neckwear, a number of fine initial handkerchiefs, and a bottle of perfume, the whole being valued at about $75.

He admitted then that he was the thief, but said he had no idea why he stole, as he had never lost a day's pay since he had been with the firm and had a savings bank account. He told where he had disposed of his booty, and the firm sent to his furnished room at 330 West Nineteenth Street, and there found several hundred dollars' worth of missing property and pawn tickets for much more. There were many fancy bottles of perfume, and nearly every one had been opened and sampled, destroying its marketable character.

Halsey is thirty years old and is married, but has separated from his wife. The firm told him the case against him would be prosecuted, and he was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

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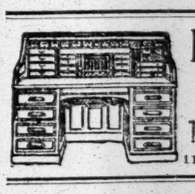

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MANHATTAN TEACHERS ACT

Committee Authorized to Sue City Authorities for Salaries.

DEFENSE OF WHALEN SCORNED

Money to Entertain National Hero, President Says, but Toiling Heroes Here Denied Their Rights.

About a thousand members of the City Teachers' Association of Manhattan met yesterday afternoon in the Normal College in response to a call by William L. Ettinger, the President of the body, to discuss the question of the teachers' salaries and act upon it. The spirit manifested at the meeting was an aggressive one. The teachers will insist on being paid according to the schedule of May last, which, they claim, the Controller has practically indorsed for the last few months by paying their salaries, and they will go so far as to fight for the rights they claim in the courts in emulation of the fight that the Brooklyn Teachers' Association is to begin on Monday. The meeting enlarged its Committee on Teachers' Interests for the purpose of promptly bringing suit against the proper authorities as soon as it may be necessary, and all efforts to compromise were decried.

President Ettinger, in calling the meeting to order, said that for several years past salaries of officials had increased, but that teachers were lost sight of, although the cost of living had increased. The press, he said, took up the teachers' cause, and then members of the Board of Education, after some experience, came to the conclusion that the teachers really needed an increase of pay. The next difficulty, he declared, came through the policy of the financial authorities, who were willing to appropriate money for all sorts of public works and to make the teachers wait.

The Chairman then spoke of the charter and the Ahearn law, which, he held, was quite clear in its provisions empowering the Board of Education to fix the salaries of teachers and requiring the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the issue of bonds for that purpose. The law was mandatory on that board, and it was its duty to obey it. "Not long ago," said Mr. Ettinger, "the city met an unexpected expense to entertain a National hero, and the charter gives the city power to spend money to pay the heroes who have been toiling right here."

William McAndrews, Principal of a Brooklyn public school, referred to the action of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association in engaging counsel to fight the cause of the teachers in the courts. One school, he said, was selected whose teachers will refuse to sign any compromise pay roll. They will make application to the financial authorities for their salaries under the schedule of May last, and then go into court when their demands are refused. These teachers will borrow money to live on from a trust company at 6 per cent. per annum, the association paying the interest. For this purpose all the teachers of the association have agreed to be assessed 1 per cent. per month on their salaries. Should the suit fail, the next step of the association will be to attempt to secure the passage of a law that the School Board shall fix the salaries of teachers, and that the city shall pay them.

School Commissioner Miles O'Brien said he had come, both as a private citizen and as a Commissioner, because he sympathized with the teachers and wanted to do all in his power to help them. He believed that teachers, after years of efficient service, ought to be able to get $1,200 to $1,500 a year. Then Mr. O'Brien spoke of the attitude he had taken in their favor at Wednesday's meeting of the School Board, when he proposed that the pay rolls, which had been returned by the Controller, be sent back to him without change. The Controller, he said, had been paying the teachers under the schedule for four months, and he had no right to "unload" now on the board. He and the other authorities concerned should get out of the dilemma as well as they could.

A resolution was passed thanking Mr. O'Brien for his friendship to the teachers, and then Mrs. J. J. Hill, Principal of Primary School 74, defended Corporation Counsel Whalen, who, she said, had rendered the opinion sustaining Controller Coler because he believed him to be acting within the law. She begged the teachers not to harbor hard feelings against the administration, or the School Board, because both were their friends.

A ripple of laughter followed these remarks, and Mr. O'Shea moved to appoint a committee with full power to consult with the Brooklyn teachers' committee, with the view of taking the teachers' grievances into court.

"We already have a Committee on Teachers' Interests," said Chairman Ettinger.

"Let that committee do the work, then," suggested Mr. O'Shea.

Mr. Gross said that the committee had already consulted a lawyer. Another member of the committee asked that it be enlarged by the addition of five teachers. This was done, and Secretary Edward D. Stryker moved that inasmuch as the association was a corporate body its Committee on Teachers' Interests be authorized to proceed legally against the proper authorities promptly whenever it may be found necessary to do so. The Brooklyn committee, he said, might lose its case, and if it did the Manhattan committee should immediately begin its suit.

The motion was rushed through amid applause, and an adjournment was taken until Tuesday, when a meeting will be held in the City College.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS' CHECKS.

Mr. Coler on Situation in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The actual distribution of October salary checks for the teachers of Brooklyn will be made on Monday afternoon according to a statement made yesterday at the City Paymaster's office. The October amounts will be the same as those paid for September, being based on the schedule in force last June, with the understanding that the sum thus received does not prejudice the claims for increased allotments made by the Brooklyn teachers in the test case about to be brought.

The pay rolls for Manhattan and Bronx teachers continued to come in to the Borough Board yesterday, but not as rapidly as they should, officials said. They were to have been filed not later than Nov. 17, but at the close of office hours yesterday there were still several schools to be heard from. It is expected now that the teachers may receive their money by the latter part of next week.

It was said by an official of the board yesterday afternoon that, according to directions given by President Little, the school Principals were directed to make out the new October pay rolls on the basis of salaries paid in May last, and that this was in line with the temporary arrangement entered into by the Borough Board and the Controller and Corporation Counsel. It was further said that "there will be no deductions on the October checks for alleged overpayments."

Controller Coler was asked if any deductions would be made, and, if so, in what way. He replied: "The deductions in Manhattan and Bronx will be made. In order to make the situation easier for the teachers, they will be strung over October, November, and December. They must all be made by the end of this year, as they cannot by law extend beyond that time."

President Burke of the Richmond School Board, with the members of the committee appointed to call upon Corporation Counsel Whalen, visited Mr. Whalen yesterday afternoon and held a long conference. The question at issue was whether that borough could recover the $70,000 taken away by the action of the Central Board. Mr. Burke was afterward asked as to the result of the committee's mission.

"Indications are," he said, "that the matter will be satisfactorily settled."

Police Court Clerk Dismissed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed Eugene H. Healey, a clerk in the West Side Police Court. He was charged with retaining $1,295.50 in court fees during several months of last year, and with conduct unbecoming a public official in his relations with his fellow-tenants at 113 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Dr. Buchtel to Accept Denver Offer.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buchtel, who has been chosen Chancellor of the University of Denver, is rector of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church at East Orange. He said to-day he would accept. Dr. Buchtel is about fifty years of age. He was graduated from the Asbury University in Indiana in 1872.

GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

Dr. Van Dyke and ex-Secretary Fairchild Address the Association at Brick Presbyterian Church.

William R. George's institution at Freeville, N. Y., known as the George Junior Republic, was the subject of a full discussion at the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the annual meeting of the George Junior Republic Association. Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, presided at the meeting, and a short talk was made by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Reports were read by Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, N. Y., President of the association, and by A. G. Agnew, Treasurer.

Mr. Fairchild said that he had recently visited the republic, and had been much impressed with the manners of the "citizens." "Their behavior," he said, "would be rare in any children, but it is especially noticeable in those who come from the lower and criminal classes. What especially impressed me was their courtroom, where the young judge is as careful in rendering his decisions as the most serious Judge in a genuine tribunal, and the order as dignified as in any court of the land. The experiment that is being tried in the republic is intensely interesting, and ought to be accorded every opportunity for a fair trial. If it succeeds, the ever present difficulty of dealing with children of this kind will be settled."

"The work being done in this miniature state," said Dr. Van Dyke, "is picturesque in the extreme, and is good also. A Georgia woman who has been much attracted by accounts of the work has just sent her check for $3,000 to be used for the George Junior Republic. She has never been able to see the place herself, being an invalid. A condition of the gift is that the donor's name shall remain a secret."

In the Executive Committee's report it was shown that the association's membership had increased to 400. The number aimed at is 1,000. The Treasurer's report showed that the total expenses for the past year have been nearly $19,000, and the balance on hand is $2,217.14. Forty-five acres of land adjoining the present farm of the republic have been recently purchased for the sum of $1,440, the amount having been borrowed from a friend. Over $700 of the loan has already been repaid from private subscriptions. The equipment of the young commonwealth has been enlarged and improved. New buildings erected have been a barn, dairy, bathhouse, and laundry, carpenter shop, and hospital.

At the close of the reports a business meeting was held. A. G. Agnew, E. M. Foote, and Gerrit S. Miller were re-elected Trustees, their term having expired this month, and new ones were chosen as follows: J. W. Jenks of Ithaca, Frank Almy of Buffalo, W. H. Gratwick of Buffalo, L. F. Deland of Boston, and Arthur Goadby and David Milton of New York.

STATE GUARD RIFLE PRACTICE.

Gov. Roosevelt Decides that More Attention Should Be Paid to Field and Range Drills.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Prior to his departure for Boston this morning Gov. Roosevelt conferred with Adjutant General Andrews on National Guard topics. The most important matter under discussion was the necessity of procuring greater improvement in both field and range rifle practice on the part of organizations of the Guard.

The Guard authorities recognize that a high state of proficiency in the use of the rifle is one of the most necessary requirements for a first-class State militia. A lack of interest and a rather careless spirit have been observed among some of the organizations, and the result has been a decrease in the number of guardsmen who have qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen. This condition may be due to a great extent to the fact that a large percentage of the membership of the Guard is made up of raw recruits who joined after the regiments and separate companies had returned from service in the volunteer army of the United States in the Spanish-American war.

The injection of these recruits in the Guard renders it more imperative that the greatest possible instruction should be given by those in charge of the rifle ranges in the various armories.

Major Gen. Roe has ordered that particular attention be paid in all drills to rifle practice in the armories.

Both the Governor and the Adjutant General are of the opinion that the men should be put through more marching in the field than is indulged in at present, and that outdoor drills should be held whenever practicable. Many of the movements necessary for the proper conduct of a command cannot be executed to advantage in an armory. This indoor work should be performed only when inclement weather prevents outdoor drilling. The army is more to demonstrate than to impart proficiency. Both believe that outdoor drills and field marching should be practiced as much as possible.

Gov. Roosevelt was asked, as he was about to board the train, whether he sanctioned the rumored merging of the First and Fifth Brigades in New York City in consequence of the controversy between Major Gen. Roe and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt. He replied that such a proposition had never been intimated to him.

STATEMENT OF MR. McCLURE.

Explains His Firm's Arrangements with Harper & Brothers.

S. S. McClure of the firm of Doubleday & McClure, publishers, yesterday made a statement regarding the arrangements with Harper & Brothers for a merger of the interests of the two firms, which have now fallen through. Mr. McClure said:

"It is suggested in the newspapers this morning that some of the Messrs. Harper disapproved of the arrangements made with us last Summer. This is a mistake. The facts are:

"In June we obtained an option on certain stock of Harper & Brothers; part of the stock of each stockholder was included in the option. There were only seven stockholders, and each one was a party to the transaction and was present when the arrangement was made. About two weeks ago we informed Messrs. Harper & Brothers that we would surrender the option. This we did last week.

"We will carry out the plans for an encyclopedia and other enterprises which we hoped to undertake in connection with Harper & Brothers."

EX-SPEAKER REED IN COURT.

He Makes His First Appearance as a Member of the New York Bar.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed yesterday made his first appearance in court as a member of the New York bar. He appeared before Justice Werner, in the Supreme Court, with ex-Justice William N. Cohen as counsel for all the defendants except E. C. Benedict in a suit brought by William J. Logan against William Rockefeller, John G. Moore, Henry Rogers, Grant B. Schley, and others. Mr. Logan is represented by William B. Hornblower.

Mr. Hornblower introduced Mr. Reed to Justice Werner, who spoke a few words of welcome to the ex-Speaker. By agreement the hearing of the suit was adjourned until some other business had been disposed of, and Mr. Reed passed the time by entering the various courts in session and listening to the cases. Afterward he went into the Judges' room. He appeared before Justice Werner again at 2 o'clock, and it was then decided by mutual agreement of counsel that the case should be adjourned until Monday at 2 P. M.

Mr. Reed's appearance did not create much stir in the Court House. Few knew that he was expected, but a party of women called in the afternoon, and seemed much disappointed when they learned that the case was not being heard and that Mr. Reed had left the building.

The case in which Mr. Reed appears is an important one. Mr. Logan asserts that Messrs. Rockefeller, Moore, and others organized a syndicate in 1894 for the purpose of consolidating the Brooklyn gas companies. He says the understanding was that, as he was a large holder of stock in the Williamsburg Gas Company, he should be a member of the syndicate. He declares that the defendants, by freezing him out, prevented him from obtaining about $1,000,000.

Seton Hall Student in Custody.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 17.—Two constables went to Seton Hall College, at South Orange, to day and took into custody John Miller, a student at that institution. He is a resident of Boston, and a caplas was issued to secure his answering a summons in a suit brought against him by George B. Rose of Bayonne. Rose claims he was dismissed from the college as a result of false stories told about him by Miller.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Bishop Potter Announces by Cable His Arrival at Yokohama.

HIS BRIEF STAY IN HONOLULU

Methodists to Raise Nearly $700,000 to Pay Off the Indebtedness of Their New York Churches.

A cablegram from Bishop Potter, dated Yokohama, has been received, announcing his arrival in Japan after a pleasant voyage and a stay in Honolulu of a day and a half. He is accompanied by the Rev. Percy S. Grant of the Church of the Ascension of this city, and they are on their way to the Philippines, but may go also to India before their return.

The Honolulu errand was to interview the Right Rev. Dr. Alfred Willis, the Anglican Bishop there. It appears that there was expectation that a transfer of the diocese might have been made to the American House of Bishops before this, the political relations of the islands having changed, but for the inaction of the Bishop. His disinclination to get out has blocked the transfer so far.

Methodists of this city are about to raise money to pay off the indebtedness on all their churches. The City Mission Society has been authorized to carry out the scheme. This plan involves the raising of nearly $700,000, as the actual indebtedness amounts to $699,968. In all there are sixty-eight Methodist churches in the city, and of these only thirteen have no debt.

So profitable have been the Church Temperance Society's lunch wagons that it has been found possible to lay up an emergency fund, with which employes on trolley and elevated lines can be furnished with coffee in case of blockades from storms. The society has also been able to purchase a second van for the serving of luncheons to cabmen at social receptions.

A notice will be read in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third Street, to-morrow, calling for a meeting of the congregation a week from next Wednesday to authorize the newly elected Board of Trustees, approved by the courts in the recent consolidation of the Madison Avenue and Philips Presbyterian Churches.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Nov. 26.

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SUBJECT—Woes of Intemperance.—Prov. xxiii., 29-35.

GOLDEN TEXT—Wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.—Prov. xx., 1.

Last week our attention was called to the Word of God as the standard of and the guide for the personal conduct of man with man, the government of civil affairs, and the upholding of moral and religious obligations. Every relation of man, to himself, to his fellow-men, and to God, was to be regulated by the law of God. At that time there was no Christianity in the world, and no Gospel, as we have it, preached. Yet men attained a high state of civilization and learning, and some feared God. Those that feared Him stood before the nations as His peculiar and blessed people, and made at that time His law the one supreme rule of their lives. Whatever was contrary to it was suppressed; whatever was in harmony with it was fostered and enforced. But that was under Nehemiah. It was nearly five hundred years before Christ, and nearly two thousand years ago.

But to-day, in Christian lands, where the Gospel of Christ has been proclaimed for generations, the great body of the people do not make the Word of God either their standard or their guide. The laws of the land are, to be sure, to a certain extent influenced by its teachings, but they are far from being in perfect, or in even general, concord with it. In many cases they are directly the reverse. The Nehemiahs of our day seem to have but very little power to make it otherwise. The will of man and his pecuniary profit are of more importance than either the Word of God or His glory.

The matter brought before us in this lesson is a striking illustration of this. In it the Word of God by the mouth of the wisest and most experienced of men, says, "Look not thou upon the wine;" or, in other words, look upon it at thy peril. The laws of nearly every so-called Christian community say, Look upon the wine with impunity, provided the seller pays the stipulated legal fee for license. Thus by our legislation we make the Word of God of none effect.

The point I make and to which I call attention is not whether any community should regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors by a high-license system, by local option, or by absolute prohibition, but do we as a Christian people, in this matter, base our action on the Word of God, as did Nehemiah, or are we governed by what worldly men call policy and expediency, and very often by the purest selfishness and self-pleasing? This question links the subject of intemperance, although far outside of the line of historical facts we have been considering, very closely with them. What does the Word of God say concerning it?

That Word declares that all of God's laws are intensely personal. He deals with the masses by dealing with men—with communities through individuals. Every commandment in the Decalogue begins with "Thou." Its very first injunction establishes the relation between man and God. In that command, (Ex. xx., 3,) He Himself says between "Thou" (its first word) and "Me" (its last word) there shall be "no other gods." It is simply "Thou" * * * "Me," with nothing to stand between us.

When our Lord summed up all of the commandments it was the same, "Thou shalt love thy God," and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor," (Matthew, xxii., 37-39.) So it was in the very beginning. "Of every tree thou mayest freely eat," but of one tree He said: "Thou shalt not eat of it." (Genesis, ii., 16, 17.) Thus in God's law there is no distinction on account of intelligence, surroundings, age, or condition. Every man must stand upon his own feet before God, and bear his own responsibility as long as he lives. And when it comes to the final judgment "every one of us shall give account of himself to God," (Romans, xiv., 12.) Our Lord Jesus Christ will then say to each one personally: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren ye have done it unto Me," or "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of these ye did it not to Me." (Matthew, xxv., 40, 50.) From first to last it is "Thou" and "Me."

THE ONE EMPHATIC INJUNCTION.

So in this lesson the one emphatic injunction is "Look not thou." No matter what the law of the land may be, no matter what your social surroundings may be, no matter how fair the hand that offers it or plausible the arguments that plead for it may be, no matter what any one else may do or leave undone, the Word of God says to you: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright"—when it seems most innocent and attractive.

Another feature of the Law of God is, it is always not only personal, but to the person it is prohibitive. With the "Thou," there is always coupled "not." There is never a "may be," or "under some circumstances," or "provided that," but always "Thou shalt not."

Moreover, it is always positive. It never leaves any question open for consideration or debate. It is simply a matter to be obeyed, and to be obeyed for the man's personal good. Every "not" in God's law is simply a danger sign. Like the red light on the railway, or on the coast, it is a warning to stop, for there are death and destruction ahead if the course is continued. So in our lesson the injunction, "Look not thou upon the wine," is because, "at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder"—the bite and the sting mean death.

Such is the law of God on this subject of "wine" drinking, and the use of "strong drink," for he who begins with "wine" is almost sure to end with "strong drink." (xx., 1.) If it were obeyed there would be no need of special societies to awaken men, or of legislation to restrain them. All of the woes of intemperance would disappear, crime to a large extent would cease, wars would be almost unknown, horrible catastrophes on land and on sea would be very rare, almshouses and jails would be closed, poverty would be almost unheard of, labor would not envy capital and capital would not envy labor, the wealth of the Nation would be fabulous, legislation would be pure and effective, and posterity would be healthy and strong. Imagination is utterly unable to conceive of the beneficial results to the individual, to the community, and to the Church of God.

Neither can imagination conceive of the results growing out of disobedience to this personal, prohibitive, and positive, injunction. These results, however, are not seen all at once, or often in quick succession. But they are sure. For the "woe" and "sorrow" spoken of are not floating in plain sight upon the surface of the cup. They are in the bottom among the dregs. On the surface the wine cup appears very harmless, and it is just then that the Wise Man says: "Look not thou" upon it with desire. Afterward, when "it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," everyone—even the poor victim himself—looks upon it with abhorrence.

At the beginning is the time of danger. Then the wine is "red" or "Adam" like; as innocent in appearance as was Adam when he first stood before his Maker, for the Hebrew word here translated "red" is precisely the same that is elsewhere translated "Adam." (Young). Then "it moveth itself aright." Then it is very difficult for most men to see that there is any harm in the social glass. Then it is the sign of good fellowship, the bond of friendship, and the pledge of happiness.

MORE THAN "RED WINE."

But the cup contains much more than "red wine." "They that tarry long" in its indulgence are sure to find that not far below this attractive surface there lies "redness of eyes." They do not always see it themselves, and it is not always painful, but to every one who sees them it is a sure sign of evil, and a sign which cannot be taken down or covered over, or in any way concealed at pleasure. It can, however, be removed by obedience to the injunction—"Look not thou" upon the tempting cup.

If this is not done and the cup is still quaffed, the deceived drinker finds that instead of "red" wine which "moveth itself aright," he is drinking "wounds without cause," bruises which he cannot explain or justify. Then not only is the body scarred, but the speech betrayeth him. It is marked by silly "babbling." Then deeper down he finds a quarrelsome spirit. He is easily provoked and enters into many unreasonable "contentions." Then he drinks "sorrow" upon "sorrow." It comes from every side, and there is no comforter. And at last unutterable "woe" is his portion. And at last "woe" as fitly expresses the terribleness of God's judgment upon the lost, "For in the hand of the Lord there is a cup and the wine is red; it is full of mixture and He poureth out of the same; but the dregs thereof all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out and drink them." (Psa. 75, 8).

Thus the real contents of the wine cup are Red wine—Woveth aright. Marked redness of eyes. Wounds without cause. Babbling speech. Contentions. Sorrows. Woe.

Although the Word of God thus declares that all of these, and many other sources of disappointment, misery, and anguish, are in the wine cup, and although the daily experiences of men confirm the truth of God's word, yet multitudes in every age have willingly yielded, and probably will yield, to its enticements. Moved, however, by the love of God, or simply by a deep concern for the welfare of society, good men and women in all ages have put forth and are now putting forth most earnest efforts to save them. Every expedient which human ingenuity can invent, or which the grace of God has revealed, has been, and is being tried, and yet the evil is as great to-day as it was in the days of Solomon, and the great body of men look on with indifference. The case is well and tersely put in the following application of the parable of "The Good Samaritan."

"A certain man journeying from the cradle to the grave fell among saloon keepers, who took his money, ruined his name, destroyed his reason, and then turned him into the street. A moderate drinker passing by looked on him and said: 'Served him right; he is a fool to get drunk.'

"A political voter, passing, looked on him and said: 'The brute! He is not fit to live; he is a disgrace to his family.'

"But a fanatic, so called, seeing him, had compassion, raised him up, assisted him to his family, got him to sign the pledge, pointed him to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world, and left him in comfort and happiness.

"Who, think you, was the friend of humanity—the saloon keeper, the moderate drinker, the politician, or the fanatic?" (The Wesleyan Methodist, as quoted by The Westerly Sun.)

All experience shows that the remedy of "The Fanatic," so called, is the only one that is really effective. What neither the love of man nor the law of man can do, the grace of God can accomplish. Like every other sin, that of intemperance—the visible manifestation of what all sin is—needs the cleansing blood of Christ. That blood can wash the foulest clean, and, like the law of Esther, promises strength to overcome. And He Himself says to every poor, tempted one: "Look unto Me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth." (Isaiah xlv., 22.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What was taken as the standard and the guide in the days of Nehemiah, and what was the effect?

What is said of this standard in our day, and how is it illustrated in the matter brought before us in this lesson?

What is the first feature of God's law to which attention is called, and how is it illustrated?

What is said of it as applied to this lesson?

To what other features of God's law is attention called, and what is said of each?

What would be the effect if these features were observed and obeyed?

What is said of the results growing out of disobedience?

How does wine appear at the beginning of its use?

What is soon found by those who continue its use, and what is said of it?

What in fact are the real contents of the wine cup, and of what is the "woe" at the bottom a type?

What is said of the efforts made to save men from these results, and how is the subject illustrated?

What is said of intemperance as a sin, and what is needed for its effectual cure?

Fire Near Miner's Up-Town Theatre.

The building at 112, 114, 116, and 118 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in the rear of which is Miner's Theatre, was damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000 yesterday afternoon. The fire originated in a large hall on the third floor. Truck No. 14 is situated next to the building, and the firemen were at work in a few moments and soon put out the blaze. The theatre was damaged only slightly, and a performance was given as usual last night.

To Prevent Reckless Blasting.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday appointed George E. Murray, James J. Carroll, and William H. Stevens as members of a Blasting Board. They will examine all applications for permission to blast within the city limits and designate the persons who are to do the blasting. Numerous complaints have been made to the Fire Commissioner of late about reckless blasting, and he will try to prevent this dangerous work being done by incompetent persons.

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The Overcoat will cover up a doubtful suit, but there is nothing to cover up the overcoat with. Pay attention to the looks of it, as well as the comfort. Have it in the present style in shape and detail. Let it be a Byck Brothers' Overcoat and it will be right, and cost right.

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Vicunas, Kerseys, Chinchillas, Mollieux and Melton cloths, all the new Oxford shades, 18.00 and 20.00 grades, . . $15.00

This winter we have a good and satisfactory Derby hat for . . . $1.00
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ÆOLIAN RECITAL.

TO-DAY,
Saturday, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M.

ADMISSION COMPLIMENTARY TO ALL.

At this recital we shall repeat the performance of the Mendelssohn trio which was the feature of our Public Concert in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday. Those who failed to secure seats at the Wednesday concert cordially invited.

PROGRAM.
SOLOISTS.
Mr. FRANZ WILCZEK, Violinist.
Mr. LEO SCHULZ, Violoncellist.

LEMMENS. Organ Fantasie in E minor.

ÆOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.

RUBINSTEIN. Sonata Op. 13, for Pianoforte and Violin.
Moderato con Moto.
Moderato.
Scherzo: Prestissimo.
Finale: Adagio non troppo: Moderato.
Mr. WILCZEK, Violin and the Pianola.

TSCHAIKOWSKI. Andante from Quartette, Op. 11.

ÆOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.

MENDELSSOHN. Trio in D minor for Pianoforte, Violin and 'Cello.
Molto allegro e agitato.
Andante con Moto tranquillo.
Scherzo: Leggiero e vivace.
Finale: Allegro Assai Apassionata.
Messrs. WILCZEK and SCHULZ and the Pianola.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AVenue and 20th Street.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, Second sermon on "The Place of the Church in a Reasonable Religion." Evening, at 8 o'clock, service under the auspices of the Actors' Church Alliance. Addresses by Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Rabbi Silverman, and Rev. Walter E. Bentley. Special music by full choir. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach in the morning.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Goodness of God and His Providence." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th Street.—Dr. Cadman will preach morning and evening. Young people's choir will sing morning. Meetings every night. Prayer and experience Wednesday.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. & 38TH ST., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11. "God and the Mystery of Evil"; at 8, French church music will be illustrated, "March Solennelle," "Atilla," "The Palms," and Gounod's "Gallia" complete. Brief address by pastor, "France and the Religious Life."

AT 18TH ST. AND 8TH AV. METHODIST Episcopal Church.—Dr. Darwood will preach at 10:30 and 7:30; subject, "The Second Coming of Christ."

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th St.—11, Dr. Carlos Martyn will preach. 8, Dr. Madison C. Peters, on "Ruth," with prelude on "Social Shirks." Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
HENRY VAN DYKE, Pastor.
Services Sunday, November 19th.
Rev. George D. Egbert
will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 56th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach morning and evening; at 4 P. M., Song Service, Cecilia Bradford Trio. Address by Prof. Francis Brown; at 5 P. M., Bible Class conducted by Wm. H. Thomson, M. D.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 57TH ST., north side, west of 9th Av.—Address, Sunday, 7:45 P. M., "Why We Believe Christ's Coming Is Near."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Rev. John Fulton, D. D., will preach.
Musical service, 8 P. M.
Anthem, "Now the Day is Over" . . . Radford
Offertory, "Evening Hymn" . . . . . Rienecke
Sittings in this church are free.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.
Rev. B. Q. DENHAM, First Church, 323 W. 56th St.
10:40 "All the Tithes." | Strangers welcome.
8:00 "Fact of the Church." | Seats free.

DR. JOHN J. REED PREACHES 10:30 AND 7:45 in the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth St., near Square. Evening: "Man; His Lofty Dignity."

DR. LEM. G. BROUGHTON of Atlanta preaches Sunday, Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M., 4:15, and 7:45 P. M. Every day next week at 3:30 and 8 P. M., except Monday afternoon and Saturday.

DR. R. S. MAC ARTHUR Preaches 11, in Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th Street. Dr. Morse preaches at 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE Chickering Hall, Fifth Av. and 18th St. Sunday evening, 8 o'clock. Subject:
"HOME OF THE SAVED,"
Where Is It? Is the Popular Idea of Heaven Correct?
Questions answered. Admission free.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant Minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. T. Harwood Pattison, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y. Bible school, with special classes for young men and young women, at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 19th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President of Princeton University, is expected to officiate. Sunday school and adult Bible classes meet at 9:30. Wednesday evening lecture at 8 o'clock; Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., will officiate.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday, at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Memorial service—unveiling of tablet in memory of the late Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Geo. F. Betts. Public cordially invited.

FOR YOUNG MEN
A SERIES OF SUNDAY NIGHT ADDRESSES.
St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church,
West End Avenue and 86th Street.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. by Pastor.
SPECIAL MUSIC.
EVENING SUBJECT:
"THE FAST YOUNG MAN."

FOURTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 21st St., West End Av. Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, pastor, will preach to-morrow, 11 and 8.

HENRY FRANK, Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av.—Mornings, 11, "Man and God as One." Seats free.

HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday, 11 A. M., "The True Faith."

LUTHER LEAGUE CHORAL UNION OF NEW YORK.
40 Voices, assisted by Quartet. Address by WM. H. STAAKE, ESQ., of Philadelphia, on "Martin Luther." West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 West 57th St., near 8th Av. Sunday, 4:15. Exclusively for men.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 35TH ST. AND Lexington Av., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, D. D., Rector.—Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Morning prayer, with sermon, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 P. M. Holy communion, first Sunday, 11 A. M.; third, 8 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M.
"Agnosticism in the Pulpit."
Lecture on "King Henry IV." 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY RE

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TWELVE PAGES
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SEC. LONG AND THE SCHLEY CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with some other of your readers who have at intervals made known their dissatisfaction, I have watched with silent regret many utterances of THE TIMES in what, for want of a better name, may be called the Sampson-Schley controversy. It is no more than just to the two Admirals to say that, so far as appears, they have had no personal share in this unofficial discussion, which apparently does not possess the power of stopping itself, unless, and until, some authoritative solution is reached.

Regrettable as I have thought much that THE TIMES has before said, it appears to me that in its editorial of Monday, Nov. 13—"The Enemies of Schley"—it passed beyond the limits of fair, not to say sane, discussion. In the first place, while stigmatizing a letter of Secretary LONG's in terms made only more objectionable by the worn device of an ostentatious disclaimer of intentional severity, it has not given the text of the letter alluded to, which apparently is one published in The New York Sun of Nov. 11, purporting to be translated from a German paper in the West, and led to believe that this letter is the one to which THE TIMES refers, because it is described as "warning the President not to be won over to the Schley party by the blandishment of a delegation of Maryland Republicans." This characterization of the letter—unless supported by something approaching demonstration—is grossly unfair; but it indicates the occasion of its writing sufficiently for identification.

Assuming this to be the letter, the weakness and unfairness of THE TIMES's editorial consist, first, in attributing the Secretary's letter to the inspiration of naval officers, and not to natural self-defense—against an odious charge of unworthy persecution—or to duty, as an adviser of the President in that special matter. I am entirely ignorant of what moved the Secretary to act, as I was of the letter itself, until it was published in The Sun; but, while THE TIMES has a right to believe, and I suppose to say, what it pleases, it is evident that this is assumption without accompanying probable proof. It is therefore weak; yet, as the average reader does not analyze, it is an injurious insinuation.

Secondly, the statement that the Secretay's letter is "impertinent" is not only wanton, but demonstrably incorrect. There is no "impertinence" in the common though secondary usage of the word in a man in charge of a department in any organization—or Government—making suggestions concerning it to the head of the organization. In the stricter sense of "non-pertinent," THE TIMES is even more in error. The Secretary's letter, which I read carefully, in whatever else it may err, is perfectly pertinent to the matter in hand, and exactly such a brief as a superior, about to receive a statement on the opposite side of a question, needs to have. The editorial of THE TIMES itself is more justly open to the charge of impertinence—in applying the epithets "disgraceful and impertinent" to the Secretary's letter—and of non-pertinence; for, while the Secretary's letter is a statement of alleged facts, susceptible of refutation by counter-proof, if such there be, THE TIMES does not adduce proof, but simply indulges in abuse.

I have certainly no intention to enter, uncalled, into this deplorable dispute as to the merits or demerits of Admiral SCHLEY; but the sneering declaration in your editorial, that "the awkward circumstance that SAMPSON was not in the fight at Santiago. * * * has made it inconvenient to use his name as a rallying cry," justifies me in repeating, what I have only once before—fifteen months ago—written for publication, that, in my opinion, the first credit of the battle, as of the campaign, belongs to the man whose dispositions prevailed in both—to Admiral SAMPSON. This is, indeed, not a rallying cry, nor meant to be, for an attack upon such credit as Admiral SCHLEY may be justly entitled to; it is merely my personal opinion, given as a student for many years of naval history, and measuring the Santiago campaign, of which I have adequate knowledge, by the many other naval campaigns it has been my business to study. I speak for no one else and am authorized to speak for no one; but I am satisfied from what I do know that the professional opinion of those who served in the West Indies will, if tested, support my estimate of the facts, as here stated. That such was the opinion of the men upon whom the responsibility of the naval war fell—of the President and of the Secretary of the Navy—the men who, had failure come, would have borne the chief burden of blame, is evident from the nomination of SAMPSON for the senior promotion. To it, having been honored during the war with the position of a responsible adviser to them, I wish, after fifteen months of reflection, to add my deliberate assent.

A. T. MAHAN.

New York, Nov. 15, 1899.

If we were called upon to discuss the merits of the Sampson-Schley controversy with Capt. MAHAN we should feel that we had to deal with a most formidable adversary. He may not be infallible, even in respect to technical matters pertaining to the profession he so conspicuously adorns, but there is no higher authority, and any one who sought to prove him in error would have need to be uncommonly sure of his facts. When matters collateral to the main issue are under discussion, however, laymen are not called upon to surrender the right of private judgment nor to permit misconception to go its unchallenged way.

Capt. MAHAN is right in supposing that we referred to Secretary LONG's letter as published in The Sun of Nov. 11. The letter as published purported to be a translation from the German. Friends of SCHLEY, it was stated, procured a copy, had it translated and published in a German newspaper in Milwaukee; from which it was restored to its native English for The Sun. The translation was marvelously well done—both ways. In fact, we do not think the marines on either side of the Sampson-Schley controversy, with all their proverbial credulousness, will ever believe that The Sun's letter is not in the Secretary's English. Probably SCHLEY's friends sent a copy also to The Sun.

We regret that Capt. MAHAN should have felt that THE TIMES has transcended the limits of fair and sane discussion. We hope he will be reassured by a consideration of the facts.

Gen. FELIX AGNUS, in his letter commenting upon the Secretary's communication, says that a delegation of Maryland Republicans wished to call upon the President to explain to him that the continued warfare on Admiral SCHLEY, "unjust in itself and hurtful to the party," was having a bad effect in their State campaign and would give the State to the Democrats if it were not stopped. This was a political errand. Upon matters of politics, we need hardly say, WILLIAM MCKINLEY needs no letters of advice from JOHN D. LONG. But the Secretary's letter does not discuss the political bearing of the Schley controversy. It is an elaborate and very adroit summing up of the case against SCHLEY, saying much, suggesting more. It had no proper bearing on the political situation in Maryland, which was the subject to be discussed between the President and his Baltimore visitors. Therefore, writing with Gen. AGNUS's statement before us, we characterized the Secretary's letter as impertinent. We think it was impertinent—in the primary sense of that word.

But the Secretary says in his letter that Senator MCCOMAS told him "a gentleman from Baltimore" had expressed by telegraph a desire to have an interview with the President in order to discuss "what is called 'the persecution of Admiral SCHLEY.'" The Secretary continues:

> I think this refers to persecution on the part of the Navy Department. If such is the case, I wish to state that this charge is absolutely without foundation, and so utterly contrary to the actual facts that I should be glad to be present when this charge is raised in order that I may be able to explain the true facts in the matter.

The conduct of my department is criticised. I am accused. Let me meet my accusers. That is manly, that is admirable. Why did not Secretary LONG stop there? He did not stop there. He continued through nearly three-quarters of a column of newspaper print of the most skillful restatement of the charges and insinuations against SCHLEY. Approaching the bench with a prayer that he be allowed to confront those who accuse him, he thrusts into the judge's hand an elaborate review and argument of the merits of the whole case. That was 'cute, that was slick. The Secretary neatly stole a march on the visiting delegation from Baltimore. But as the whole letter, after the prayer for a hearing, is devoted to a most able and effective review of the case against SCHLEY, recalling to the mind of the President in their historical order circumstances which in his preoccupations he might have forgotten, we thought it fair and sane to describe the communication as "warning the President not to be won over to the Schley party by the blandishments of a delegation of Maryland Republicans." And viewed in this light it seemed to us officious and impertinent—this time in the secondary sense of the word.

The "injurious insinuation" that the Secretary's letter was inspired by naval officers about him must pass without the benefit of evidence that would be accepted in a court of law. It is a matter of belief, not altogether without support, drawn from acquaintance with the history and traditions of the department. We do not believe that any Secretary of independent judgment would, on all the evidence that has been put before the public, have taken the position and pursued the course that Mr. LONG has chosen to take and pursue toward Admiral SCHLEY, unless he were subjected to department or bureau influences that destroyed the just balance of his civilian mind. If Capt. MAHAN believes otherwise we shall not say that he is weak or unfair.

We agree with Capt. MAHAN that this controversy is deplorable. If not the first, THE TIMES was one of the first newspapers to make an appeal that this quarrel between the partisans of two gallant and distinguished officers, a quarrel injurious to the department and demoralizing to the service, should cease. But as often as a reply was made to some hostile review of SCHLEY's "reprehensible conduct," there was a shower of allusions to the pernicious activity of "SCHLEY's fool friends" in keeping the controversy alive. There has been an attempt, of which this newspaper has often been made sensible, to suppress public defense of Admiral SCHLEY against the accusation of misconduct. It seems to THE TIMES that if a cessation of assaults upon character is desired the old rule is a good one—que messieurs les assassins commencent.

Of whatever other insanities and unfairness THE TIMES may have been guilty, it has not sought to deprive Admiral SAMPSON of the credit for the dispositions which rendered impossible the escape of CERVERA's ships. Capt. MAHAN must see that when we said "the awkward circumstance that SAMPSON was not in the fight at Santiago has made it inconvenient to use his name as a rallying cry" the reference was wholly to the popular aspects of the controversy. There is no place or need for "rallying cries" in any other tribunal except that of the people. We believe it is a fact, as we stated, that SAMPSON's name has practically dropped out of the public controversy, while SCHLEY's is constantly before the people, who seem to have a great liking for him. This would not have been the case if SAMPSON had had the good fortune to get into the fight in season to get his flagship the New York hit as often as the Brooklyn was hit, to hit the enemy oftener than any other ship, or to receive the surrender of the Colon. We still think that as a rallying cry the value of the name of SAMPSON was impaired by the awkward circumstance that he came up with the chase after the fight was over. But this opinion in no wise detracts from the conduct due to this distinguished Admiral for his plan of blockade and battle. And Capt. MAHAN will permit us to observe that the mention of the circumstance was not a sneer, but a plain statement of a fact which has immensely hindered the success of the anti-Schley party. SAMPSON's absence brought SCHLEY into prominence in the popular estimate of the fight. The people of the United States find it impossible to believe that an officer who fought like a brave man and a great Admiral in the battle of Santiago had for two months before that time been a sulking, disobedient, cowardly, and reprehensible knave. If SCHLEY was a lunatic during the month of May, while he was at Cienfuegos and on his way to Santiago, and has been a blackguard ever since, then the official report of his part in the battle with CERVERA, as given in the report of the Bureau of Navigation, is a monstrous and adulatory falsification. His enemies are inconsistent. Their testimony and the official testimony, taken together, make him out at once a craven fool and a great sea fighter. The two qualities cannot inhere in the character of the same man. That most remarkable peculiarity of the case first puzzled the people of the country, and then more and more inclined them to the side of SCHLEY, notwithstanding the apparent preponderance of professional opinion on the other side. But there are naval officers, too, who do not believe that SCHLEY is a coward and blackguard. In his report of the battle of Santiago, written aboard the New York, July 15, Admiral SAMPSON said:

> When all the work was done so well it is difficult to discriminate in praise. The object of the blockade of CERVERA's squadron was fully accomplished, and each individual bore well his part in it—the Commodore in command of the second division, the Captains of the ships, their officers and men.
>
> The Commodore in command of the second division was SCHLEY. All the knowledge SAMPSON ever had of SCHLEY's "reprehensible conduct" antedated this complimentary report. Moreover, in the months that have elapsed since that memorable 3d of July the American people have seen SCHLEY promoted to be an Admiral, intrusted by the department with important duties, and finally designated to command a squadron that is to carry the flag to foreign ports, the most conspicuous duty in which any part of our navy not in war service is now engaged. We submit that the Secretary's dispatch of this letter to the President, embodying criticisms of Admiral SCHLEY that if just and well founded would destroy his professional reputation, following closely upon his official order assigning this officer to high and honorable duty in the navy, is an act of such amazing incongruity that if unexplained it may without unfairness be set down as disgraceful. The only logical sequence to that letter is an order appointing a court-martial to try the Admiral on the charges it contains. On the other hand, if Admiral SCHLEY is worthy of the honors the President and the department have conferred upon him, the Secretary's letter is a cruel and wanton slander of which he ought to be ashamed to the end of his days.

POLITICAL EXPENSES.

The most striking feature of the accounts of their expenditures by the various candidates is that in every case nearly all the money accounted for is put down as given to the party committee. Now, as a matter of cold fact, this is no accounting at all. It amounts to no more in disclosing what the money went for than Dora Copperfield's bookkeeping. If the sum is given correctly, as doubtless in most cases it is, the public is simply allowed to know the gross amount of the expenditures, but is left in blind ignorance of what they were for. We know, for instance, that Mr. MAZET paid out some $600 and that Judge O'GORMAN paid something over $5,000, but as to what the bulk of the money went for we know nothing. The whole system as it is now is practically worthless in throwing any light on improper spending of money in elections.

In order to secure any reform in the use of money in this way two things are absolutely necessary. The party committees and all persons or organizations having to do with elections should be required to make a detailed statement of all disbursements with vouchers, and they should also be required to make a detailed statement of all receipts and the sources from which they are derived. The two phases of the problem are closely interlocked, but the sources of the receipts are on the whole more important than the nature of the expenses. It is the possession of a secret fund, the origin of which is shrouded in mystery, and for the disposition of which no one is clearly responsible, that gives the party machine and the party boss the great and mischievous power they now have. That power is used even more, and more injuriously, in controlling nominations and in dominating the organization of the party than in affecting elections. Because the machine managers have a lot of money at their disposal they make the election so costly that candidates are practically dependent on their support, and an independent canvass is next to impossible for either election or nomination. This tyranny can only be overthrown by publicity as to the source and use of this secret fund.

How long would either Mr. PLATT or Mr. CROKER be able to dictate to his party if he had no money the origin of which was not fully known? If every dollar given by a corporation to secure favor or protection, if every dollar contributed by office holders, if all the money paid by illegal places of resort for gambling or worse had to be accounted for, and the name of the payer, with the amount of his payment and the person to whom it was paid, were fully set forth, the corrupting stream would be dried at its fountain head. Of course there would never be a truthful account of such receipts, and evasion of the law requiring it would be attempted. But the fact that it was required would aid greatly in suppressing the contributions. Many a man will give when he knows that his gift cannot be questioned or traced who would not give if he were liable to be called on to testify under oath as to the transaction. Most of the money that the machines now get is in the nature of blackmail, and men are not blackmailed of their own free will. They yield in these cases only because they know that the extortioner is largely protected by the secrecy in which his operations are wrapped. Until we are prepared to exact a full accounting from those that handle money for political uses we shall make small progress toward abolishing the evil and the scandal now prevailing.

A CHANCE FOR MR. BRYAN.

Mr. BRYAN announces his intention to spend the entire Winter in going up and down in the land seeking how he may, like a modern Carnot, "organize victory" for whatever principles he may finally conclude to adopt in the campaign of next year. We trust that he will not regard it as presumptuous to suggest that he will succeed better the sooner he gets some definite idea of what those principles are to be.

We will not be cruel enough to ask him to make a decisive choice at the present time, but we venture to indicate a line of experiment that may prove advantageous. One of the subjects on which he has vainly expended much breath in the last year is that of trusts. It has fallen rather flat for two reasons. One is that he has not had a clear notion as to what was good and what was bad in the trusts and the other is that he has had no intelligible plan for dealing with the abuses that exist. Now there is one class of trusts which are unquestionably bad, and there is a clear remedy for their badness. These are those that are protected from competition by tariff duties, and the true and only way to disarm them is to repeal the duties or reduce them to a revenue level.

Suppose that Mr. BRYAN were to take up the study of the tariff in order to find exactly which trusts enjoy protection or this sort, and were then to devote the spare time of the Winter to a searching inquiry, as he goes about the country, into the profits of these trusts, their prices as compared with the prices abroad, the wages they pay, their relations with Congressmen, the lobby they maintain or employ, and like facts. Our impression is that he would gain more useful and effective knowledge as to practical political issues in three months than he can ever evolve from his inner consciousness, which has been his chief reliance so far. Incidentally, he might begin with the International Paper Company.

SPARE THE OLD FORT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Residing near picturesque Morningside Park, where nature, supplemented by well-directed art, has done so much to make this one of the most beautiful of the city's pleasure resorts, I delight in a daily stroll up and down its sunny slopes and along its upper boulevard; and not least to me among its varied historic and scenic attractions is the old ruined blockhouse at the extreme northern point.

Standing there these clear Autumn mornings, what a magnificent panorama is unrolled before one; and, to the inward gaze, what a picture of the stirring scenes enacted there that other Autumn so many years ago, making this sacred as well as historic ground! Filled with this patriotic fervor, evoked by such reminiscences, think, if you can, what a shock to one's sensibilities it is to see so hallowed a place desecrated by a vandalism as unpardonable as it is revolting! The very stones cry out in protest, and I can no longer hold my peace. Not only are the fine flagstaff and flagbox cut and hacked and scribbled over with the names and initials of the depredators, but the inner wall of the fort itself is blazoned in token of a sorry aspiration for fame! Base as this is, would it were all—but how speak of a defilement, equally in evidence, indicative of more than beastly indecency!

In the name of all that true Americans hold dear let something be speedily done to blot out this abominable record, and compel those, who so manifestly undervalue them—ignorant, vicious, or indifferent—to respect for the future the cherished landmarks of our National traditions.

New York, Nov. 17, 1899. PRISCA.

Not a Son of ex-Gov. Price.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in an editorial in to-day's issue of your paper that you state that Warwick James Price is a son of ex-Gov. Rodman N. Price of New Jersey. I have known the family intimately for more than forty years and know that ex-Gov. Price has no son of that name, and never had. Ex-Gov. Price's middle letter is "M.," not "N." In justice to the family correction is due.

S. M. DICKINSON.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 15, 1899.

NUGGETS.

At a Reduction.

For Sale—A brand new portable capital; can be moved anywhere at any time at a moment's notice. Inquire of Aguinaldo, Luzon.—Syracuse Herald.

The Squarest Kind.

"Yes, there wasn't much variety, but we had three square meals a day."

"What did you have?"

"Soda crackers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Misunderstood.

Mixtjikofski, (the butler, sticking his head in cautiously)—Did your Terrorship call me?

Xtyqmw Xtzqmwvitch—No, you idiot; I was only sneezing!—Harper's Bazar.

Realized It.

Collector—I shall leave you now, but I will come again.

Poorpay—I don't doubt it in the least; you are the most punctual and never-failing man in keeping appointments I ever saw.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The Point of View.

Exasperated Old Gentleman (to lady in front of him)—Excuse me, madam, but my seat has cost me ten shillings, and I want to see. Your hat—

The Lady—My hat has cost me ten guineas, Sir, and I want it to be seen!—London Punch.

TO MAKE MEN FREE.

From The Denver News.

To make men free has been the dream
  Of every noble soul on earth—
  To bring a better time to birth;
To see the future's hills agleam
  With the first, holy light
  Of a new era bright,
  From which the human might
    Of ages speeds away,
  Its sable folds withdrawn
  Before the golden dawn,
  Where earth goes rolling on
    Into the grander day.

To make men free from court and throne,
  Free from the money-changer's greed,
  Free from hypocrisy and creed,
  Free from the dreaded lash of need,
And free to reap where they have sown;
  Free from earth's scourge, the conqueror,
  Free from the murderous lust of war,
  Free from the robber's cry of more,
And free to have their own;
Free voluntarily to share
  Their blessings for the common good;
Free to each other's burdens bear,
  In helpfulness and brotherhood;
Free in security to live
  And seek the blessing of content;
Free in the freedom love can give,
  The freedom of enlightenment!

To make men free! It is with me
  The dearest purpose of my heart,
  That I may know and do my part,
To help the cause of liberty;
My energy and life to be
  Made consecrate to the one theme,
  The single purpose and the dream,
In every land, to make men free—
    To make men free.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First Public Rehearsal of the Fifty-eighth Season Yesterday.

The first public rehearsal of the fifty-eighth season of the Philharmonic Society of the City of New York took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The surroundings were of the customary gladsome nature. The audience was a large one, and there was a manifest determination to accept the proceedings of the afternoon in the spirit in which they were offered. The programme was one of profound dignity, yet of sufficient variety to interest every real lover of music. It consisted of the fourth symphony of Brahms, the violin concerto of Tschaikowsky, the prelude to "Lohengrin," the fugue in C major from the fifth of Bach's sonatas for violin unaccompanied, and the third "Leonore" overture of Beethoven.

Bach, Beethoven, Brahms—the three B's of music—together with Tschaikowsky and Wagner, made a combination representative of all that is greatest in the tone art. Indeed, if all other music than theirs were to be blotted out of existence, the world would still be rich in the poetry of sound. Classicism of form and romanticism of thought were to be found in the numbers of Brahms and Beethoven, while classicism without the romanticism was to be discerned in the music of Bach, and romanticism without the classicism in that of Wagner and Tschaikowsky. Those who could read between the sounds had no difficulty in drawing out of the concert a valuable lesson in the development of music.

The solo performer of the occasion was the Russian violinist Alexander Petschnikoff, who made his first appearance in America. He was plainly willing to subject himself to the severest of tests. Leopold Auer, to whom the Tschaikowsky concerto was dedicated, said it was too difficult, yet we Americans have to thank an American girl for our first hearing of it. Maud Powell played it in part in 1888, and in its entirety the following year, and Adolf Brodsky played it for us in 1893. The Bach fugue is conceded to be the most difficult of the master's compositions for the violin, and is said to be almost impossible. It will be seen, therefore, that it was as a technician of high accomplishments that Mr. Petschnikoff elected to be judged.

It can be recorded without hesitation that he surmounted the obstacles of the Tschaikowsky concerto with assured ease. There were moments when his technics were not impeccable, but on the whole they were worthy of praise. It is his tone that most militates against the complete success of this player. It is distinguished by penetrating incisiveness rather than by sincerity, richness, or smoothness. Indeed, the quality of it is far rougher than that which one would expect of a violinist who has so much in his favor. The fault seems to lie in a certain rudeness of attack and in a generally nervous style of bowing. In stopping the artist proved himself to be nearly always correct. He seldom played even a trifle off the pitch in the most difficult passages, though there were questionable bits in the upward flights with which the Russian composer has decorated some parts of his concerto.

In the Bach fugue Mr. Petschnikoff gave a fine exhibition of his technical powers. He played the movement with perfect clearness, with precision, with contrapuntal distinctness, and with a cold, calculating finish, which was as polished as marble. The finish here was what was lacking in the technical work in the concerto, but in that, as well as in this, there was also something else wanting. It was the breadth, the forcefulness of style, and the symmetrical phrasing for which the concerto calls. Perhaps further hearings will go to show that poor phrasing is the weak spot in Mr. Petschnikoff's equipment. At a first hearing, at any rate, he seemed to be a player with a nervous energy not supported by power or breadth of conception, and occasionally marred, as in the slow movement of the concerto, by a tendency to sentimentalism. But there will be further opportunities to hear him, and we shall learn to know his qualities better.

The Philharmonic Society has not played the fourth symphony of Brahms since the Spring of 1895, when the late Anton Seidl conducted it. Mr. Paur's reading was noble. It was one of complete understanding and sympathy, and the orchestra was a most responsive instrument. Indeed, it is not often that the fathers give us a performance at once so smooth of execution and so plastic of nuance as this one. The hearing of it was a rare treat, and for it the Philharmonic must receive warm thanks. The "Lohengrin" prelude is a trustworthy battle horse of Mr. Paur's repertory, and it would go hard, indeed, if the players under his baton yesterday, also long familiar with its measures, should fail to play it with much effect. It was marred only by the inevitable uncertainty of intonation in the first strings. The Beethoven overture was played with fine spirit, though with a good deal of roughness, due possibly to want of rehearsal. The preparatory study for the concert seemed to have been expended on the symphony. The whole programme will be repeated to-night.

May Irwin Engages Mr. Lennon.

Melville Ellis, who plays the part of Willie Dew in Miss May Irwin's "Sister Mary," was taken suddenly and seriously ill yesterday, compelling him to retire from the programme for an indefinite period. This information was telephoned to Miss Irwin yesterday afternoon, and after she had negotiated with several actors to fill the rôle, which called for a competent pianist, she succeeded in securing Russell Lennon, who agreed to play the part last night, and will probably continue in it until Mr. Ellis is enabled to rejoin the company. This is Mr. Lennon's first attempt at dramatic work.

Marriage of Violinist Franko.

Nahan Franko, the violinist, and Anna Braga, the German actress, were married by Mayor Lawrence Fagan of Hoboken on Thursday afternoon. The ceremony was performed privately in the Mayor's office at the City Hall. The record shows that Mr. Franko had been married twice before. He was divorced from his first wife, and his second wife died in 1896. The former was Miss Edith Edwards, the latter Miss Cornelia Ruppert, daughter of Jacob Ruppert. Miss Braga said she had been married once before and had been divorced from her first husband, Egon L. Neiner.

NAVAL OFFICER SAVES LIVES.

Ensign Gherardi Was Instrumental in Rescuing Nearly 150 People in the Puerto Rico Cyclone.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Navy Department to-day gave out a circumstantial account of the conspicuous gallantry of Ensign W. R. Gherardi during the recent terrific cyclone which swept across Puerto Rico. It was forwarded by Capt. Snow, commanding the United States naval station at San Juan, who inclosed letters of Lieut. Col. Carr of the Fifth Cavalry and others concerning the daring of the exploit. Capt. Snow also called attention to the fact that the Ensign was now in the Naval Hospital at New York as a result of the exposure and hardship undergone at that time.

Ensign Gherardi twice before has been mentioned for conspicuous gallantry.

The statement forwarded to the department shows that when the storm was at its height Ensign Gherardi and J. J. Jiminez, a civil engineer, ran along the beach to the point nearest the shipping which was dragging anchors through the terrific force of the wind. The schooner Conception, loaded with 150 emigrants from Santo Domingo, and the steamer Vasco were in great distress. Some of the people were jumping overboard. The statement proceeds as follows:

"Gherardi at once plunged into the water with his clothes on, and began dragging the unfortunates from the waves and bringing them to the shore. He ordered those on board to throw a lifeline to the shore, so as to make fast, but they were so terrorized that they were unable to do anything but jump into the water, where they were taken by Gherardi and Jiminez and brought to shore. There were from four to six people, women and children, who did not dare to jump into the water. They were told to do so, but remained where they were and were undoubtedly lost, as the schooner soon went to pieces.

"Those rescued numbered nearly 150 souls. The steamer Vasco was then battling with the waves a few hundred yards off. Gherardi called for a lifeline, and, forming a party of rescuers in a line joining hands extending out into the water, himself at the head, he soon had hold of the line, and, bringing it to shore, fastened the end securely to a neighboring tree. The crew climbed down and along the line and were safely landed."

ALL QUIET IN SAMOA.

But Natives Have Weapons, and Without Annexation War Is Likely.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, dated Nov. 3, received here to-day per steamer Alameda, from Australian ports via Apia and Honolulu, state that everything is quiet in the Samoan group; that the collection of taxes is progressing smoothly, though it is said that the Mataafans will not pay the taxes over to the Government. At the time of the departure of the Alameda from Apia, nothing was known at the islands of the announced intention of the three powers to agree on a sub-division of the group, and it is asserted "that unless annexation is the solution of the Samoan question war will be inevitable in the islands."

That the arms of the natives were not all confiscated is daily becoming more evident. Weapons seem to be becoming more and more plentiful, and in one village alone fifty-two guns have been counted.

The United States Government wharf at Pago-Pago is progressing rapidly now, and about 200 feet of the pier is completed. The United States agents are negotiating for the purchase of land adjoining the coaling station.

THE KAISER AT KIEL.

Arrives There on His Way to England —Talks of the Navy.

KIEL, Prussia, Nov. 17.—Emperor William, the Empress, and the younger Princes arrived here this afternoon on their way to England, and were received at the railway station by the elder Princes. Empress Augusta Victoria, with the younger sons, immediately went on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and the Emperor, accompanied by the two elder, attended a muster of naval recruits.

The Kaiser, in the course of an address, alluding to the fact that Germany, a decade ago, had lost many brave sailors and many excellent officers on the Samoan coast, said:

"This land, however, is now ours, and will remain ours as long as there is a German Empire. The German Eagle is gradually spreading itself and increasing the fleet destined to protect our brothers abroad."

Admiral Von Koester, replying to His Majesty in the name of the Baltic Naval Station, declared that all were ready, at any time, to do their duty for the honor of the flag, even to the last drop of their blood.

STEAMER PATRIA ABANDONED.

Captain and Crew Leave the Burning Liner in the Open Sea.

HAMBURG, Nov. 17.—The officials of the Hamburg-American Line have received a dispatch from Cuxhaven announcing that the company's steamer Athesia, Capt. Voss, from Philadelphia, Nov. 2, for Hamburg, had arrived there at 4 o'clock this afternoon with the crew of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Patria, Capt. Frohlich, which caught fire off Dover, England, Wednesday, while on her way from New York, Nov. 4, for this port.

The dispatch also said that the Patria had been abandoned in the North Sea, enveloped in flames, and that there were no hopes of saving the vessel. The mail matter which the steamer was carrying is lost.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A Lloyds dispatch from Maassluis, Holland, ten miles west of Rotterdam, says it is reported there that the Patria was seen abandoned on fire yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M., nine miles northwest of the North Hinder Lightship. No assistance was with her.

SIR RICHARD MOON DEAD.

Was for Thirty Years Chairman of a British Railway.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Sir Richard Moon, who was Chairman of the London and Northwestern Railroad from 1861 to 1891, is dead.

Sir Richard Moon was created a Baronet in 1887 in recognition of the important part he played in the development of the English railway system. He was born Feb. 23, 1815, and was connected with the great London and Northwestern Railway from the time when the road was begun. In 1891 he retired from the Chairmanship of the company, but retained an active interest in its affairs until his death. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his grandson, Cecil Moon.

French Royalist Testifies.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—In the Senate, sitting as a High Court, to-day, the President, M. Fallières, interrogated M. Godefroy, President of the Jeunesse Royaliste, who disclaimed for that league any illegal acts, though he acknowledged that he participated in the demonstration of Oct. 25, but, only as a protest, he added, against cries of "A bas l'Armée." Continuing, he said there was no alliance between the Jeunesse Royaliste and anti-Semite and patriotic leagues.

Passengers on the St. Paul.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, which is to sail from Southampton to-morrow for New York, will have among her passengers Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the former United States Minister to Spain, and James L. Taylor, the President of the American Society in London. Mr. Woodford is returning to the United States after a European trip of several months, taken on account of the poor health of his daughter. She accompanies him, being now quite recovered.

Honors for Two British Lawyers.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, has been made a Baronet, in recognition of his work on the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission. Sir Robert T. Reid, of counsel for Great Britain, has been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Shamrock Is Expected at Clyde.

GLASGOW, Nov. 17.—Sir Thomas Lipton's racing yacht Shamrock, which left New York Nov. 2, and passed Fayal, Azore Islands, Nov. 10, is reported to have been sighted, and is expected to reach the Clyde on Sunday. She experienced heavy weather. The yacht will winter at Gareloch.

Amnesty in Dreyfus Case Matters.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in the Senate to-day asked that the Amnesty Commission include in its proposed bill all matters connected with the Dreyfus case which were excluded when the bill passed the Chamber of Deputies last session.

Germany's Position in Samoan Deal.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Count von Bülow will not make a Samoan statement in the Reichstag until the United States has formally notified Germany of its consent to the agreement entered into between Great Britain and Germany.

HAWAIIAN OFFICIAL TO REMAIN.

The President Refuses to Accept Resignation of Minister of Finance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The President has refused to accept the resignation of Mr. Damon, the Hawaiian Minister of Finance, and that official will remain in office at least until such time as Congress provides for a system of government for the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Damon's resignation was tendered at a time when he was in Italy seeking to secure the emigration to Hawaii of Italian laborers. This pursuit was in the interest of an organization of planters and capitalists, and it was thought to be scarcely fitting that the Minister of Finance should engage in such outside matters. The resignation was tendered under these conditions, but as Mr. Damon has since terminated the connection between himself and the organization referred to, the reason for its acceptance at once disappeared.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Dolphin has arrived at Port of Spain, preparatory to making a survey of the mouth of the Orinoco River and marking some dangerous shoals now uncharted.

The Piscataqua and the Potomac were put in commission yesterday at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Marblehead has arrived at Corinto, and the Eagle at Gibara.

The Standish has arrived at Norfolk.

The transport Resolute has sailed from Santiago for New York.

Orders to Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Rear-Admiral B. J. Cromwell, who was recently detached from command of the Havana Naval Station, has been assigned to duty as President of the Naval Retiring Board.

Commander J. G. Eaton has been ordered to command the Chesapeake when she is commissioned.

FILIPINOS MASS FOR RAIDS.

Rebels Gather Near Tarlac and in the Mountains West of Angeles—The Railroad Is Open.

MANILA, Nov. 17.—Gen. MacArthur's and Gen. Lawton's commands are now near each other. Gen. MacArthur is getting supplies in Tarlac, over the railroad from Bamban, with an engine which was raised from the river by the Ninth Infantry.

Col. Howes, who occupied Victoria with six troops of the Third Cavalry, has advanced to Rosales. A letter was found at Victoria from Private Desmond of the Signal Corps, one of the twenty-one American prisoners held there. These prisoners, the letter said, were expecting to be taken to the mountains before the army arrived.

Two thousand insurgents are reported to be massing at Gerona, above Tarlac, and Gen. Mascardo is said to be in the mountains west of Angeles, with a thousand men, proposing to make raids.

Rain has been falling throughout the month, and for the past week there has been a heavy downpour. The whole country is in as bad condition as at any time this season.

GEN. LAWTON PRAISES HIS MEN.

In His Report He Recounts Acts of Heroism in Luzon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Major Gen. Lawton in his report to the War Department of the expedition which was undertaken last April to Santa Cruz, in the Province of La Laguna, Luzon, pays high tribute to some of his officers. He says:

"To Major Clarence R. Edwards, Assistant Adjutant General, was intrusted the centre of our advancing line, and Major Charles G. Starr, Inspector General, conducted the left flank. These gallant officers, fully alive to the responsibilities resting upon them, were equal to the occasion, and no line of battle could have been more courageously or intelligently led, as the results proved. I desire to commend these officers in the highest terms for the gallant work done by them on this occasion. I especially commend them for conspicuous gallantry on this occasion.

"To Major Weisenburger I wish to express my appreciation of his valuable services."

Gen. Lawton thus describes gallant action:

"With a view to securing a good place to re-embark the troops for the movement on Calamba, the North Dakota Battalion was sent from Longos shortly after noon of the 12th inst. to reconnoitre the town of Paete, located about four miles further north on the lake shore, where it was reported a good landing place could be found. After advancing about one mile the enemy was discovered intrenched across the road, and immediately opened fire from behind almost impenetrable undergrowth on the mountain side. Major Fraine promptly disposed his command to execute a flank movement on the enemy, who were pouring a heavy fire into the advance guard; four of them were killed and three wounded, one mortally. Of these, the latter and three killed belonged to a part of five flankers who had been sent up the inside.

"Their surviving comrade, Private Thomas Sletteland, Company C, First North Dakota, remained with them, and by his cool and unerring aim successfully held the enemy back until reinforcements came. Then, after carrying his wounded comrades to the rear he assisted in recovering the bodies of the killed. He has been recommended for a medal of honor."

LOGAN'S EFFECTS SENT HOME.

Gen. Otis Says It Was Impossible to Send the Major's Body.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Otis, saying that it was impossible to send the remains of Major John A. Logan to this country now, and therefore they had been buried at Manila.

Five days elapsed before the body could be sent from the battlefield to Manila. Gen. Otis says that the servant of Major Logan, with the effects of the Major, sailed on the Sikh for the United States.

A fine portrait of Major Logan has been sent to the War Department by Mrs. Logan, which is to be placed in the saloon of the transport Logan.

Gen. Otis Ordered to Exhume the Body

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., has received a telegram from Secretary of War Root notifying her that he had advised Gen. Otis by cable to have the body of Major Logan exhumed and sent home. Major Webb C. Hayes, a personal friend of the late Major Logan, will reach Manila in a few days

NAVAL EXPERTS DISAGREE

Mr. Melville Sharply Criticises Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn.

RESENTS ATTACK ON OLD SHIPS

Declares Defense of New Cruisers' Design Is Unnecessary — Torpedo Boat Warfare Explained.

The war vessel was again the feature of the majority of the papers that were read during the second and last day's sessions of the annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. The gathering assembled in the library of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at 12 West Thirty-first Street. Rear Admiral Bunce presided.

Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy, had prepared a paper that was brought to the attention of the society. It was entitled "Designs for the Denver Class Sheathed and Protected Cruisers," and was read by Naval Constructor Bowles, United States Navy. Mr. Hichborn's paper dealt with the act of Congress approved March 3 of this year that provided for three sheathed sea-going battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, three sheathed armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, and six protected cruisers of about 2,500 tons; they to be sheathed and coppered and to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities. Regarding the cruisers, he said:

"The chief characteristics of the design for these cruisers were settled and approved by the department before the final preparation of the general plans. These characteristics show the vessels to be about the size of the Raleigh and Cincinnati, which, though they have been classed as nineteen-knot vessels, with more than double the horse power of the present designs have never been able, owing to certain well-known conditions, to maintain a speed even approximating to the rated 19 knots for any length of time. The Raleigh, when with Dewey's squadron, was only able to steam, with difficulty, at a speed of 9 knots, using three-fifths of the boiler power. The coal supply of these vessels was also limited, and the coal consumption was a serious question When making passage between distant ports."

He touched upon the cruisers built for the Brazilian Government and purchased by the United States just prior to the beginning of hostilities with Spain, and called attention to the inaccurate reports that have been published in regard to the displacement and other factors. Speaking of the New Orleans he said:

"I do not pretend to criticise the design or construction of the New Orleans, but she is essentially a 'show' vessel, cleverly designed to that end, but not such a design as would be found emanating from the British Admiralty or from our Navy Department. Briefly stated, she was designed purely for speed and the heaviest battery the law would allow. With her extra length of about fifty feet she will not manoeuvre as well as the Denver class; with her extra draught of about three feet she is considerably handicapped for work in shallow harbors; with her heavy battery (of little advantage, considering the small amount of ammunition carried,) she could not stand the weight of a flush upper deck, and even without it her top weights are such that, particularly without the water-line protection of cellulose provided for the Denver class, she is not nearly so well prepared to stand punishment as will be those vessels.

"Her powerful machinery and large battery necessitate a crew out of all proportion with the accommodations provided, and considerable objection has been filed by those connected with the ship in regard to the unsatisfactory provision for officers and crew, including boat capacity, for very little more than half the number."

Walter M. McFarland, Passed Assistant Engineer, read a reply to the paper of Chief Constructor Hichborn in behalf of Engineer in Chief George W. Melville, United States Navy, criticising Constructor Hichborn for selecting the Raleigh as a ship that might have been improved by sheathing. He said, in part:

"In reading over the interesting paper of the Chief Constructor of the navy of the Denver class of cruisers, it occurs to me to say that I think he need not have felt called upon to defend the design, inasmuch as it was decided upon after careful consideration by the Board of Constructors, which had full knowledge of the needs of the department, and I am sure that we all agree that the expert officials of the department know the needs of the service and how to fill them better than any newspaper writers, however clever they may be.

"I regret to notice some remarks on the Cincinnati and Raleigh which certainly have a tendency to create an erroneous impression with respect to those vessels."

Again the Engineer in Chief says:

"Let me say that the Cincinnati and Raleigh were designed at a time when there was a perfect craze for high speed in all classes of vessels. The statement had been dinned in our ears so much that we must get at least as good results from every ship as were obtained from foreign ships, and must if possible do better, that our designers were working, as one might say, under the lash. Just before the designs were prepared the British Admiralty had gotten out designs for what were known as the 'M class of cruisers,' which were exactly the characteristics of the Cincinnati and the Raleigh in the way of putting a large power in a small hull and aiming at a very high speed. The history of those ships has been very much the same as the history of ours, in that they have not been a brilliant success."

The Engineer in Chief proceeds with a defense of the Raleigh as to her conduct en route and returning from Manila. He thought that the efficiency of the two vessels named would be improved if they were lengthened fifteen to twenty feet.

Naval Constructor Capps, who raised the Spanish vessels at Manila after Dewey had sunk them, supported Constructor Hichborn, who is a well-known advocate of sheathed ships. Constructor Bowles also participated in the discussion, and went on record as being averse to sheathing steel ships with wood. He said that if the Raleigh had failed it was because she was handicapped in other ways than by a lack of sheathing.

A notable paper, read at the afternoon session, was entitled, "Tactical Considerations Involved in Torpedo Boat Design." It was prepared by Lieut. A. P. Niblack, United States Navy, while on duty as a watch officer on one of Admiral Dewey's vessels in Manila Bay. He said, in part:

"If we consider the conditions under which the torpedo boat may be reasonably expected to be effective against a ship or the ships of the enemy, we shall find that an attack, to have a reasonable chance, must be a surprise. Hence darkness, fog, mist, snow, and rain are the favoring conditions. Heavy rains are particularly favorable. Attacks are made in groups of boats. A single boat would only attack as a forlorn hope, and under most extraordinary circumstances. All torpedo boat attack must be in groups, and must be, as in polo or football or any other similar game, a question of 'team work,' of 'interference,' of strategy, head, and nerve. Of all things, it is a question of system.

"A ship or a squadron attacked simultaneously from various directions must destroy or drive off all the attacking boats or take the consequences. Feints will naturally be made. The first boat or boats discovered will advance fearlessly, dropping and scattering small incandescent buoys to disconcert the aim and create the illusion of numbers, and, if so fitted, use their searchlight. Under strong excitement it is peculiarly human to yield to the temptation of shooting at a light without reasoning. Meanwhile some one or more boats will get in their torpedoes from an unexpected quarter. Numerous tests at manoeuvres in many navies have shown that it is astounding how often torpedo boats get in without being seen and when expected. Some people go so far as to say that the searchlight beam is the 'safest path of approach, and in one navy they practice running in it so as to get accustomed to the glare and to judge distances.

"In approaching to the attack, previous to discovery, reduced speed must be used so as to avoid white bow waves, smoke, and flame, and that peculiar and far-sounding hum which accompanies fast-running machinery. Once discovered, or once within striking distance, high speed becomes important."

The final paper read was an essay on the action of the rudder with special reference to the action of the ship while the helm is being put over, by Prof. William F. Durand of Cornell University.

The members and their guests last night met at the annual banquet at Delmonico's. Lewis Nixon presided and Washington L. Capps assisted in the arrangements of the various toasts.

OFFERINGS OF BONDS.

Payments at the Sub-Treasury on the Second Day, in Principal, Interest, and Premiums, $2,082,832.98.

All told, exactly $2,082,832.98 was disbursed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday in payments for bonds proffered in response to the offer of purchase made by the Secreary of the Treasury. Of this total $1,850,150 represented principal, the additional amount being interest and premium, and of this principal $738,150 was for the fours and $1,121,000 for the fives.

The total offerings came in twenty-six blocks, the smallest of which was $100 and the largest $1,000,000. One lot of $80,000 came in at the last moment, just as the Sub-Treasury was about to close. These offerings, with those made on the first day amounting to $2,804,200, make the total for the two days $4,753,350.

While it had been expected in some quarters that more than this amount would have been forthcoming, no surprise was expressed at the Sub-Treasury, where it was pointed out that it takes time for holders of large amounts to "turn around" and complete all necessary arrangements. It was intimated, indeed, that a much larger offering might be expected to-day.

In the Street generally little surprise was expressed when announcement of the day's transactions was made, and it was confidently predicted that the full $25,000,000 would be forthcoming in due time. Those banks and banking houses which on Thursday were reported to be considering large offerings direct to Washington, and concerning whose intentions the Street was again full of rumors yesterday, refused to discuss their affairs through the newspapers.

On the Stock Exchange a firm tone generally prevailed, and in the money market most of the day's loans were at 6 per cent. When, toward the close, a higher figure was reached, it was noticeable that prices did not recede as had been their wont in the preceding days.

There were no dealings in either the fours or fives, which closed with quotations unchanged; but it was apparent that the general bond market had been sympathetically affected by the Secretary's offer, and a tone of strength was manifest throughout, with transactions on a larger scale. In the new fours, 1925, the total dealings were $322,000 at 130¾ to 131, the closing price. This figure is as high as these bonds have ever touched, June 2 last being the only other time the 131 mark has been reached. Two thousand threes, coupon, were sold at 109.

Bond Sales Reported in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The bonds offered to the Government to-day at the several Sub-Treasuries under Secretary Gage's offer of last Tuesday amounted to $2,341,350, as follows: New York, $1,850,150; Philadelphia, $478,000; Cincinnati, $4,000; Baltimore, $20,000; Boston, $197,505.

TO AIR TRANSIT WOES TO-DAY.

Brooklyn Citizens Have, However, No Great Hope of Relief from Railroad Commissioners.

Final preparations were made last night by the committees of the Thirtieth Ward Association and Citizens' Committee of One Hundred and Seventy-five for the hearing to-day before the State Railroad Commission at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit troubles.

The main fight as already outlined will be on the legal aspect of the charge that the company is violating the provisions of its franchise. This will be reinforced by complaints and affidavits. In addition to the delegation from the South Brooklyn territory, representatives of the Corona and East New York committees will also be present.

For the Rapid Transit Company President Rossiter and Secretary T. S. Williams will be on hand. J. P. Farrell, President of the Fort Hamilton Citizens' Protective Association, said last night that nearly 1,600 citizens who attended the mass meeting had signed printed protests, all of which will be put in evidence at the hearing to-day. Mr. Farrell said that the railroad company bettered its service yesterday to the citizens of Fort Hamilton, which he regarded as a sign that Mr. Rossiter had taken heed of the attitude of residents of his district. Mr. Farrell said he doubted that the Railroad Commission would accomplish anything for the people.

"But if it does not," said he, "we have recourse to the courts and the Legislature."

The betterment in service as Mr. Farrell outlined it does not extend to Bath Beach. A wail louder than ever went up from this section yesterday, the residents calling for the same service as their Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge neighbors. This section will also have representatives at the hearing.

Bronx Citizens' Railway Committee.

A Citizens' Committee on Street Railway Services has been organized in the Bronx for the purpose of securing the best possible service and better waiting facilities. At a meeting Thursday evening Hiland Flowers of 1,477 Vyse Avenue was chosen Chairman and A. A. Wittick of 2,679 Third Avenue Secretary of the committee, and the Rev. John Hooper of 1,944 Clinton Avenue, Chairman of a committee for securing the cooperation of the churches in the borough. The committee desires every person's views or grievances sent to Messrs. Flower or Wittick, so that they may be tabulated and used to bring about relief.

BOY SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Sentenced for Five Years Because He Lied to Judge Newburger.

Judge Newburger, in Part III., General Sessions, imposed a severe sentence yesterday on a lad fifteen years old. He was Robert Horner, colored, of 220 West Sixty-first Street, who with a companion, James Wallace, eighteen years old, of Thirty-second Street and Second Avenue, had pleaded guilty to highway robbery.

Judge Newburger sentenced both lads to the Elmira Reformatory. Wallace was content to go there, but Horner strenuously objected. When arraigned for pleading earlier in the week he had told the Judge that he had never been convicted of a crime before. Yesterday, when Judge Newburger asked him why he did not want to go to Elmira, the prisoner said: "Well, Judge, I lied to you the other day. I have been up twice, once in the Catholic Protectory and once in the Reformatory. If I go back there they will kill me, or I will kill myself."

Judge Newburger in reply said: "You are doing pretty well for a boy of your years. You need a good lesson. I think five years in State prison will give you the lesson, and that is the sentence the Court imposes."

Automobile Interests Consolidate.

Announcement was made yesterday of a consolidation between the International Automobile and Vehicle Tire Company and the New England Rubber Tire Wheel Company of Boston. By the terms of the consolidation the first-named company is said to have acquired the business of the Rubber Tire Company, including a number of valuable patents. The amount involved in the transaction is placed at about $1,000,000. Edward E. McCall is the President of the International Automobile and Vehicle Tire Company and Richard Croker, Jr., is the Vice President and General Manager.

Civil War Shells Sold for Old Iron.

The thousands of old cannon balls and shells left over from the civil war, which have been piled on the green near the Commandant's office at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, have been sold to the Penn Iron Works of Chester, Penn., for old iron. The old projectiles include 6,000 nine-inch shells, 2,200 eight-inch shells, and 646 fifteen-inch shells. The purchasers of the shells began the work of removing them to Chester yesterday.

Watch Lost in Heroic Act Replaced.

Policeman William Collins of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, was yesterday the recipient of a silver watch and gold chain from the Long Island Life Saving Association. On the 2d of August, 1898, he saved from drowning two boys who were bathing in the East River off the North Second Street dock. Collins at the time carried a silver watch, which was destroyed by the action of the salt water.

Decision Reserved, Not Reversed.

In yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, through a typographical error in the legal note headed "Jurisdiction of the Municipal Court," it was stated that the decision was "reversed" instead of "reserved."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Last day of the Horse Show. A blessed relief is the reflection this morning, even of those who are most interested, and have been the most devoted in their attendance. Yesterday at the Garden was a repetition of Thursday, with the same crowds and the same general atmosphere that has for the past few years prevailed in the same place on the closing days of the show. There was a noticeable change in the character of the attendance, particularly in the morning hours, owing to the fact that so many of the younger men and women had left or were preparing to leave the city for Boston, so as to be on hand bright and early this morning for the great Harvard-Yale football game. The equine side of the display with the judging of the hackney classes was perhaps the best of the week, and drew the horse breeders and lovers in numbers to the Garden. The story of the show, and particularly of its afternoon and evening, will be found in other columns.

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The same scenes that have characterized the preceding evenings of the week at the more popular hotels, and particularly at the Astoria, Sherry's, and Delmonico's were repeated yesterday and last evening. It was, however, noticeable, that the diners in particular lingered longer over their dinners, and that several large dinners were given, from which the hosts and guests did not go to the show. The supper given by Mrs. Drexel, which was attended by very much the same guests who had previously dined with the young English nobleman, imported for newspaper purposes, was a feature of the evening. There were other evidences that society has tired, as is but natural, after five days of the show, and there was actually a tea, and a well-attended one, given in the afternoon by Mrs. Charles A. Minton for her daughter, Mrs. Beadel, who was married a year or two ago, and who with her husband is going South to spend the Winter.

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At a dinner of the Booksellers' League, given a day or so ago, the mystery of the authorship of that clever book "America and the Americans," which made a mild sensation when it appeared, two years ago, was cleared up. It has several times been rumored that the author of this work was the Rev. Price Collier, but it remained for the booksellers' dinner of this week to confirm this report. The book showed keen insight, the possession of rare critical qualities, and a thorough knowledge of American life and character. It will be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Collier was especially severe on Newport life and foibles. Mr. Collier married for his second wife the widow of Charles A. Robbins, who was formerly the beautiful Miss Delano. They now reside at Tuxedo.

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The Fuerst Bismarck, which sails to-day for Mediterranean ports, has a list of passengers booked which contains so many well-known names as to furnish evidence that the Winter rush to Southern climes has begun. Among those booked to sail on this steamer are Miss Malvina Appleton, daughter of the late Sydney Appleton; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Baker and Miss Isabel Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Calhoun and infant and four Masters Calhoun and five Misses Calhoun, Emmons Crocker, Mrs. T. S. Clarkson and the Misses Madge, Edith, and Helena Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge of Boston, Miss Day, Theodore M. Davis, Miss Sarah Duer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. King, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Layng, Mrs. R. Charles Russel Leaycraft, two sons and the four Misses Leaycraft, Miss Clementine Lewis, T. A. Maitland, son and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Edward May, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ogden, Mrs. George Palmer Putnam, Miss Mary Hall Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Robinson, Mrs. David Stewart of Baltimore, Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull, Miss Helen and Miss Katharine Turnbull, Roderick Terry, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Vatable, A. F. Vatable, Mrs. A. P. Woodworth, Miss F. M. Woodworth, and the Right Rev. Bishop Wigger of Newark.

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The Lucania, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked, among others, the Princess Hatzfeldt, Lady Cunard, J. J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Churchill and Miss Churchill of England, Mrs. T. H. Gelston, and G. Wilberforce Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Thurston and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sheffield are among those booked to sail to-day on the Graf Waldersee for Hamburg, via Plymouth. The Sale, which arrived from Southampton yesterday, brought, among other passengers, Capt. J. Vattmann, United States Army.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard have leased the house of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, 12 East Thirty-seventh Street, for the Winter. Among the young matrons who attracted the most attention at the Horse Show on Thursday afternoon was Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, formerly Miss Bauman of New Orleans, and who two years ago was the "new beauty" of the show. This is almost Mrs. Whitehouse's first appearance in society this Winter. She has been living very quietly at Hempstead this autumn.

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The Meadow Brook Hunt will meet to-day at Syosset Cross Roads at 3:30 o'clock, and thus the hunting set will not be present in any number at the Horse Show. The meet on Thursday was a largely attended one, and was followed by one of the best runs that the club has had this season.

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It is a noticeable fact that the regiments that have been chosen for the Cape include the four from which the best polo players are drawn—namely, the Tenth and Thirteenth Hussars, the Ninth Lancers, and the Inniskillings; so, in consequence polo ponies are filling Tattersall's, as well as hunters, and will go very cheap. Lord Douglas Compton's were sold recently, and those belonging to Major W. Paget, Sir Edward Stracey of the Second Life Guards, and Major Atherton of the Twelfth Lancers, all came to the hammer.

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Apropos of the excitement in London over the war in South Africa, the following from a London newspaper gives a good idea of how word of the first disasters was received there: "The first direct personal effect of the news of Monday's disaster in the Transvaal was the almost universal postponement of dinner and theatre parties. By dressing time I, in common with many others, I fancy, had received the intimation that, although our dinner would take place as arranged, it would take place at a later hour, as it was not likely that any of us would care to go on to the play. I believe, too, that ours were not the only tickets returned to the theatres, as I hear that in most of them the gaps were many, and in some cases large. There were such gaps certainly at the Comedy, where the popular 'El Capitan' has been moved. There was, however, one very large Scotch party, including the Master of Elibank and Mrs. Murray, Lady Hay, Miss Hay, her fiancé, Mr. Stanhope, and Mr. Claude Hay, and they had all previously dined at the Bachelors' Club. To-day the first shock has worn off, and all engagements are to be carried out as usual. The fine, rollicking spirit of 'à la guerre comme à la guerre' is once more that in which society has determined to face its reverses, as well as its victories. It is, indeed, the only right thing to do in the interests of everybody."

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All the Riviera expresses have gone into operation for the Winter, and in a week or two, says an English newspaper, "people will be thinking of Egypt, where the climate, at any rate, throws that of the South of France very much into the shade. Much, too, has been done to redeem the sanitation of Cairo during the years of British occupation." But we are afraid the reproach of The Lancet that 'in all the large towns the subsoil is in a shocking condition of saturation' is undeniably true. 'The hotels in Cairo and elsewhere,' says The Lancet, 'are well-equipped, not to say sumptuous, but with the exception of one or two, all are built on contaminated sites. Cairo is said to be no place for real invalids. They should go to Heliouan or Luxor."

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It was reported in Philadelphia yesterday that Mrs. Joseph Drexel's daughter, Miss Josephine Drexel, is about to enter a convent. For some time past she has been with her cousin, Mother Catherine, traveling in the South.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel are expected to return to Philadelphia early this week, and they will bring back with them from New York the young English nobleman imported for newspaper purposes, who will remain with them a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. William Carter have closed their house in Rittenhouse Square, and are now in Walnut Street, where they will remain until the Spring, when they will go abroad. The Baron and Baroness Hoyningen Huene of Russia are expected in Philadelphia the end of this month, and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Ellis Schull at their place at Overbrook. A large dinner will be given in their honor at the Radnor Hunt on Dec. 2.

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Already the season in Philadelphia may fairly be said to have begun, and the first large entertainment was given on Thursday last by Mr. and Mrs. George W. C. Drexel at their country place at Wootten in honor of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, a niece of Mr. Drexel, and daughter of Mr. James Paul ,and niece of the late Mrs. William Waldorf Astor. A special train left the Broad Street Station at 6 P. M., and on arriving at Bryn Mawr the guests were conveyed in large omnibuses to Wootten. On arriving they were received by Mrs. Drexel at the door of the ballroom. She wore a superb gown of white velvet and lace, with pearl ornaments. By her side was Miss Paul, who wore white. At 8 o'clock dinner was served, and more than a hundred and fifty sat down. The long porch was inclosed, and tables were placed there. The decorations were American Beauty roses, chrysanthemums of various colors, daisies, white and purple violets, and orchids. After dinner the cotillion began, and was led by Mrs. John Chidl Anderson and Miss Paul. The favors were extremely handsome, and consisted of parasols, workbaskets, walking sticks, pieces of silver, grips, and whips, and were distributed by Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison and Mrs. Keen, Mrs. Drexel's mother. One of the most amusing features was a cake walk. It was long past midnight when the special train conveyed the guests back to town. W. Otho Cushing of New York was among the guests.

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Yesterday a large tea was given at the Stratford by Mr. Edmund Hamersley, formerly of New York, in honor of his daughter, Miss Anna Hamersley. Mrs. John Eastby, Mrs. de Grasse Fox, and Mrs. Frederic Mason assisted in receiving. Miss Ethel Heberton has sent out invitations for a luncheon on Nov. 23 in honor of Miss Ellen Drexel Fell. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Brock will give a reception on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, for Miss Fanny Brooke and Miss Hope Binney Tyler. Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Lemoine have sent out cards for a tea in honor of their daughter, Miss Marie Louise Lemoine, who is one of this year's debutantes, on Wednesday, Nov. 29. Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel B. Crenshaw and Miss Fanny Gilmor Crenshaw have sent out cards for a tea on Monday, Nov. 27. The card of Mrs. Clayton McElroy is inclosed.

MRS. DREXEL'S DANCE.

Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a supper dance in the Myrtle and East Rooms of the Astoria Hotel last evening. Many of the guests and Mrs. Drexel herself went to the hotel directly from the Horse Show, while others came from several large dinners, notably one of nineteen covers given at the Waldorf by the young English nobleman who came over last week. The dance was informal, and Mrs. Drexel gave it for this reason at the hotel, rather than at the handsome Burden house, in East Sixty-ninth Street, which Mr. Drexel has leased for the Winter. Even the invitations were for the most part written, while some were given verbally. The affair, however, excited much interest, as it was the first private dance of the season.

There was little attempt at decoration, and as the women guests for the most part came in their bonnets, the atmosphere was distinctly informal. Supper was served about midnight at small tables placed in the East Room and decorated with pink and white chrysanthemums, and the dancing both before and after supper was in the Myrtle Room. The music was furnished by a Hungarian orchestra. Mrs. Drexel received the guests, who numbered about one hundred. She wore white lace over a white satin gown and her famous pearls and diamonds.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gebhard, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Hall, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Miss Kane, Miss Bronson, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, and Messrs. W. Hude Neilson, Harry Lehr, Fernando Yznaga, Pierre Deschamps, Richard Peters, Craig Wadsworth, Reginald Ronalds, and Robert Gerry.

To Build Cottages at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 17.—A. M. Coats has purchased a tract of land from his brother-in-law, George Gordon King, on the King lands, where he will erect a handsome villa. Mrs. Edith B. Pomeroy has purchased from the Newport Hospital Corporation two acres of land at the junction of Hazard Road and Ocean Avenue for $5,000. Mrs. Pomeroy intends to have a cottage erected in the immediate future.

Halsey-Packard Wedding Thursday.

Mildred Wheatley Packard, daughter of Edwin Packard, was married to John Taylor Halsey on Thursday, and not Wednesday, as stated in yesterday's TIMES.

MRS. AGASSIZ RESIGNS.

President of Radcliffe College Retires, but Accepts Honorary Position.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 17.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University to-day confirmed a report that Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, President of Radcliffe College, had resigned. He gave out the following statement:

"Mrs. Agassiz recently resigned from the Presidency of Radcliffe College, which position she has held from the beginning of the institution. The resignation was sent to the associates some weeks since, and though they feel the deepest regret that Mrs. Agassiz should find it necessary to leave the place which she has so long filled to the complete satisfaction of every friend of the college, yet they felt that her decision ought to be respected, but requested her to accept the position of honorary President, free from responsibility to any duties but maintaining her close relations with the officers and students of the college. This she has consented to do, and her resignation from the active duties will make no difference in the regular order of affairs at the college."

BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY HERE.

To Prepare for Preliminary Trial at the Navy Yard.

The new battleship Kentucky arrived yesterday from Newport News, where she was built, and whence she sailed at 10 o'clock A. M., the preceding day. No attempt was made to speed her. She arrived at the Tompkinsville anchorage at 1 o'clock P. M. She was in charge of Capt. G. W. Mason and Superintendent W. A. Post of the Newport News Ship Building and Dry-Dock Company. She had a crew of 250 men, and there were aboard also Capt. C. M. Chester, who is to command her when she goes into commission; Lieut. Commander Richard Henderson of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Lieut. Commander R. Rohrer, who is to be her executive officer; Lieut. Commander Merriam of the Kearsarge, Naval Constructor Stocker, Capt. P. A. Rearick, inspector of Machinery; Lieut. Cross, Inspector of Equipment, and Lieut. Stanworth, inspector of Ordnance.

Capt. Chester said that the new craft was remarkably steady in a seaway, and that her engines had run very smoothly.

The Kentucky will go to the navy yard to-day for dry docking, and will go out for a preliminary trial on Thursday or Friday of next week.

Col. Henderson in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—David B. Henderson of Iowa, who is to be Speaker of the next House of Representatives, arrived in Washington this afternoon, and has established himself at the Normandie Hotel. Col. Henderson is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Over 54,000 Census Agents Required.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Director Merriam of the Census, in his annual report estimates that there will be required for the census of 1900 more than 50,000 enumerators, over 2,500 clerks and over 2,000 special agents.

COL. LAWRENCE KIP DEAD

His Wife and Daughter with Him at the End.

CONSCIOUS UP TO THE LAST

Prominent in the Social Life of New York as a Sportsman—His Military Career.

Col. Lawrence Kip died at 9:30 o'clock last evening at his residence, 452 Fifth Avenue. He had been seriously ill for nearly three weeks from stomach trouble, and had been gradually sinking. He was, however, conscious up to the last.

At the bedside when Col. Kip died were his wife, his daughter, Mrs. McCreery, and his physician, Dr. Warren Coleman. Dr. M. J. Asch, the other physician who attended Col. Kip, was not present. The funeral service will be held on Monday morning at 10 o'clock in Grace Church.

Lawrence Kip, who was customarily known as Col. Kip from the fact that he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel about the close of the civil war for gallantry on the field of battle, was chiefly prominent in New York's social life as a sportsman and admirer of fine horseflesh.

His entries in each year's Horse Show were looked upon as sure winners before they stepped into the ring, and his roadsters have been for years the recognized standards among horses of that class.

Col. Kip came of notable lineage, and was a son of the late Bishop William Ingraham Kip of California, in his time one of the most prominent Protestant Episcopal clergymen in this country. The remote ancestor of his family was Ruloff de Kuype, a French Knight, from whom descended Hendrick Hendrickzen Kip, who came to New York prior to 1643, and four years later was a member of Gov. Stuyvesant's Council. His eldest son, Jacob, built the historic Kip mansion, well known in this city's annals, which stood on a farm fronting on the East River, about where Thirty-fifth Street now runs, thus giving to that part of Manhattan the name of Kip's Bay.

Over the door were carved in stone the family arms—a gold chevron between the sealed griffins on blue shield, with the crest a demi-griffin holding a cross, and the motto "Nulla vestigia."

From this Jacob Kip Bishop Kip of California was directly descended. His wife was Maria Elizabeth Lawrence, daughter of Isaac Lawrence, and one of their sons was the man who has just passed away. Lawrence Kip was born in Morristown, N. J., about 1837, when his father was a young clergyman intrusted with the rectorship of St. Peter's Church at Morristown.

Lawrence was sent to the Churchill Military School at Sing Sing, and in 1853, the year his father was consecrated Bishop of California, the son embarked on what promised to be a brilliant career, being appointed cadet-at-large at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Young Kip was not graduated at West Point, but in 1857, when his classmates were receiving commissions, he was so fortunate as to be also appointed to a Second Lieutenancy of Artillery, being assigned to the Fourth Battery. Here he staid till Aug. 27, when he was transferred to the Third Artillery, in which he was commissioned First Lieutenant on May 14, 1861.

Throughout the civil war Lawrence Kip served with much credit, spending a good portion of the time on the staff of Gen. Sheridan.

On June 11, 1864, he was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Trevillian Station, Va. For similar reasons he was made Brevet Major on March 31 of the following year, the distinction having been won in the cavalry campaign from Winchester to Petersburg and at the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, Va. The next day he was brevetted for the third time, on this occasion as Lieutenant Colonel, in recognition of gallant work at the battle of Five Forks, Va. In 1867 he ended his army career by resigning.

Col. Kip had since then lived mostly in this State, and had become widely known socially and among horsemen. He had always been noted for his enthusiasm over good horses and his efforts to promote clean racing in New York. Fine roadsters were his special delight. Time after time did his entries at the Horse Show in roadster classes walk away with the blue ribbons that marked the winners, in spite of Titanic attempts to beat him on the part of many formidable rivals.

To maintain this prowess in the blue-ribbon-taking line in a city where millionaires and multi-millionaires enter keenly into such competitions and strive earnestly to win them was recognized as a pretty good proof of ability to judge and handle a horse. It is not too much to say that his stable of roadsters was for years without a peer in the world. He took first prizes this year (1899) in all the roadster classes in which his horses were shown up to yesterday, when, owing to his illness, his horses were withdrawn from the day's competition.

Col. Kip was Vice President and a Director of the National Horse Show Association of America, Limited, and was for years one of the largest stockholders of the Coney Island Jockey Club. He was for many years its Vice President, and succeeded the late Lawrence Jerome as its President. He was also one of its Governors at the time of his death. His only office was with the club, at 945 Broadway; his home was at 452 Fifth Avenue. He belonged to the Union, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, and Suburban Riding and Driving Clubs.

Lawrence Kip married in 1864 Eva Lorillard, daughter of Peter Lorillard and Catherine Griswold Lorillard, and sister of Pierre and Louis L. Lorillard. He had two children, Edith Kip McCreery and Lorillard Kip. The latter died in 1896.

Col. Kip was a nephew of Leonard Kip, who won some distinction as an author, as did Bishop Kip. Col. Kip himself published a book, "Army Life on the Pacific," giving an account of some of his military experiences. He leaves a brother, William Ingraham Kip, who was for years connected with the Custom House at San Francisco, Cal., and one of whose sons, also William Ingraham Kip, is a Protestant Episcopal clergyman in California.

A BARTENDER ENJOYS REVENGE

Recovers from a Beating, Finds His Assailants Asleep, and Gets Even in Various Ways.

The adage that "he who laughs last laughs best" was exemplified yesterday morning by Moses Lieberman, a bartender in a saloon at 100 Moore Street, Brooklyn. Lieberman was preparing to close up the place for the night, when two men shuffled in and ordered drinks. The bartender refused to serve them until they produced the money, whereupon one of the customers jumped over the bar, knocked Moses down, and with the aid of his companion beat him into insensibility. Then the pair proceeded eagerly to transfer the stock of liquors from the shelves to their interiors.

They continued to drink until they had reached the limit of their respective capacities. Then the liquor began to do its work, and soon the two worthies were stretched out in deep sleep. About this time the bartender recovered his senses and looked about him. He saw the sleeping pair, and became fired with a spirit of revenge. Seizing a stout stick, he played a lively tattoo with it on the legs of the sleepers, causing them to writhe and twist in a manner that filled him with glee. Then he called in the police and handed the sleepers over.

Before Magistrate Lemon, in the Ewen Street Police Court, the prisoners gave their names as William Deise and Charles Schriven.

"Three dollars each for intoxication and $10 apiece for disorderly conduct," was the decision of the court.

The prisoners went through their pockets, but together they had but 13 cents.

"Thirteen days in jail," said the Magistrate, beholding the hopelessness of their financial condition.

"I knew dere was er hoodoo in dis game somewhere," remarked one of the prisoners to his fellow as they were being led out to the van. "Thirteen dollars fine, thirteen cents in our clothes, and now we goes ter jail fer thirteen days."

Girls in a Panic at a Hoboken Fire.

Fire was discovered in the drying room of the American Lead Pencil Company's factory, at Hoboken, at 7:30 o'clock last night. The room is in the rear of the top floor of the main building, and adjoins several tenement houses. About 100 girls who were working overtime were on the same floor. Considerable excitement was caused among them, and all ran for the stairway. They reached the street in safety, but several were knocked down and slightly injured in the confusion. The fire was under control two hours later. Its origin is unknown. The damage amounts to several thousand dollars.

GEORGE H. CHICKERING DEAD.

Last Male Survivor of the Well-Known Family of Piano-forte Makers Passes Away in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—George Harvey Chickering, the last male survivor of the family which has been made famous throughout two hemispheres because of the pianoforte instruments which have borne the same name, died this morning at his home, in Milton. Mr. Chickering's death was unexpected at this time, although it has been known that his general health was not good, rheumatism being a complaint from which he had long suffered.

He was the youngest son of the late Jonas Chickering, the founder of the piano-forte business which to-day still bears the family name, who died in 1853, leaving three sons, C. Frank, Col. Thomas E., and George Harvey, to succeed to the business. The oldest son died several years ago, and the death of Col. Chickering occurred in 1871. The man who died to-day at Milton was practical in his connection with the manufacturing business, and liked to put on his work apron and take his place at the bench beside others at work there. He understood the mechanical parts of a piano thoroughly through knowledge acquired in this way.

Mr. Chickering was born in this city, and went to the Boston public schools before becoming associated with his father in trade. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Ball, a sister of Thomas Ball, the sculptor. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Nichols. Two daughters also are living, both being married. One of them is the wife of an artist and lives in Italy. The other is now the wife of a New York business man and lives in Brooklyn. She was once the wife of Capt. Ruxton, whose tragic death while riding at the Country Club at Brookline a few years ago may be recalled.

The last male Chickering was at one time the moving spirit in a musical organization known as the Chickering Club, which flourished before the days of the Apollo Club. He was the President for some years, and for a long time had been more or less identified with its Executive Board. Lately he had not been actively interested in the piano business, living quietly at his Milton home, where he gave much time to the study of amateur photography, in which he excelled, his work along this line being considered remarkable.

The Chickering family was long identified with Trinity Church in the old days when the church edifice was situated in Summer Street. Funerals of other members of the family have taken place within its walls, and the service for the man who died to-day will be held there on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Daniel Hill.

The Rev. Daniel Hill, aged sixty-two years, the first Superintendent of the Cincinnati Children's Home, died at Richmond, Ind., yesterday. He took charge of the Children's Home in 1864, and held the position for three years. He was an exmember of both the Ohio and Indiana Legislatures, and was Secretary of the Peace Association of Friends of America. He was also editor and publisher of The

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
7 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE,

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.

New York Telephone, 491 4 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 Broadway, New York City.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

C. A. Missing & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
40 & 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
National Enameling & Stamping Co.
PREFERRED AND COMMON.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company,
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 360, 486, 724, 727, 815, 816, 821, 934, 984, 1,016, 1,038, 1,042, 1,043, 1,055, 1,079, 1,216, 1,263, 1,264, 1,273, 1,322, 1,325, 1,452, 1,461, 1,490, 1,555, 1,608, 1,707 have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of January, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 11, 77, 293, 324, and 425, have been this date fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of December next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
October 23, 1899.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
St. Louis Division First Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated November 1st, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and five per centum (105) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of eight thousand and one hundred and three 27-100 dollars, ($8,103.27). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 22d day of November, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

28 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):
Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.
We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.
If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,550,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, J. Walter Wood, jr., Wm. H. Hollister, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. H. Gelshenen, Frank H. Platt, James Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Ed. S. Gibbs, Edwin Warfield, Edward Eyre, Henry O. Havemeyer, Elverton R. Chapman, Peter Doelger, Chas. W. Morse, Charles V. Fornes, Wm. Halls, jr., Bernard M. Shanley, Frank R. Lawrence, James D. Layng, Hosmer B. Parsons, James Ross Curran.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1922.
In view of the contemplated reorganization of the affairs of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company, of whose system your line forms a most important part, and in order to protect your interests, you are requested to deposit your bonds with the City Trust Company of New York, which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor under a Bondholders' Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the City Trust Company or at our office.
It is important that the bonds should be deposited promptly, in order that measures can be taken to protect the rights of the bondholders.
Simon Borg & Company,
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
October 31, 1899.

NOTICE TO
STOCKHOLDERS OF
AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY,
New York, November 17th, 1899.
In order to facilitate Stockholders in the exercise of their right to purchase bonds of the Company, under the terms of its Circular, dated November 8th, 1899, in respect of shares owned by them, but standing in the names of others, notice is hereby given that transfers made on the books of the Company up to three o'clock on Wednesday, November 22d, 1899, will be recognized with respect to such right to purchase.
The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at that time, and reopened at ten o'clock on Monday, November 27th, 1899, and only Stockholders of record at such closing of the books will be considered entitled to take bonds under such Circular.
CHARLES A. STADLER, President.
E. MERRICK, Secretary.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company First Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Upon presentation and surrender of the abovementioned certificates to THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, 517 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, the bonds represented thereby will be returned, stamped in accordance with the agreement.
C. S. W. PACKARD,
President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANT OFFER FOR 5 SHARES OF THE Lincoln Iron Works. F. E. MITCHELL, 166 William St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1899,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
1 Right N. Y. Society Library.
For acct. of whom it may concern.
9 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
35 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
20 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$18,000 Washington Traction & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1949.
23 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
28 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. common.
30 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
8 shs. 12th Ward Bank. (Hypd.)
15 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
6 shs. Irving National Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$4,000 Long Island City & Flushing R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$12,000 Northern Central R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., "Series E," 1925.
50 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
100 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
125 shs. The Arizona Copper Smelting Co.
40 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
30 shs. German-Am. Real Est. Title Guar. Co.
70 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
12 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
10 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
35 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
50 shs. Bank of the State of N. Y.
21 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.
ISSUE 4%, MATURING JULY, 1907.
Treasurer offers 112.75. Return on investment,
2.17%.
ISSUE 5%, MATURING FEB., 1904.
Treasurer offers 111. Return on investment,
2.25%.
We Offer in Exchange for Above
CITY OF NEW YORK
Gold 3½% Bonds.
TAX EXEMPT.
MATURING 1919 OR 1929.
Return on investment, over 3%.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
Chicago. 35 Nassau St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

The Laclede Gas Light Company.
St. Louis, Mo., November 16, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock, payable December 15th, 1899. On New York stock, at the office of the Company's Fiscal Agents, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City; on the St. Louis stock, at the office of the Company, 411 N. Eleventh St., St. Louis, Mo.
Transfer books close November 28, 1899, and reopen December 16, 1899.
EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
15 Broad Street, New York, Nov. 15th, 1899.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after December 1st, 1899, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, New York, Tuesday, Nov. 21st, 1899, at three (3) o'clock P. M., and will reopen Saturday, December 2d, 1899, at ten (10) o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Treasurer.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, November 1st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the company, payable on and after November 29th, 1899, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the company at 3 o'clock P. M. October 31st, 1899. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office. ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of the Barney & Smith Car Company,
Dayton, Ohio, November 14, 1899.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable December 1st next. Transfer Books will close on November 20th, at 3:00 P. M., and reopen the morning of December 2d, 1899. Checks on New York will be mailed.
F. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co.,
New York, Nov. 14, 1899.
The Board of Directors of Niles-Bement-Pond Co. has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Nov. 29th, 1899. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Nov. 20th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Dec. 1st. C. L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New York, Nov. 2, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that an Election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Nov. 5, 1899.
The firm of BADER & EISENSCHMIDT at 857 3d Av. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. EISENSCHMIDT will settle all claims against old firm and continue the business at same address. Tin, copper, and sheet-iron worker.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE, MD.
Baltimore, Nov. 16th, 1899.
LOST.—Certificate No. 18,392, dated July 7th, 1899, ten shares stock Canton Company of Baltimore; name Alex. C. Nelson. All persons are warned to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. ALEX. C. NELSON.

HUNTINGTON IN FULL CONTROL?

Reported that He Now Has Three-fourths of Southern Pacific Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The Examiner says that Collis P. Huntington is today in full control of three-fourths of the property of the Southern Pacific Company and its allied corporation, the Pacific Improvement Company. With the help of the banking syndicate headed by the Speyers of New York and London he has bought out the Crocker and Stanford interests, each amounting to about one-fourth of the stock. With his own fourth, that gives him three-fourths of the whole.
The remaining one-fourth interest belongs to the Hopkins-Searles estate. The Speyers hold in their possession the Crocker and Stanford securities for the present. Huntington having an option for their final transfer to him.

New Trust and Safe Deposit Plan.

The organization of the Sterling Trust Company and the Sterling Safe Deposit Company is almost accomplished, and will be completed within the next two weeks. The capital of both was fully subscribed several days ago. The trust company is capitalized at $750,000, with an equal surplus, and the safe-deposit company at $150,000. The companies intend to erect a building on the most modern lines, proof against fire and burglars, near the corner of Maiden Lane and Nassau Street. Among the men interested are Augustus K. Sloan, Alfred H. Smith, Henry Hayes, George E. Fahys, Ludwig Nissen, and David Untermeyer, all of whom are well known in the jewelry trade. Several bankers, whose names are as yet unknown, are also interested.

New Tobacco Alliance Planned.

The Havana Commercial Company, a Cuban tobacco concern, is negotiating an alliance with William H. Butler of this city. Mr. Butler was for a long time First Vice President of the American Tobacco Company. He retired from that company in order to organize the Union Tobacco Company, of which he was President from its formation till it was absorbed by the American Tobacco Company last June. Should Mr. Butler associate himself with the Havana Commercial Company this concern probably will establish a large branch house in New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 17	620,259
To date this year	140,612,060
Corresponding date last year	96,450,055

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 17	$2,408,500
To date this year	$771,144,370
Corresponding date last year	$763,223,130

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@9 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Federal Steel pf.	1⅞
Am. Steel Hoop	1⅛	Great North. pf.	½
Am. Steel H. pf.	½	Hock Valley pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅞	Illinois Central	⅞
Anaconda Copper	⅛	Iowa Central pf.	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Laclede Gas	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	Manhattan Con.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2¾	M. W. S. El., Chi.	⅞
B., R. & P.	3	M. W. S. El., C., pf.	2¼
B., R. & P. pf.	5½	M. & St L. 2d pf.	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	½	Nat. Steel	½
C., L. & W.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1¼
C., L. & W. pf.	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Pacific Mail	1½
Com. Cable	6¼	Pressed Steel Car	¾
Cont. Tobacco	1⅛	Rep. Iron & S.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	Rio Grande West.	1½
Del., L. & W.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Union B. & P.	1
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1⅛	U. S. L. pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	¾	Wabash pf.	½
Federal Steel	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	M. & St. L.	1½
Am. Malt. pf.	3½	Pullman Car	1
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	¾	U. S. Flour M. pf.	3
C. G. W. pf., A.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Int. Paper	⅝		

***

Net changes in bonds at 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	2½	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, S. D.	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	2¼	So. Pac. Cal. 5s, st.	1¼
Manhattan 4s	1½	T. & O. C. W. D. 5s	3
Nat. Starch 1st	1	Wabash, Deb B.	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	L. & W. B. con. as'f.	2
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	L. N. A. & C. 1st.	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Nearly a score of stocks advanced a whole point and more in yesterday's market, while less than half a dozen declined, and of those receding only one was a railroad security. Of the three or four industrials that fell off one was Flour Trust preferred and another Malt Trust preferred—and with those stocks slumps are merely a habit. The industrial list does not generally show weakness, even displays noteworthy strength—fully half the notable gains of yesterday being in that part of the market. The iron and steel stocks begin especially to show strength, Federal Steel and American Steel Hoop making particularly encouraging records yesterday. While some of the metal stocks have been put at disadvantage by crude manipulation, most of them cannot fail to gain favor in making public the extraordinary earnings which they are piling up—such net earnings applicable to common stock in many instances extending from 15 to 30 per cent. Phenomenal records are ones of such sort.

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Wall Street indulged yesterday in many forecasts as to what would be the showing of to-day's weekly bank statement. Of course the guesswork was, as usual, quite apart from anything like good-sense computations, for there never yet has been, in or out of Wall Street, clairvoyancy equal to the test of figuring out a Clearing House statement in advance. What yesterday was exceptional was that Wall Street's rank and file ignored utterly all prophecies, for disturbing money market conditions have ceased wholly to worry anybody.
Call loan rates at one time yesterday were quoted as high as 9 per cent., but that figure really represented an insignificant amount of actual business, for the volume of transaction for the day was within the legal limit.
Bankers who may speak with authority predict that the entire $25,000,000 of bonds called for by Secretary Gage will be delivered in Washington.

ACTIVITY IN THE SOUTH.

The warranted boast of the enthusiastic Southerner that the South has built "a cotton mill a week" for the year past, and that its general business interests have kept pace with this great activity is being reflected in the continued increased earnings of the Southern railways—favorably influenced as they are by this increase.
Norfolk and Western and the Southern Railway are especially busy, and the steady buying of both these stocks is on the strength of reduced expenses and even larger earnings than heretofore, though in the case of Norfolk and Western the statement for the quarter ended Sept. 30 showed net earnings of $4,390,300, and in the case of the Southern for the same period, $2,425,500.

SOFT COAL ROADS BUSY.

That the soft coal roads are kept unusually busy not only in carrying coal, but in moving general freight was yesterday testified to by a Director of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, when the statement of earnings of that road for the second week in November were given out. "Our statement," said the Director, "shows earnings of $54,280 for the week, an increase of $12,590 over the same week last year—more than 30 per cent. Since July 1 the earnings have been $774,880, an increase of $159,770. This, it should be remembered, reflects more than an increased handling of coal. As a matter of fact our general freight business has very considerably expanded—much more than our coal business, while we are carrying many more passengers. Of course, this is all due to the better times, which in the soft-coal districts are strongly in evidence."

BUSINESS STILL GROWS.

From official sources it is learned that the business of the Baltimore and Ohio, which within recent months has been so excellent, continues steadily to improve; and it is now predicted that with this increased business together with the economies brought about by extensive improvements the earnings will each month grow larger and larger.
Wall Street hears that important developments in respect to the property may shortly be forthcoming. Yesterday one firm of Stock Exchange brokers alone bought 12,000 shares of the preferred stock of the company.

GOOD TIMES IN THE WEST.

The Chicago Great Western Railway, like all the Western roads, is moving on to greater prosperity. A statement officially given out yesterday shows earnings from July 1 to Oct. 31 of $914,700. After deductions for the period of $501,957 for taxes, rentals, and all charges, including interest on the 4 per cent. debenture stock, a surplus of $412,751 was left. Out of this the dividends on the 5 per cent. preferred A stock and on the 4 per cent. preferred B stock, amounting to $280,400, were paid, leaving a balance of $123,300.
Besides, it is further announced, there has been debited to expenses in the four months and credited to renewal funds $64,809 in excess of expenditures, making the surplus over actual expenditures and charges $188,152 for the common stock, equivalent to 2 66 per cent. per annum.

PULP BOARD MANUFACTURERS.

The pulp board manufacturers, who for some time past have been endeavoring to form a combination of all their interests, have as yet been unable to agree upon terms. Several meetings of the Executive Committee which has this matter in charge have been held this week, but apparently without much progress being made.
It is said some of the manufacturers feel that the present time is anything but auspicious for such a combination as that proposed.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

Reports to the commercial agencies again tell of good times.
As Bradstreet's notes, general trade and industry continue at a maximum volume for this season of the year, while prices, as a whole, manifest a strength unapproached in recent years. The volume of distributive trade through wholesale channels is naturally smaller than it was a month or more ago, but retail business would be larger were it not for unseasonably mild weather. Strength of values is still most notable among manufactured textiles, but cereals, hides, leather, and manufactures thereof have also strengthened slightly. The strength of cotton goods this week, partly the result of active demand, and also of heavily reduced available stocks, has been in striking contrast with the irregularity and at times weakness manifested by the raw product. A flock of low crop estimates have made their appearance and have been accompanied by heavy realizing and some increase in movement. Aside from the active demand for goods, a most interesting feature of the cotton industry is the reported intention of mill hands to ask for higher wages. Nothing definite is expected before the first of the year, however, and some talk of the adoption of a sliding scale is heard. An active consumptive demand for wool is reported at all leading markets, accompanied by a fair export demand and a further reduction in stocks. American markets are still claimed to be the lowest wool markets in the world.
Dun's, along the same lines, declares that the volume of business continues beyond all precedent, being for the week 18 per cent. larger than last year and 56.9 per cent. larger than 1892.

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Of iron and steel, Bradstreet's says that the market is rather quieter at the East, but a heavy demand both for pig iron and steel is reported at Chicago. While export business has been reported checked, it is interesting to record a very heavy order for steel rods for export placed this week. Reports are also that a large foreign contract for rails has been secured, and advices come of the shipment of an immense amount of bridge material; the latter, however, being on account of previous business. Some shading in prices of plates and steel billets is reported, but Bessemer pig iron is higher. In other metals a feature has been a decline in tin, both at home and abroad, (partly recovered later, however,) while copper remains unchanged. In hardware a further decline in builders' grades is reported, but already some orders for next Spring's delivery are being placed.

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Speaking of the same industries, Dun's says that the signs of shrinkage in the new demand for iron and steel products become more clear, and while prices of pig are maintained without change and billets are quoted lower only because premiums for earlier deliveries are no longer paid, plates are quoted lower at the East, with some small mills selling at 2.5 cents at Pittsburg, and sheets are sold by some works there at $2 to $4 less than the regular price. The strength of bars at the West is largely due to the great demand for cars, of which it is said that one thousand per day are ordered, but at the East prices are a shade lower. Though one railway order, taken at Chicago, covers 10,000 tons of structural shapes, the building business there is curtailed by differences with labor organizations. The new demand, however, it is pointed out, does not make up for the rapid completion of old orders in some lines, so that competition of works weakens prices.

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Of particular articles Bradstreet's says that cereals do not manifest any striking change this week, but the resisting power of the market is apparently greater, more moderate receipts of wheat at the West inducing some covering, and corn is sympathetically stronger. Another feature naturally attracting attention at this time of year is the active demand for, but generally reported small, stocks of coal available, both East and West. Talk of a famine is heard from New England, and short supplies are reported generally throughout the West and Northwest, while scarcity of cars constitutes an impediment to quick deliveries at the South. Lumber displays continued strength, and advices are of an expected very heavy cut this Winter, both in the Northwest and at the South. Some shading in provision prices is noted, largely as a result of heavier receipts of hogs, questions as to the supply of these animals are, however, being more frequently discussed. Sugar is in rather slow demand, notwithstanding reiterated reports of the settlement of the war among refiners.

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Of boots and shoes, Dun's notes that though shipments fall off, they are yet larger that in any previous year, being for the first two weeks of November 183,281 cases, against 163,759 in 1897, and 146,972 in 1894, and less in all other years. Advances asked, especially since the recent rise in leather, have prevented much buying, though many works still have business ahead for some time. Leather continues strong, with hemlock sole further advanced and union backs to 34 cents, while satin is also strong.

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According to Bradstreet's, export trade statistics would indicate that advancing prices have not yet succeeded in closing our foreign outlets, because exports of American products other than those purely agricultural in October were the heaviest ever known. The outlook seems to favor an aggregate of export trade $50,000,000 larger than ever before reported in a calendar year, and likewise indicates an aggregate of foreign trade equaling, if not exceeding, the two-billion-dollar mark. Imports show some growth, but are still heavily exceeded by exports.

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Dun's notes that textile manufactures are doing well, although in woolens the speculation in material threatens to cause some embarrassment. Sales of wool were again heavy, 21,642,311 pounds at the three chief markets, making in two weeks 41,823,811 pounds, against 17,437,100 pounds last year, when the mills were well employed. Clearly, a large share of the transactions has been for speculation, but the mills have been buying also, especially those recently started after long idleness. Prices are a shade stronger for fine washed Eastern fleece and for fine and medium delaine, so that the entire list averages about an eighth of a cent higher. Worsted goods are in strong demand and have been advanced in price with some flannels. Carpets also have been active, with prices advanced 5 per cent. for the season. Cotton goods continue to advance with a strong demand, and with belief in a short crop, so that some have been for the time entirely withdrawn from the market by the mills, while bleached were advanced to the highest quotation for four years.

UNION PACIFIC DIVIDENDS.

The annual report of the Union Pacific will be issued shortly, and will show that the system, as now constituted, is earning at least 5 per cent. on its common stock in the current fiscal year, in spite of the increased capital in connection with the acquisition of the Oregon Navigation and Oregon Short Line systems.
The advance in the stock has directed attention to the matter of dividends on the common. On this point officers and Directors state more or less positively that no immediate action is intended. The Directors, as a body, do not seem to have arrived at the point where dividends on the common are under direct consideration. There is, however, in well-informed circles a more or less defined impression that the common stock is nearer to dividends than many people believe or are willing to admit. The price of the stock is certainly somewhat suggestive on this score. The stock has been largely bought by powerful interests closely connected with the property who might reasonably be assumed to know something of developments in connection with dividends somewhat in advance of other people. That Union Pacific could easily pay as much as Northern Pacific is certain.—Dow, Jones & Co.

DELAYED COTTON REPORT.

Superintendent William V. King of the New York Cotton Exchange received yesterday a letter from Statistician John Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture in regard to the delayed cotton report. Mr. Hyde said in positive terms that the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies were informed of the coming supplementary report at least one hour in advance, and that if it did not reach the New York Cotton Exchange until 2:45 o'clock it was nearly four hours after the telegraph companies had been informed that the statement was to be made. The Statistician added:

The reason for making the statement is found, as stated in the report itself, in the fact that the department's preliminary estimates have frequently been much below the actual facts, and it was desired that it should be properly understood that the Department fully recognized this fact, and was taking every precaution against its recurrence. Had the department contented itself with letting the statement appear in the course of a few days in its printed report it might either have failed to attract attention or have given some persons an advantage over others by reason of the fact that the printed report is issued in so large an edition that its distribution extends over several days. By handing it, therefore, to the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies it was expected that the most prompt and general publicity would be given to it through the Cotton Exchanges. * * * The department does not make 9,000,000 bales the possible maximum, as some of its critics have charged. It merely states that while present indications do not exceed those figures yet, in view of the experience of the past, the crop may turn out to be as large as 9,500,000 bales.

Mr. Hyde promised to comply with the request of Superintendent King in the future to send a notice in advance of the issuing of a departmental report on cotton.
The Cotton Exchange has not, as has been reported, abandoned its inquiry into the leak of information on the supplementary report. It proposes to follow the matter up regardless of cost or effort.

RAILROAD GAINS.

Again is the story of increased railroad earnings told by the figures which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle to-day publishes, as follows:

1st Week of Nov.	1899.	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama Gt. South.	$45,476	$9,853	.....
Ann Arbor	28,192	2,693	.....
Balt. & O. Southw.	137,023	.....	$10,614
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	81,231	1,732	.....
Bur., Ced. R. & Nor.	108,102	.....	4,930
Canadian Pacific	683,000	116,000	.....
Central of Georgia	142,955	.....	6,033
Chat. Southern	1,799	285	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	230,708	.....	4,282
Chicago & East. Ill.	110,878	534	.....
Chicago Gt. West.	120,120	6,318	.....
Chicago, Ind. & L.	82,363	16,534	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	968,791	119,810	.....
Chi., Term. Trans.	25,780	547	.....
Chi. & W. Mich.	42,398	4,046	.....
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	318,446	30,076	.....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	35,755	1,981	.....
Col., San. & Hock.	16,494	895	.....
Denver & R. Grande.	202,600	6,400	.....
Det., G. R. & West.	20,827	624	.....
Dul., S. S. & Atlan.	53,644	19,139	.....
Evans. & Indian.	7,938	1,230	.....
Evans. & T. Haute.	25,981	2,760	.....
Flint & P. Marq.	68,330	2,659	.....
Fla. Cent. & Penin.	56,842	.....	16,699
Ft. W. & Den. City.	43,737	3,536	.....
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	10,742	.....	7,043
Georgia	34,679	.....	6,676
Grand Trunk—Chi. & Gr. Trunk, Det., G. H. & M.	537,186	3,341	.....
Hocking Valley	81,186	16,163	.....
Int. & Gt. Northern.	105,298	.....	152
Iowa Central	44,919	.....	2,045
Kan. & Michigan	13,858	2,598	.....
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M.	109,441	12,389	.....
Kan. C., M. & Birm.	34,860	4,823	.....
Kansas City & Om.	3,413	.....	1,438
Lake Erie & West.	67,421	3,909	.....
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	36,479	6,236	.....
Louis., H. & St. L.	12,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's developments in the market for outside securities did much to increase the confidence felt in the future of the curb market. Most of the stocks traded in were strong, and, moreover, the number of issues actively dealt in was considerably increased. In this broadening of the market observers found a most promising sign, and the general opinion yesterday afternoon appeared to be that the upward movement that has within the last two or three days shown in the outside market is likely to prove stronger and more substantial than any movement that has occurred recently. Activity was not confined to stocks of any particular class. The upward movement was general, and only a very few stocks ended the day with a net loss, while in many of the issues that advanced very considerable net gains were recorded.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was the feature at the opening, and both issues of the stock advanced very sharply. Little stock was found in the market, and the bids were advanced a point or more above Thursday's closing bids before a sale was effected. Later the supply of stock became larger, and the early high prices were somewhat reduced, but both the common and preferred stocks ended the day with a net gain. The former sold up to 13, and closed at 11⅝ bid, and the preferred stock, which reached 39¼, closed at 37¼ bid.

ELECTRIC AXLE was again the most active stock. Upward of 5,000 shares were traded in, and on these transactions it advanced to 6⅜, and closed at 6 bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point. The buying in Electric Axle yesterday was said to be by persons closely connected with the company, and who are in a position to know the actual condition of the company's business. Trading in this stock showed a good deal of life, and very general interest seemed to be taken in Electric Axle by traders. Their transactions served to considerably increase the day's total in this stock.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened at 88, an advance of one-half of 1 point over Thursday's closing bid, but this price was not maintained, and later sales were made as low as 87¼. The recent advance in Amalgamated Copper seemed very largely the result of traders' efforts, and although there seems to be fairly good demand for the stock, that demand was not large enough to keep Amalgamated at the figures established on Thursday and at the opening yesterday.

AMERICAN AIR POWER was active and strong. Friends of the company say that its affairs are in excellent condition, and that the success of its air power cars is assured. There was good buying of the stock yesterday, and those interested speak most confidently of the future of American Air Power. It sold yesterday up to 68, and closed with a net gain of two points at 66 bid.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE showed more strength than has appeared in this stock in many weeks. It sold up to 70½, and bids considerably above this figure were made at the close. Electric Vehicle gained 6 points net, an advance that was taken as an indication of important developments in the stock. Friends of the company say that there is no doubt of the continuation of the regular dividends upon the stock, and this, it is believed, will surely be favorably reflected in the price of Electric Vehicle.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION.—Among the other electric stocks that showed much strength was New York Transportation, which sold up to 15⅜, and ended the day with a net gain of 2¼ points, at 15⅜ bid. There seemed to be relatively little stock offered, and the opening sale presented a substantial advance over Thursday's closing figure. The amount of stock that changed hands on the advance was not very large, and during the whole day the demand for the stock was larger than the offerings.

GENERAL CARRIAGE.—The first sale in many weeks in General Carriage was made yesterday at 27½. General Carriage closed on the previous day at 26 bid, and from this figure it was bid up to 27½ before a sale was effected. A good deal of stock was wanted at this figure, which was taken as substantiating the statements heard yesterday to the effect that a movement of importance will soon occur in General Carriage.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD was strong yesterday, and both in the common and preferred stocks the bids were advanced sharply. Insiders were said to be again buying the stock. The common stock went to 35, and the preferred closed at 73 bid.

COLUMBUS ELECTRIC has been fairly actively dealt in during the last few days between 22 and 23. It closed yesterday at 22½ bid. The stock of the new company, which is to be issued in exchange for Columbus Electric, will be issued in the amount of 16 2-3 shares of new 5 per cent. preferred stock and 25 shares of new common stock for every hundred shares of old stock.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred sold up to 96, and gained 1½ points net for the day.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common advanced fractionally on transactions amounting to about 800 shares. It declined slightly in the early trading, but recovered later, closing at 27 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	27	..
New Amsterdam pf	52	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96½	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	36	37½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	77½	78½
American Bicycle	25	27
American Bicycle pf	62½	67½
American Bicycle bonds	91	..
American Hide & Leather	35	36
American Hide & Leather pf	80½	81¼
American Woolen Goods	25	25½
American Woolen Goods pf	70⅞	80⅝
American Writing Paper 5s	87	89
Beet Sugar	26	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	11⅜	11¾
Distilling Company of America pf	37¼	38¼
Electric Axle Light & Power	6	6¼
Electric Boat	20	25
Electric Boat pf	..	41
Havana Commercial	21	23
Havana Commercial pf	62	63
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf	67	70
National Graniophone	74	80
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf	76	78
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf	93	94
Otis Elevator	29½	31
Otis Elevator pf	92	94
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	102
Royal Baking Powder pf	95½	96¼
Rubber Goods Mfg	25½	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82½	83
Sloss-Sheffield	35	36½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	73	76
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	455	458
Union Steel & Chain	30	31
Union Steel & Chain pf	70	71
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87	87½
American Air Power	66	70
American Cotton	45	50
Arizona Lead	9⅞	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	15	16
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
Chicago & Alton sub	108	108¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	95½	96
Electric Vehicle	71	..
Electric Vehicle pf	..	85
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	1½
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	30
General Carriage	27½	30
Illinois Transportation	3¾	4¼
*Markeen Copper	8	9
Mexican 5s	90	90¼
New England Transportation	7⅜	7⅝
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102	102½
New York Transportation	15⅜	16
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22½	23½
St. Louis subs	133½	135
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Tennessee Copper	15½	17
Trust Company of America	229½	230½
*Union Copper	30	..
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	29
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Consolidated Bonds	103½	103¾
Brook. Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	106
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	78	79½
Columbus Railway	24¾	26
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	80
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116¼	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	70	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	33	34
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	91	92
Orange & Passiac Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	26	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108¾	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	81	83
Central Union 5s guaranteed	163½	166
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	46½	47
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	42	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	63	65
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	67
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	23
New England Gas & Coke bonds	76½	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	108½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	42	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	67
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	91
Standard Gas, New York	110	113
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	148
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	108	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	33
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¼	95
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	69	71
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	95	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	45
Cramps' Shipyard	75	81
General Chemical	58	65
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	118
Lorillard Company pf	115½	119½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	23	25

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	339	339
2d week Nov.	$96,400	$79,489	$75,157
From July 1	1,584,300	1,534,913	.....
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
Month Oct.	459,207	408,332	.....
From July 1	1,728,891	1,675,236	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,666
2d week Nov.	212,400	184,400	178,900
From July 1	3,826,800	3,498,100	3,161,400
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	589
1st week Nov.	53,644	34,505	.....
From Jan. 1	2,039,824	1,564,670	.....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
2d week Nov.	90,016	65,022	.....
From July 1	1,544,309	1,040,380	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Nov.	111,687	109,525	98,373
From Jan. 1	3,357,342	3,400,929	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	546	509	509
2d week Nov.	47,854	43,798	39,481
From July 1	966,056	845,083	725,823
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	582	582	650
2d week Nov.	77,100	55,400	64,600
From July 1	1,653,780	1,291,325	1,348,806
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,326	1,936
2d week Nov.	334,827	284,599	254,544
From July 1	6,456,677	5,526,877	5,189,286
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
2d week November—			
Mileage	247	247	247
W. & L. E. Div.	38,617	26,965	35,196
Mileage	210	210	210
C. & P. Div.	15,669	14,733	.....
Total	54,286	41,698	.....
From July 1 to November 14—			
W. & L. E. Div.	708,098	579,150	487,311
C., C. & S. Div. (Aug. 14)	226,648	195,732	.....
Total	934,656	774,882	.....
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for October—			
Gross earnings	649,692	543,529	528,602
Op. exp. and renewals	406,057	339,705	348,268
Net earnings	243,635	203,824	179,334
Pro. op. exp. to gross	62½	62½	65⅔
Gross, 4 months	2,304,800	2,012,741	1,923,047
Net, 4 months	914,708	734,305	658,976
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	368,880	332,816	316,473
Op. expenses	178,052	164,703	165,919
Net earnings	190,807	168,113	150,554
Pro. op. exp. to gross	48¼	49 1-5	52 2-5
Charges	65,334	66,583	61,406
Surplus	125,273	102,530	90,148
Gross, 9 months	2,800,952	2,565,496	2,549,760
Net, 9 months	1,236,905	1,049,642	1,046,606
Surplus, 9 months	649,306	509,589	506,344

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.01	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.13	.16
Belcher	.29	.31
Best & Belcher	.47	.56
Bullion	.07	.06
Caledonia	.59	.62
Challenge Con.	.24	.23
Chollar	.24	.23
Confidence	.69	.68
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	1.50
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.23	.24
Hale & Norcross	.38	.38
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.03
Kentucky Con.	.03	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	.49	.51
Occidental Con.	.12	.14
Ophir	.18	.17
Overman	.29	.30
Potosi	.99	1.15
Savage	.16	.18
Sag Belcher	.06	.07
Sierra Nevada	.25	.47
Standard	.06	2.85
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.35	.37
Utah Con.	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.20	.20
Silver bars	58⅝@58¾	58⅝@58¾
Mexican dollars	47½@48½	47½@48½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	42½	43	44¼	45
Alamo	12	12¼	12	12½
Anaconda	47	49	48	48¾
Anchoria	79	81	79	80
Argentum	21¼	22	21	21¼
Bankers'	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
Battle	34½	35	34½	35
Blue Bell	12	15	13	13½
Coin	210	220	210	218
Columbine	21¼	21¾	17½	18
Consolidated	16⅞	16¾	17⅛	17½
Damon	26	26⅞	25½	25¾
Elkton	120½	122	120	123½
El Paso	35	39	35	39
Findlay	14⅜	15	15	15¼
Fleece	30¼	34	30	35
Garfield	21½	23¾	21½	22
Gibson	25	28	25	28
Gould	39½	40	39½	40
Isabella	144¼	144½	142½	143
Independence	50	50½	51	52½
Jackpot	62½	63	60½	61¼
King	99	101	100	101
Moon Anchor	70	78	70	77
Matoa	30	34	32	32¾
National	15⅝	15¾	16½	16⅝
Ophir	65	65	66	67
Pharmacist Con.	17¾	17⅞	17	17⅜
Pinnacle	33	34	33¾	34¼
Portland	243½	244	242	244
Raven	72¼	73	66	67
Rawlings	33	34½	34	35
Rosa	40	41	40	41
Sovereign	15½	15⅝	15⅝	16
Tornado	49⅜	50	49	49⅞
Union	34	34⅜	34⅝	35
Vindicator	140	145	147½	148
Work	31	31¼	30⅝	31⅛
Zenobia	22	22½	21½	22

New Directory of Directors Out.

The Directory of Directors in the City of New York for 1899 has made its appearance. The new book is published in an enlarged form, and covers all New York. The first part contains a corrected list of Directors and Trustees, followed by the names of the companies with which they are connected. The new feature of the Directory is an appendix containing lists of corporations in banking, insurance, transportation, mining, and other lines. The Directory is published by the Audit Company of New York.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 17, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	116	10	Adams Express	111	111	111	111	.....
17	17½	233	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17	17	17	— ¼
62¼	62½	130	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ½
34½	35½	325	American Ice	36½	36⅞	36¼	36⅝	+ ½
40¼	40⅞	25	Am. Cotton Oil	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	.....
92	94	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93	93	93	93	.....
12	12⅛	100	American Linseed	12	12	12	12	.....
53	53¼	290	Am. Linseed pf.	53¼	53¼	53	53	— ¼
41½	43	1,740	Am. Malt. Co. pf.	45	45½	42	42	—3½
38⅝	38½	3,650	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37⅝	38⅞	37⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
88¾	89	875	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89¼	89¼	88½	89¼	+ ¼
4	5¼	250	American Spirits Mfg.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
48¾	49	8,230	Am. Steel & Wire	48⅝	49¼	48½	48¾	.....
95	95½	910	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95	95½	95	95	+ ¼
158	158¼	51,145	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	158½	158⅞	157⅝	158½	— ⅛
33½	34	230	American Tin Plate	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
44⅞	45	2,375	Am. Steel Hoop	44	45	43⅞	45	+1⅛
83½	84	350	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83	83½	83	83½	+ ½
13,670			American Tobacco	119½	119¾	118⅜	118¾	+ ¼
46⅜	46¾	1,270	Anaconda Copper	46⅜	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	+ ⅞
46½	47½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	47	47	47	47	+1
23	23¼	7,025	At., T. & S. F.	23⅛	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
66⅜	66½	14,095	At., T. & S. F. pf.	66⅜	67	66¼	66½	— ⅜
53½	54⅞	5,250	Baltimore & Ohio	53½	54⅞	53½	54½	+1½
73¾	76⅛	64,885	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73¾	76½	73¾	76⅜	+2¾
89¾	88⅞	21,061	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	89⅜	89⅞	88¼	88⅞	— ¾
141	144	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	141	141	141	141	.....
17⅜	17½	1,610	Brunswick City	17⅜	17½	16½	17¼	— ⅛
52	52	110	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	52	52	52	52	+3
90	94	600	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	90	94	90	94	+5½
53⅜	53⅝	300	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	— ⅛
28¼	28¼	2,420	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¼	28¼	27⅞	28	— ¼
48⅞	48⅞	200	Chicago Con. Trac.	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
133⅜	134¼	10,442	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133⅜	134¼	133⅜	134¼	+ ⅞
129¼	129¼	10	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	.....
15	15½	7,260	Chicago Great West.	15	15½	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
81⅜	82⅝	1,100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	81⅜	82⅝	81	82⅝	— ⅛
200			Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
91½	91½	300	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	91½	91½	90¼	91⅛	— ⅛
12	12¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	12	12	12	12	.....
126⅛	126½	7,770	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	126¼	126½	125⅝	126⅜	+ ⅛
173⅜	174⅜	45	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	173⅜	173½	173⅜	.....
168⅜	169	350	Chicago & Northw.	168½	169	168¼	169	+ ½
114¼	114½	3,250	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	113⅜	114½	113½	114½	+ ⅞
39	40	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
60¼	60⅝	1,575	C., C., C. & St. L.	60⅛	60⅜	60	60⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	14	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	13	13	13	13	+1
44¼	45	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅛
53⅛	53¼	2,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53½	53⅝	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅛
20	20¼	100	Colorado Midland pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
5	6¼	3,000	Colorado Southern	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛
47	47½	110	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
15	18	15	Col. Southern 2d pf.	18	18	18	18	.....
19	19¾	150	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	.....
190	194	155	Commercial Cable	193½	193½	192¾	193½	+6¼
192	193	1,860	Consolidated Gas	192⅝	192⅝	192	192	— ¼
43⅜	43¾	21,835	Continental Tobacco	43¼	44⅛	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
91¾	92⅜	4,163	Continental Tobacco pf.	92	92⅝	91⅞	92⅜	+ ⅛
122½	122¾	1,210	Delaware & Hudson	122½	122⅝	122	122⅝	— ⅛
190¾	191	2,025	Del., Lack. & West.	191	191½	191	191½	— ⅛
213⅝	213⅞	1,250	Denver & Rio Grande	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
75¼	75⅝	2,300	Denver & R. G. pf.	75¼	75⅝	75	75¼	— ⅛
133	133⅜	800	Erie	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
37¾	38½	2,637	Erie 1st pf.	37¾	38½	37½	38⅜	+ ⅛
19	20	100	Erie 2d pf.	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
102½	103	1,400	Erie Tel. & Tel.	102½	110⅝	102½	110⅝	+1⅛
46	46⅞	1,100	Evans. & T. H.	46	46⅞	46	46¾	+ ⅛
58	59½	28,570	Federal Steel	58	59½	57⅜	58⅝	+ ⅛
79¾	81⅝	5,100	Federal Steel pf.	79¾	81⅝	79¾	81⅝	+1⅞
126½	126½	1,330	General Electric	126½	126½	125⅝	126	.....
47½	48	500	Glucose Sug. Ref., ex d	47½	47½	47	47½	.....
174½	175	300	Great Northern pf.	174½	174½	174½	174½	+ ½
35	35¼	551	Hocking Valley	35	35	35	35	.....
63⅞	63¾	211	Hocking Valley pf.	63⅞	64	63⅞	64	+ ⅛
115	116	2,700	Illinois Central	115	116	115	115¾	+ ⅛
25½	25½	1,000	International Paper	26	26	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
14	14¼	310	Iowa Central	14	14¼	14	14¼	.....
60	60¼	624	Iowa Central pf.	60	60⅜	60	60⅜	+ ⅛
9	9¾	120	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
78	78⅝	1,005	Laclede Gas	78	79⅝	78	79	+1¼
87½	87¼	2,090	Louisville & Nashville	87¼	87¼	86¾	87¼	— ¼
105½	105⅝	17,210	Manhattan Con	105½	105⅝	104⅝	105⅜	+ ⅛
24	24⅛	500	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	24	24⅛	24	24⅞	+ ⅛
76¼	76¾	1,550	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	+2¼
195	195½	1,520	Met. Street Railway	195	195½	194½	194⅜	— ¼
134½	135	1,920	Mexican Central	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
4¾	4¾	200	Mexican National ctfs.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
70¼	71	2,000	Minn. & St. Louis	70¼	71	70	70	—1½
96	96⅝	320	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	96	96⅝	93	96⅜	+1¼
39⅝	40⅜	3,210	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	.....
49¼	49⅝	7,250	Missouri Pacific	49¼	49⅝	48⅞	49	.....
29	29½	100	National Lead Co.	29	29	29	29	.....
108	108¼	115	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	108	108¼	107	108¼	.....
48½	48¾	710	National Steel	48½	48¾	48⅜	48⅝	+ ½
95	95	100	National Steel pf.	95	95	95	95	.....
124	124	410	New Jersey Zinc	124	124	122¾	123½	— ¼
146	147	400	New York Air Brake	146	147	144¾	147	+1¼
137⅜	137¾	2,324	New York Central	137⅜	137¾	137⅜	137⅝	+ ¼
218	218	35	N. Y., N. H. & H.	218	218	218	218	.....
83	83	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	83	83	83	83	+2
25¾	25¾	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
27½	27⅝	4,525	Norfolk & Western	27½	27½	27	27⅝	.....
70½	70¾	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	70½	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
13	13¼	700	North American	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ¼
55½	55⅝	8,300	Northern Pacific	55½	55⅝	55⅛	55½	+ ¼
75½	75⅝	515	Northern Pacific pf.	75½	75⅝	75½	75⅝	+ ¼
47	47¼	11,735	Pacific Mail	46	47½	46	47	+1¼
130¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plots on Eighty-fourth Street and Claremont Avenue Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the estate of William Rankin to Henry Oppenheimer the plot on the north side of Eighty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 100 by 102.2.

It is reported that Francis B. Robert has resold the plot 100 by 100, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Claremont Avenue, recently purchased by him.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold to Al Hayman and Henry Dazien the property running through from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue, with frontages of 50 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and 100 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The premises are sold subject to a long lease to the Pabst Brewing Company. The price is reported at between $300,000 and $350,000.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have also sold for James Livingston, for about $20,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 247 West One Hundred and Second Street, 18 by 84 by 100.11; also, for John Winters to Charles Bull the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 348 West Fourth Street, 20 by 50.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Marsh estate of Boston the four-story dwelling 44 West Thirty-eighth Street, 20 by 98.9.

It is reported that John Yule has sold the three five-story flats 408, 410, and 412 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, each 25 by 100.

M. L. B. Cooper has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 9 East Eighty-first Street, 19.10 by 100.8.

The two five-story flats 140 and 144 West One Hundred and Third Street, each 27 by 100, have been sold through Brokers Edward P. Hamilton & Co.

Steindler & Gussaroff have bought, through Riebert & O'Donnell, the four-story flat, with store, 208 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 21.10 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By John T. Boyd.

8 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Stephen H. Jackson $16,162

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

104 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18 by 72, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John C. Robinson 7,402

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 135 East Thirtieth Street, for a five-story stone flat, 20 by 88.9; Esther B. Wolfe of 106 East Thirty-first Street, owner; John P. Leo, architect; cost, $20,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 94 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for three five-story brick flats, 27 by 85 by 68.6; Ellen Mulholland of 3,106 Park Avenue, owner; Ward Cunningham, architect; cost, $75,000.

No. 43 East Forty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 21 by 76.6; Mrs. A. P. Henry of 6 East Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Barney & Chapman, architects; cost, $30,000.

Ninetieth Street, north side, 192 feet east of First Avenue, for three five-story brick and stone flats, 25.4 and 25 by 80; Herb & Seitz of 471 East Ninetieth Street, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $74,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two six-story brick bachelor apartments and flats, 50 by 90.11; William Preuss, Jr., of 2,750 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $160,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Mount Morris Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 50 by 84; Ella Hilton of 255 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $85,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 431 and 433 East Twenty-second Street, to a five-story brick factory; estate of C. Schultz of 430 First Avenue, owner; cost, $250.

No. 167 West Twenty-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; N. Werner's estate of 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Brogan & Reid, architects; cost, $6,000.

Fourth Street, southeast corner of First Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Frederick Stolzenberg of 101 Second Avenue, owner; Louis Entzer, architect; cost, $300.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Lina Bartel of 819 Union Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $700.

No. 8 Fourth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone warehouse; Cecelia L. Nottbeck, owner; Thomas Nelson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,200.

Lorraine Apartments Mortgaged.

The Lorraine apartment house, at the southeast corner of Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, was mortgaged yesterday for $1,000,000 for a period of three years, with interest at 5 per cent., by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, acting as trustee under the will of Matthew Byrnes. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, in whose favor the mortgage was made, assigned it to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for a consideration of $800,000.

Continue Control of Saratoga Hotel.

Woolley & Gerrans, who have controlled the Grand Union Hotel of Saratoga for the past eight years, have just concluded negotiations for a new lease covering a term of years. Work will be at once started to make many improvements which have been under consideration by the owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 17.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 126.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, 124.7x228x irregular; Richard J. Lyons to Katharine F. Merritt 1

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 102d St, 75x99.11; John O. Baker to Le Grand K. Pettit 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 101st St, 100.11x225; Lemuel J. Arthur to Mary E. Arthur, quit claim $1

COLUMBIA ST, 77, w s, 20x49.8; Frances Marx to Mollie Zasuly ..... Exchange

DE MILT AV, s w s, Lot 58, map of Penfield, 33.4x100; Huguenot st, n e s, Lots 161 to 165, map of Penfield, 166.8x100; Pell Place, n w s, Lot 237, map of Penfield, 33.4x100; De Milt Av, s e s, railroad lot, map of Penfield; also plot adjoining railroad, 25x85x—x99; Thomas D. Penfield and another, individually, and others, &c., to William W. Penfield 500

ELM ST, w s, 281.6 ft n of Broome St, 18.6x100; John M. Post to Ella L. Apthorp and others, quit claim 1

ELM ST, w s, 281.6 ft n of Broome St, 18.6x100; Helen A. Post, by guardian, to Harris Mandelbaum and another 100

ELM ST, w s, 281.6 ft n of Broome St, 18.6x100; Alice De Cuadra to Ella L. Apthorp and others, quit claim 1

HESTER ST, 57, n s, 24x75; Jacob Siegel to Sarah Siegel 500

MAIN ST, e s, 109 ft s of Fordham Av, City Island, 25x100; Sarah L. Reynolds to Alexander Gowdy 1

SIDNEY ST, s w corner of Troy St, 21.3x100; George H. Lesley to Alexander G. Lesley 1

TROY ST, w s, 352.4 ft s of Sidney St, 40.4x126.9x25.5x95.5; Alexander G. Lesley to George H. Leslie 1

WALKER ST, 9 to 13, Fulton McMahon, referee, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 142,000

1ST AV, e s, 80.11 ft s of 121st St, 20x80; Maggie Klndt to Peter Farnoff 1

2D AV, e s, 80 ft s of 125th St, 20x80; Henrietta Gips to Flora Glassman and another ..... Exch.

2D AV, n w s, Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, map of 58 lots at William's Bridge, 100x100; Harriet C. Fuller to Peter W. Briggs 2,800

3D AV, e s, 225 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; Edward Browne, referee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 12,500

5TH AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 112th St, 25.3x96; Louis Steiner to Rosa Stack, quit claim 1,000

6TH ST, s e s, 240 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; 4th St, s e s, 180 ft n e of Union Av, 60x100; Henry Kellus to Augusta Weller 1

10TH ST, 215 East, 25x94.10; Conrad Witt to Morris Benjamin 37,000

13TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of Avenue E, 50x108, Unionport; George H. Walker to P. S. Walker 600

18TH ST, s w s, 220 ft n w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Leade Catlin and others to Randall Sauers 1

14TH ST, n e s, 219 ft s e of 1st Av, 25x103.3; Isaac Dimant to Matilda Dimant.. 1

20TH ST, 220 West, 25x85.11x25x86.7; Louis Kohn to Rebecca Cohn, ½ part 1

23D ST, 329 East, 16.8x98.9; Margaret T. Sheehy to Edward Kochkeller 1

23D ST, n s, 275 ft n w of 1st Av, 16.8x98.9; John Finck to Benedict A. Klein 1

23D ST, 329 East, 16.8x98.9; Edward Kochkeller to Benedict A. Klein 1

23D ST, n s, 308.4 ft n w of 1st Av, 16.8x98.9; Melvina G. Honeyman to Percy G. Honeyman, quit claim 1

23D ST, n s, 308.4 ft n w of 1st Av, 16.8x98.9; Percy G. Honeyman to Benedict A. Klein 1

44TH ST, 316 East, 25x100.5; Mary L. Downey to George Schaubacher 16,450

44TH ST, 318 East, 25x100.5; Mary E. Downey, individually, to George Schaubacher 1

44TH ST, 115 West, 18.9x100.4; Stephen B. Brague to Arthur E. Chapman 100

44TH ST, 318 East, 25x100.5; Mary L. Downey and others, executors, to George Schaubacher 16,400

46TH St, s s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 17.10x100.5; Eugene C. Potter to Nellie S. Lynch 1

55TH ST, n s, 218 ft w of 2d Av, 32x100.5; Anthony Doelger to William and Philip Hoffman 14,000

62D ST, n s, 87.6 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6x50.5; Jessie F. Gatens to Ellen Flood 1

95TH ST, n s, 181 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.8; Peter Wagner to Julia T. Peck ..... Exch.

134TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Theodore Wegener to Joseph E. Gallagher 1

149TH ST, n s, 108.7 ft w of Mott Av, 17.8x103.1x17.8x102.11; Pasquale Pangallo to Thomas Morris 1

Recorded Leases.

ABELING, Maria, to Thomas McPartland and another; 9th Av, 137, 5 years 900

FAY, Betsey A., to James Fagan; 4th St, n s, 143 ft e of Lewis St, 175x96, 5 years 2,925

GALLINGER, George W., and another, executors, to Henry Gross and another; 125th St, 57, 5 years 840

GALEWSKI, Bernard, to Giuseppe Pierzanti; 115th St, 440 East, 2 8-12 years 420

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Pesche Wangrow; Hester St, 69 and 71, s w corner of Chrystie St, 4 11-12 years 5,000

HEIMSOTH, Louisa, administratrix, to Elizabeth Heimsoth; 18th St, 108 West, 5 years 6 months 10 days 600

LURCH, Benjamin, to William H. Myers and another; Broadway, 1,472 and 1,474, 7 1-6 years ..... $2,500 to 3,500

McDERMOTT, Michael, to Joseph Ford; 103d Av, 881, 2 years 600

WALLACH, Moses K., to Fortunato Guarino; 2d Av, 2,103, 5 years 1,920

Recorded Mortgages.

AVALLONE, Raphael, to Martense B. Story, trustee; 14th St, n s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, demand 22,000

BENJAMIN, Morris, to Conrad Witt; 215 East 10th St, installments 3,000

BENSON, Henry U., to George A. Barker and another, executors, &c.; 108th St, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 21,500

BENSON, Henry U., to George A. Barker and another, executors, &c.; 108th St, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 21,500

BENSON, Henry N., to John H. Oeters; 108th St, 141 and 143 West, 1 year 5,000

BIBLE, Ellen A., to Charles F. Kelly; Pelham Road, n s, adjoining land of John S. Mapes, 2 years 1,000

CAILLE, William, Jr., to August Caille; 65th St, n s, 119 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 6,000

CHAPMAN, Arthur E., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 44th St, n s, 181.3 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 15,000

CLARK, Nathan E., to Leon Levy; Rivington St, n w corner of Eldridge St, 1 year 5,000

CUDDY, Michael J., to Martense B. Story, trustee; 165th St, s s, 255.1 ft w of Forest Av, demand 3,000

FLOCH, Nathan, to Henry Hyman; 62d St, n s, 87.6 ft w of 2d Av, installments 6,500

FRERICHS, Nettie, to Agnes Brown, individually and as trustee; 119th St, n s, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1½ years 2,000

GUTIDERA, Nene, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; Brook Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, demand 16,500

GUNTER, Archibald C. and Esther E., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 52d St, s e, 140 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 30,000

HECK, Jacob R. and Mary J., to Henry Rabe; Tinton Av, w s, 208.7 ft n of Cedar St, 2 years 2,400

HEIMSOTH, Elizabeth, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 108 West 18th St, saloon lease, demand 4,000

HELLMAN, Myer, to American Mortgage Company; 117th St, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 20,000

JACOB, August, to Lambert Suydam; 113th St, n s, 204.6 ft e of 3d Av, ½ year 10,000

JONES, Augusta L., and others to Washington Life Insurance Company; all title to the estate of Daniel C. Kingsland, ½ year 13,000

KRAMER, Hannah, and another to Francis C. Lawrence, Jr., guardian, &c.; 14 West 99th St, 5 years 10,000

LAEGEN, Frank E., to Charles F. Roessle; 122d St, n s, 325 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 22,000

KELLY, Catharine S., to Ella C. Decker; 145th St, s s, 178.4 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 500

KLEIN, Benedict A., to American Mortgage Company; 327 to 331 East 23d St, 1 year 10,000

KOERBER, William and Elizabeth, to Marie Kunzenmann; 75th St, 513 East, 3 years 12,000

LAWSON, Daniel D., to Jonas B. Kissam; 246 West 114th St, 3 years 25,000

LAWSON, Daniel D., to Jonas B. Kissam; 244 West 114th St, 3 years 25,000

LEWINTHAN, Sarah, to Madeline M. Smith; Delancey St, n s, 27.8 ft e of Lewis St, 1 year 5,000

MAXCY, Thomas F., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 20th St, n s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 6,000

MAXCY, Thomas F., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, w s, 25 ft n of 50th St, 1 year 9,000

MERRITT, Katharine F., to Bazena T. Downes; part of Lots 41 and of 42, map of Fairmount, 1 year 7,000

MERRITT, Katharine F., to Eliza B. Downes; Arthur Av, e s, 134.11 ft s of 176th St, ½ year 4,000

MEYERS, William H., and David J. O'Connor to Beadleston & Woerz; 1,472 and 1,474 Broadway, saloon lease, demand 3,500

MULLER, Ferdinand D., and Martin Wessel to George Ehret; 58 Thomas St, saloon lease, demand 856

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to John O. Baker; Broadway, s e corner of 102d St, demand 14,000

PUPKE, Helene, and others to S. Victor Constant and another, trustees; 57th St, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 7,000

PUPKE, Helene, and others to Howard Coghill, guardian, &c.; 57th St, s s, 209 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 2,000

ROLLMANN, John, to William Cowen; 763 and 765 Columbus Av, 2 years 5,000

SCHAMBACHER, George, to Mary L. Downey; 44th St, 316 East, 3 years 10,692

SCHAMBACHER, George, to Mary L. Downey and others, executors, &c.; 318 East 44th St, 3 years 10,660

SCHAMBACHER, George, to Mary L. Downey; 316 East 44th St, installments 6,000

SCHMALACKER, Bernard, to Bradley L. Eaton; 1,397 and 1,399 Webster Av, 4 years 3,000

SHERIDAN, John, trustee, and another to Martin A. Metzener; 228 West 13th St, 3 years 4,500

SKELLY, Alice G., and another to Robert P. Lee and another, executors, &c.; Henry St, s s, 119.3 ft e of Scammel St, 3 years 14,500

SUGARMAN, William, to Louis A. Jaffe; 384 Cherry St, n w corner of Scammel St; also Scammel St, n s, 79.9 ft e of Gouverneur St, demand 5,000

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST Company, as trustee, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, s e corner of 45th St, 75.5x150, 3 years 1,000,000

WALKER, Philip S., to George H. Walker; 13th St, s s, 205 ft e of Avenue E, Unionport, 2 years 200

WEGENER, Theodore, to Eugene C. Potter; 134th St, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, demand 4,762

WINDHORST, Carl N., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 880 Park Av, 5 years 4,000

ZASULY, Mollie, to Frances Marx; 77 Columbia St, installments 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEEKMAN, Henry R., trustee, to Abbie C. Morrison $15,000

BILLMAN, Frank and William, to Emil Billman, administrator, &c. ..... Nom.

COWEN, Samuel, to Montrose R. Richard. ....

MARGULIES, William, to Elias Reiss, 8-21 parts 4,133

PALEN, George, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr. ..... Nom.

PEABODY, Charles A., Jr., to Henry M. Black ..... Nom.

RICKERSON, Martin L., to James Michael, rerecorded ....

SCHUYLER, Philip L., to Matilda W. Bower ..... Nom.

SHEA, Catherine, and others to Catherine Shea 17,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Bowery Bank, ⅔ parts 60,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 8-10 parts $80,000

WOLF, Simson, to Maurice S. Bondy, ¾ part ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 49.8x95.7; Bernard Badanes and another against Isidor Cohen and Morris Neufeld, owners and contractors; Charles Ratner, owner 137

BROADWAY, e s, extends from 44th to 45th Sts, 203.9x101.3x—x154.8; Charles Bergherd & Son against the Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company owner; the Greater New York Amusement Company, contractor 160

BROADWAY, n e corner of 96th St, 100x100; Rufus Darrow against Charles J. La Grassa, owner; Harry Woods, contractor 281

BROOK AV, e s, 25 ft s of 145th St, 25x100; Hookey & Mueller against John Fullerton, owner; G Otto Elterich, contractor 474

BROOK AV, 436; Andrew Dunlop, Jr., against John Fullerton, owner; Martin J. Barron and G. Otto Elterich, contractors 700

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 50x133x50x141; Willson, Adams & Co. against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors ....

PARK AV, n e corner of 158th St, 29.11x97.5; Willson, Adams & Co. against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 1,068

PARK AV, n e corner of 157th St, 75x100; Willson, Adams & Co. against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 308

SOUTH ST, n w corner of Jackson St, 50x104.4; George Dillon against Solomon Levin, owner; Ely Greenblatt and another, contractors 1,900

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 179th St, 100x92.10; Church E. Gates & Co. against J. J. M. Dunlop, owner and contractor 448

WASHINGTON AV, 1,138; Hausen & Arotander against Mary F. Hackman, owner and contractor 1,571

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 179th St, 30x92; Pepplatt Brothers against John J. M. Dunlop, owner and contractor 4,525

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 233d St, 100x100; also 233d St, n w corner of Webster Av, 50x100; Frank Miller Lumber Company against Charles A. Tier, owner; William L. Leighton, contractor 401

WEST END AV, 329; Mary C. Moen against Ephraim S. Johnson, owner and contractor 21

WEST END AV, 329; John H. Pellet against Ephraim S. Johnson, owner and contractor 50

3D AV, 3,414 and 3,416; Willson, Adams & Co. against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 1,128

3D AV, 3,414 to 3,418; Bennett Sanberg against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 550

3D AV, 3,414 to 3,418; Hanisch & Mayer against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 275

8TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 100x100; Willson, Adams & Co. against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 2,328

8TH AV, 2,061; Heck & Wahlig against Schmuck & Montag, as contractors; —— Wehrman, owner 850

8TH AV, 2,050 and 2,061, and 300 to 304 West 112th St; Bennett Sanberg against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 71

8TH AV, 2,059; Heck & Wahlig against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 850

6TH ST, n s, 30.4 ft e of Lewis St, 98.9x100; Lanrawitz & Starch against P. M. Dingee & Sons, owners; Mapes-Reeve Construction Company, contractor 71

7TH ST, 272 to 278 East; Louis J. Euvrard against Michael Hanlon, owner and contractor 930

7TH ST, 272 and 278 East; Louis J. Euvrard against Michael Hanlon, owner and contractor 1,338

33D ST, 328 to 332 West; Andrew J. Kiernan against Frederick W. Meyers, owner; Schmuck & Montag, contractors 574

98TH ST, 20 to 21 East; John H. Scully against John J. Klerst, owner and contractor 101

105TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Thomas E. Crimmins against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor 386

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Karl Matthiassen against M. Klein, owner; Herman Klein and Freedman Brothers, owners and contractors. 375

112TH ST, 300, 302, and 304 West; Heck & Wahlig against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors, ($850 against each house) 2,550

116TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av, 36x100; Richard J. Cullen against Elizabeth Moore, owner and contractor.. 119

144TH ST, 735 and 737 East; Matthew H. Mercer against Mary Cohen, owner; Morris O. Cohen, owner and contractor.. 170

157TH ST, n e corner of Railroad Av, 75x100; Benedetto & Forliano against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 650

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; James D. Putnam with Carlo Luckes, 5 payments $22,000

Lis Pendens.

CROSBY ST, e s, 101.6 ft s of Bleecker St, 32.8x55.7x19.11x54.1; Lucy M. Rice against Charles S. Murphy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Sutherland.

DIVISION ST, 246, 13 and 15 Essex St; 47 Willett St, 412 and 414 West 37th St; 331 to 337 West 44th St; 227 West 46th St; 1,777 and 1,779 Madison Av; 214 East 21st St; 21st St, n s, Lots 33 to 36, map of property of Henry Bickford, 12th Ward, and 108th St, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.11; Susan Mount against Charlotte A. Mount and others, (partition;) attorneys, Tillotson & Kent.

FULTON ST, n e corner of Nassau St, 100x100; Henry Henningsen against Joseph Levi and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' liens;) attorney, J. H. K. Blauvelt.

MOTT AV, s e, 742.2 ft s of 147th St, 25x147.4x25.6x142.3; Julia A. Low against Mary E. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Gartland.

PARK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 100x75x100x—; Michael Briglio against Pasquale J. Lambert, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

RAILROAD AV, n s, extends from Washington St to Jackson St, 216x205; Charlotte Plock against Kate Sehring, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Henderson.

SPRING ST, s e corner of Mott St, 25.7x98.7x25.1x93.9; Isabella M. Embury against John G. Norris and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Embury.

WOOSTER ST, 40; Richard M. Hoe and another, trustee, against William E. Burke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, ——

7TH AV, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 21.4x103.4x irregular; George H. Byrd against Ludwig Herring and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

31ST ST, n s, 433.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x98.9; the New York Savings Bank against Irene W. Semple and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Webber.

32D ST, s s, 422.6 ft w of 5th Av, 22.6x98.9; the Greenwich Savings Bank against Mabel C. Dusenbury and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. De Witt.

99TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Anson P. Stokes and others, executors, &c., against Charles F. Fontham, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Brainerd.

118TH ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.5; the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children against Thomas C. Loughran and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal against Sebastian Sander and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

120TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Edward W. Cunningham against Michael Hanlon, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Gantz, Noler & McKennell.

122D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Cypress Av, 50x105; Effie N. Daunis against Marcus Nathan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

123D ST, n s, 375.6 ft e of 8th Av, 30x99.11; Mary A. Halloran against Thomas J. O'Kane and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Whalen & Dunn.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

A. J. MULCHER.—A deficiency judgment for $9,958 was entered yesterday against Arthur J. Mulcher in favor of Thomas Brady and others.

AUGUSTA ROEDEL.—Justice Conlan, in the City Court, yesterday, appointed James E. Duross receiver in proceedings supplementary for Augusta Roedel, in a suit brought by Joseph E. Paisley and Frank Paisley, judgment creditors.

Out of Town.

J. LUTHER GALLATIN.—J. Luther Gallatin, dealer in dry goods and ladies' clothing, doing business at York and Hanover, Penn., failed yesterday for $33,000. The H. E. Claflin Company of New York is the principal creditor.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISRAEL M. GOODMAN.—Schedules in the case of Israel M. Goodman, against whom a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed some time since, show liabilities of $1,548 and no assets.

JOHN HUIRAS.—John Huiras, a bartender, living at 349 West Thirty-eighth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $2,116 and no assets. George Bechtel, brewer, of Stapleton, S. I., was the only creditor.

PETER T. LEHR.—Peter T. Lehr, a policeman, living at 224 West Sixteenth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $1,057. They consist of numerous small bills for merchandise. There are no assets.

DANIEL L. STURGES.—Daniel L. Sturges, living at 689 West End Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $21,830 and no assets. The largest creditors are Recknagle & Co., 136 Liberty Street, $7,120; James Brand, Fulton Street, $2,000, and Warren Roosevelt & Son, $1,600.

WILLIAM N. AND J. J. MCCAFFREY.—William N. and John J. McCaffrey, formerly composing the firm of McCaffrey Brothers, builders, of 457 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $15,612 and no assets. The largest creditor is Paul G. Decker of 3,148 Eighth Avenue, whose claim is $2,284.

GRAND CENTRAL STABLES.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Grand Central Stables of 117 West Forty-sixth Street, by Richard F. Carman, George C. Parkinson, and August Reiss. The business was established over twenty years ago by Charles Bradbury, who was unsuccessful. His widow married D. Frank Root, her former husband's business manager. After some vicissitudes the business was sold a few months ago to John and Edward Teaney

DAVID WALLACE.—David Wallace of Amesbury, Mass., classified as a clerk, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Boston. The liabilities are placed at $178,450 and the assets at $10. All the liabilities are unsecured. Among the haviest claims are $38,866 by H. B. Claflin & Co. of New York, $13,880 by Anderson & Sampson of New Orleans, and $23,207 by D. R. Carroll of New Orleans. The firm of Wallace & Cary was dissolved in 1879 on its own petition, and the firm assets were administered by two receivers appointed by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana. The debts scheduled in the petition have been reduced in amount by the dividends paid by the receivers. There are about 150 separate accounts, all contracted in New Orleans prior to the year 1880, as partner with George Cary.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 199 failures in the United States during the week, against 182 for the previous week, and 229, 235, 308, and 323 for the corresponding weeks of 1898 to 1895. The Middle States had 69; New England, 41; Southern, 25; Western, 33; Northwestern, 9; Pacific, 11; Territories, 11. Canada had 19, against 23 for the preceding week. About 78 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 12 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARRINGTON, William—Peter G. Kemp	$72
AMERICAN INVESTORS' COMPANY—Elsie Horn	475
AARON, Louis and Robert—S. A. Sloman and another	1,074
BEIRNE, Hugh J.—John Eggers	194
BULL, James—George W. Grote	172
BLUM, Phillip—P. Pommeramtz	75
BAYARSKY, Samuel—H. S. Kramer and others	36
BELL, William R., Jr.—C. L. Miller	214
CORBO, Sebastino—City of New York, costs	120
COHEN, Max—A. Hershfield	493
COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION Company—Colonial Trust Company	139
CENTRAL TRUST AND SAVINGS Bank—Digby Bell, costs	75
CUTLER, Chester G.—E. M. Beardsley	312
COSGRAY, J. Gordan—J. H. May	121
DERBRAEKELEER, Henry—The City of New York	258
DEAN, Robert J. and Edward N.; also Alvin J. Donally—John J. Radley and another	1,575
FRIEDLANDER, Hyman, and Samuel Flonman—George H. Epstein	322
FARLEY, John—G. H. Schneider and another	78
GILDERSLEEVE, George—V. P. Humason	830
GOTTSCHALK, Josie—T. Simpson, Jr., and others	707
HALL, Valentine G.—W. O. Taylor and another	326
HAWTHORNE, Robert—F. H. Leggett & Co	108
HEDGES, Edward S.—W. F. Drake	56
HOFFMAN, Paul, executor, &c.—City of New York	119
HARRINGTON, Timothy—Susan Venable	227
HAWTHORNE, Bayard—I. Stern and others	99
HALLENBAKE, Garrett C.—Franklin Publishing Company	420
HEIM, Morris—G. F. Swift and another	1,985
JONATHANSON, Jonas—E. Messmann and another, executors	522
JACOB, John—O. M. Steinfeld	164
KRALL, Minnie—Pietro Ale and another, administrator	547
KLAEGER, Christian—F. Spahlinger	50
KASKEL, Charles—E. L. Merrifield, costs	12
KENZ, Mary—Pabst Brewing Company	163
LOEBELSON, David—L. Senft	147
MAGGIO, Antonio—George M. Ball and another	78
MUHLKER, Arthur G.—W. Hauptmann another	9,958
MELTON, Charles—Sterling Arc Lamp Company	34
MEHRBACH, Isadore—A. J. Connick	72
MORICK, Henry—C. C. Brainerd, assignee	1,632
MAY, Mary, otherwise Mrs. S.—M. E. Crocker	193
MORSE OIL AND PHARMACEUTICAL Company—J. H. L'Hommedieu	102
O'LEON, Josephine, and Eugene L. Sommer—Annie B. Wright and another	211
PLUMMER, James H.—The Mayor, &c., costs	884
POOL, Joseph, assignee—H. Pool and another, costs	101
PIENIOZEK, Joseph, and John K. Wroetowski—Julius Robertson	369
RUBINO, Antonio—The Fraterna Association, costs	58
SCHLICHTING, Emil—F. A. Brehl Manufacturing Company	54
SEGAL, Max—M. Kraus	37
STERN, Oscar—H. Brennich	84
SANCHEZ, Miguel J.—C. H. Gulon	324
SNEDEKER, John S.—City of New York	55
SAUNDERS, Stiles M.—J. B. Robinson	273
SWICK, Simon—B. Galewski	91
SCANNELL, John F., William P. Austin, and City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia—J. E. Stothers, costs	77
SWENARTON & KEISER COMPANY—City of New York	60
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—R. Tangney	200
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—P. Richards, costs	130
THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND Hartford Railroad Company—Village of New Rochelle, costs	45
THORNTON, Arthur H.—Joseph F. Webber	40
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—James De Rose, by guardian, costs	77
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. O. Fordham	523
THE WRIGHT DAIRY COMPANY—John C. Klatge	3,718
VORNDRAN, Christian—C. Ryan, administrator	500
WASHBURN, Henry L.—C. F. Selbel	42
WHITLOCK, C. Howard—City of New York	258

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	73⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	07 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	06⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	35
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	24.50
Tallow, prime	04⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	05⅞
Lard, prime	5.25
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	26

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63½@64½c; No. 2 red, 67½@68¾c; No. 2 corn, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 yellow, 33c; No. 2 oats, 23½c; No. 3 white, 26¼c; No. 2 white, 25@26c. No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 barley, 37@45c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.29; prime timothy seed, $2.45@2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $7.60@8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $4.75@4.97½;

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...6:51	Sun sets...4:40	Moon rises...5:41	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....7:50	Gov. Isl'd...8:19	H. Gate...10:15	
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook....8:19	Gov. Isl'd...8:49	H. Gate...10:45	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
City of Washington, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		5:30 A. M.
G. W. Clyde, Charleston.		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mozart, Santos	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Ontario, Hull		
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tiomo, Barbadoes &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 20.

Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 21.

Algonquin, Charleston	3:00 P. M.	
Chalmette, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.	
Ponce, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Anselmo de Larrinaga, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Alianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Seneca, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport —, for San Juan	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Yucatan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 20, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 23, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 10 and up to Nov. 25, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Nov. 25, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Nov. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 18.

Anselma de Larrinaga, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 3.
Cuvier, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 11.
European, London, Nov. 4.
Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 5.
Kentucky, Dartmouth, Nov. 1.
Nethergate, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
Norge, Christiansand, Nov. 4.
Orinoco, St. Kitts, Nov. 12.
Orwell, Gibraltar, Oct. 28.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Nov. 6.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Nov. 3.
Ponce, San Juan, N.v. 12.
Santiago, Santiago, Nov. 11.
Seneca, Havana, Nov. 14.
Snowflake, Penarth, Nov. 3.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Nov. 6.
St. Louis, Southampton, Nov. 11.
Thornley, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
Wells City, Swansea, Oct. 31.

SUNDAY, NOV. 19.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Nov. 16.
Antilla, Nassau, Nov 15.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Nov. 16.
El Sud, New Orleans, Nov. 14.
La Bretagne, Havre, Nov. 11.
Pontiac, Curacao, Nov. 10.
Xenia, Copenhagen, Oct. 31.

MONDAY, NOV. 20.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Nov. 9.
Boston City, Swansea, Nov. 6.
Caribbee, St. Kitts, Oct. 15.
Cymric, Liverpool, Nov. 11.
Etona, St. Lucia, Nov. 13.
Menominee, London, Nov. 9.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Nov. 13.

TUESDAY, NOV. 21.

Altai, Port Limon, Nov. 14.
Ella, Colon, Nov. 13.
Hudson, New Orleans, Nov. 15.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Nov. 14
Kensington, Antwerp, Nov. 11.
Massdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 9.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22.

Advance, Colon, Nov. 15.
Chaucer, St. Lucia, Nov. 15.
Dona Maria, Oporto, Nov. 8.
Ems, Gibraltar, Nov. 13.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Nov. 15.

THURSDAY, NOV. 23.

Critic, Dundee, Nov. 9.
Glanton, Hamburg, Nov. 9.
Hexham, Gibraltar, Nov. 9.
Werkendam, Amsterdam, Nov. 11.

Arrived.

SS Carib, Garvin, Azua, &c., Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Gate City, Googins, Boston, to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Usk, (Br.,) Hurry, Kingston Nov. 6, St. Ann's Bay 9th, and Montego Bay 10th, with fruit to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Mirow, Bremen Nov. 7 and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 A. M.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Rotterdam Oct. 30, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 16th.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Kirby Cape Haiti, &c., Oct. 23, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 A. M.

SS Glantivy, (Br.,) Jones, Genoa Oct. 25, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS City of Washington, Knight, Tampico Nov. 10 and Havana 13th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans Nov. 11, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Burrill, Bremen Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:25 P. M.

SS Bernard, (Br.,) Evans, Manaos Nov. 1 and Para 6th, with rubber to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:07 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 17, 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston, &c.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick, Ga.
SS St. Hubert, (Br.,) for Leith.
SS Genesee, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

Miscellaneous.

SS St. Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, which sld yesterday morning for Leith, turned when off Sandy Hook and put back. Repairs were made to her machinery inside Hook and she proceeded at 4:30 P. M.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Hahn, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 3:14 A. M. Nov. 18.

SS Empress of China arr. at Vancouver at 4:20 A. M. Nov. 15.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Mueller, from New York for Bremerhaven, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, (from Naples, &c.,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York yesterday.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York, arr. at Havre at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Friesland (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Manhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Julfs, from New York for Amsterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York via Madeira, &c., arr. at Trieste yesterday.

SS Braemer, (Br.,) Capt. Porter, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Devon, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York via Melbourne, arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., to-day.

SS Liguria, (Fr.,) Capt. Bougge, sld. from Naples for New York Nov. 14.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curet, from Bordeaux for New York, passed Point de Grave Nov. 14.

SS Gairloch, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New York for Melbourne, &c., passed Sagres Nov. 10.

SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Perndene, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, (from Pernambuco,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Bahia for New York yesterday.

SS Sarmatian, (Br.,) Capt. Brodie, sld. from Glasgow for New York to-day.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Anchensarden, (Br.,) Capt. Peat, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Leitrim, (Br.,) Capt. Moglestue, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

GREAT DUCK ISLAND LIGHT STATION, Maine.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Dec. 20, 1899, the characteristic of the fog signal (a 10-inch steam whistle) at this station, on the southerly extremity of Great Duck Island, will be changed to sound blasts of 5 seconds' duration separated by alternate silent intervals of 20 and 30 seconds' thus: Blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 20 seconds; blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 30 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 22, No. 19, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 12 and 32.

MOUNT DESERT LIGHT STATION, MAINE. —Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Dec. 20, 1899, the characteristic of the fog signal (a 3d class Daboll trumpet) at this station, on Mount Desert Rock, about 20 miles to the southward of Mount Desert Island, will be changed to sound blasts of 5 seconds' duration separated by one silent interval of 25 and two of 10 seconds' each, thus: Blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 25 seconds; blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 10 seconds; blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 10 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 22, No. 15, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 13.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as cook; can give four years' reference from her last employer, who may be seen. Lizzie, care Mrs. Corrigan, 444 West 52d St.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—Can be highly recommended. Call, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, 10 to 3, at 12 East 37th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or LADY'S COMPANION.—By a lady of refinement and experience, competent to instruct in English, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin, where her services would be accepted as compensation for board; would assume duties of visiting governess or lady's companion; willing to travel; reference. Vertas, Box 190, Times Office.

GOVERNESS or CHAPERON.—English; resident or visiting engagement; experienced teacher English branches, French, music; highest reference. Governess, 38 West 12th St.

GOVERNESS.—By teacher of experience; has a few hours disengaged; English, Latin, and French; unexceptionable references. Governess, Box 190, Times Office.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By the week or day in families; terms $1; can assist well with dressmaking, good operator; good fitter. Seamstress, 1,696 Madison Av., cigar store.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By experienced, capable English waitress; takes butler's place; small, first-class family. H. E., 270 West 34th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single, 38; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' personal references. Flandrau & Co., Broome St. Duncan Menzies.

Grooms.

GROOM.—A gentleman wishes to get a situation for his groom, whom he can thoroughly recommend; can be seen at present employer's, 20 52d St.

Miscellaneous.

FURNACE MAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure for his furnace man, whom he can highly recommend, a few more houses in the locality of East 59th St. Call at 328 Lexington Av., Thursday, Friday, or Saturday, before noon.

MASSAGE OPERATOR.—By Swede massage operator; competent; highest references. Lind, 69 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—An experienced shipping clerk and bookkeeper wishes to change his position now or Jan. 1. V. M., 313 East 124th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; solo users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD CO., 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—As nurse and seamstress to two growing children, a refined young woman; must have personal reference. Apply Monday morning, 761 Ocean Av., Brooklyn. Take Flatbush car at bridge to Beverley Road.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

NEW YORK STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, No. 30 West 29th St., City.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF HELP? IF SO, GIVE US A CALL.

This Bureau is conducted by the State of New York and is free; consequently you will not have to pay any money to secure help. We investigate all references.

Office Hours: { 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. / Closed Saturday at noon.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Plaintiff desires the trial in the County of New York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LUKE, "Maria" Luke, his wife, the name "Maria" being fictitious, the first name of the wife of said Joseph Luke being unknown to plaintiff), Anna Auer, Isabelle N. Leo and Solomon Moses, defendants.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby severally required to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 23, 1899.

DULON & ROE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Joseph Luke, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of November, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, November 10, 1899.

DULON & ROE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n11-1aw6wS

RECEIVERS' SALES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF W. W. VAUGHAN, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order entered in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1899, and to the law in such case provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the stables of the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Co., 24th Street, near Lexington Avenue, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1899, at 11 A. M. on that day, the following personal property of the bankrupt, to wit: 16 truck horses, with their harness; 6 trucks, 3 drays, and 1 buggy.

CHARLES M. HOUGH, Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HOMER J. BEAUDET, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Homer J. Beaudet, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 4th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 17, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JAMES. B. GUNN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James B. Gunn, bankrupt, has filed his petition dated November 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 17, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT HARTOG, bankrupt. No. 1,671.

To the creditors of Albert Hartog of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Albert Hartog was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the first day of December, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 17th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES WILLIAM GILMAN and CHARLES RANDALL, trading as GILMAN & RANDALL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles William Gilman and Charles Randall, trading as Gilman & Randall, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Charles William Gilman and Charles Randall were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 17th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN HIRSHFELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herman Hirshfeld of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Herman Hirshfeld was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 17th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1,584.—IDA L. JENKINS and MARY E. JENKINS, individually and as members of the firm of I. L. & M. E. Jenkins, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Ida L. Jenkins and Mary E. Jenkins, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 16, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 29, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

New York, Nov. 17, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTON PAPE and FRANZ PAPE, doing business under the firm name of A. & F. PAPE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Anton Pape and Franz Pape of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Anton Pape and Franz Pape were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 17th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER ADRIAN PINCOFFS and HENRY PIETERS, individually and as members of the firm of Pincoffs, Pieters & Co., bankrupts. No. 1,684.

To the creditors of Peter Adrian Pincoffs and Henry Pieters, individually and as members of the firm of Pincoffs, Pieters & Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Peter Adrian Pincoffs and Henry Pieters were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the first day of December, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 17th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN VOSSNACK, JR., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,726.

To the creditors of Herman Vossnack, Jr., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Herman Vossnack, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, at 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 17, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, and EMANUEL ROTHSCHILD, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Rothschild, Samuel Rothschild, and Emanuel Rothschild, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 30th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 17, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB WEISSTEIN and JACOB KALIS, doing business under the firm name of WEISSTEIN & KALIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Weisstein and Jacob Kalis of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Weisstein and Jacob Kalis were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the first day of December, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 17th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL RUBENSTEIN, bankrupt. No. 1,711.

To the creditors of Samuel Rubenstein of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Rubenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the first day of December, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 17th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1,502.—JACOB M. WEIL, DANIEL J. WEIL, SOLOMON D. WEIL, SAMUEL M. WEIL, and GUSTAVE J. WEIL, individually and as members of the firm of J. M. Weil & Brothers, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob M. Weil, Daniel N. Weil, Solomon D. Weil, Samuel M. Weil, and Gustave J. Weil, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 15 and 17, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 29, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 17, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

o14-1aw6mSa

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy8-1aw6mSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-1aw6msat

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

n11-1aw6mSa

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy22-1aw6mSa

PRASS, PHILIPPINA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frederick Lanzer, Katie Schmidt, Frederick Schmidt, Andreas Schmidt, Henry Breneisen, Frederick Breneisen, Andreas Breneisen, Charles Breneisen, Minna Amann, Louise Bohlen, Frederick Schmidt, Philippina Prass Brown, Ida Brown, Peter Lanzer, Mary Gowdy, Ida Eckels, Katie Thurn, Albert Hartmeyer, Louis Hartmeyer, George Hartmeyer, Robert Hartmeyer, John Hartmeyer, and Sadie Boyer, the heirs and next of kin of PHILIPPINA PRASS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frederick Marz of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our county of New York, to have two certain instruments in writing, dated June 28, 1893, and March 9, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil thereto of Philippina Prass, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and codicil thereto.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

OTTO H. DROEGE, Attorney for Executor, World Building, N. Y.

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICK'S, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York. o7-1w6mS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To AZEL HANKS, Alonzo Buckley, Lucille Demarest, Ella Bradshaw, Jennie Charles, Ruth Curry, Mr. Reynolds, Nellie Hanks, Susan Hanks, Mary Hanks, Charles L. Hanks, Effie Hanks, C. E. Klobey, and all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET J. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles W. Hanks, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guard

FOUR MOLINEUX JURORS

Sickness Disables One of Three Chosen Yesterday.

FASTER WORK WITH TALESMEN

Prisoner Continues Self-Possessed — Shows Pleasure at the Choice of Certain Jurors.

The work of securing a jury to try Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine J. Adams in December last proceeded yesterday in Part IV. of General Sessions, before Recorder Goff.

It took three days to get the first two jurors, but since then the examination of talesmen has proceeded with much more rapidity, and three more jurors were chosen during the session yesterday.

There was, however, a serious hitch in the proceedings during the afternoon, when Daniel Fraad, the third juror chosen, was taken so seriously ill that he had to leave the box, and, after waiting for some time for his return, Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who had been called to attend the juror, testified that to compel him to proceed further with the trial would have the effect of seriously impairing Mr. Fraad's health. Recorder Goff thereupon exercised his discretion and removed the juror. Only four jurors were left in the box. In all, thirty-nine talesmen were examined yesterday, and for the four days 123 men in all have been on the stand to be examined as to their qualifications.

Mr. Fraad was the thirteenth talesman examined yesterday, and the superstitious may find something to ponder over in the fact that he was taken ill during the afternoon session. He took his seat in the jury box at 12:25 o'clock.

Ten minutes later another juror was chosen in the person of Herbert Gordon Thomson, a son of Dr. W. H. Thomson, and who lives with his father at 23 East Forty-seventh Street. Mr. Thomson is President of the Anchor Post Company of 15 Cortlandt Street and a member of the Alpha Beta Phi Fraternity. Both sides seemed much pleased with the examination of Mr. Thomson, and this was particularly evident in the case of Molineux, who, when asked by his counsel if the juror was satisfactory, shook his head with a decidedly affirmative nod. Mr. Thomson took the fourth seat in the box, but after the illness of Mr. Fraad he moved up to the third seat.

Matters went along in the usual way, talesmen coming and going with great rapidity until Abraham Altmayer was called. Mr. Altmayer is sixty-seven years old, and came to this country when he was fourteen years of age. He is of venerable appearance, and his remarkable resemblance to the late Charles A. Dana was much commented upon in the courtroom. He resides at 143 East Fifty-third Street, and has five children—the oldest thirty-five and the youngest twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Altmayer said he had served as a juror at times when Mr. Weeks and Mr. Osborne were prosecuting attorneys, and knew of no reason why he could not make a perfectly fair and impartial juror. He seemed to make a particular impression upon Gen. Molineux and the defendant, and both eagerly signified their willingness to have him as a juror. Mr. Altmayer is a member of the B'nai B'rith and the Free Sons of Israel Lodges. He told counsel that, despite his years, his health was rugged, and that he thought he could stand the fatigue and tedium of a long trial. He took the fourth seat, as his selection followed the illness of Mr. Fraad.

It was just after the noon recess that Mr. Fraad was seen to be suffering. Shortly afterward all the counsel in the case hurriedly left the room, and it became known that Mr. Fraad's illness was of a serious character. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon gave evidence under oath as to the juror's condition. Dr. O'Hanlon said the sick man's pulse was 130, and that he was suffering great pain attributable to gall stones. He said that Mr. Fraad was likely to be seized with another such attack at any time, and the Recorder thereupon removed him from the case, quoting the law on the subject. Mr. Weeks said that to preserve all the rights of the defendant he would take an exception to the ruling of the Court, which the Recorder allowed.

During the day the defense used up two more of their peremptory challenges and the prosecution used one. Joseph Loeb, a butcher, who had passed a satisfactory examination, was peremptorily challenged by the prosecution because he sold meat to persons who again sold it to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Mr. Loeb told the Court that he would make an impartial juror, but that his time was very limited. He did not seem sorry to leave the witness chair after he had been challenged.

Another likely juror was Henry Christian Borstel, retired, who prior to 1890 was Consul for the United States in Brazil. He said he never read anything but the headlines in cases of the kind on trial, and therefore knew very little of the one at issue. Asked whether he knew Molineux or his father, Mr. Borstel said he had not that honor. He said he was a Mason. After a conference between the defendant's lawyers Mr. Borstel was peremptorily challenged by Mr. Weeks.

Gen. Molineux was in court all day, and occupied a seat next to his son. The latter was in his usual smiling humor, and seemed cool and collected.

Just before the adjournment of court Recorder Goff announced that the sessions next week would begin at 10 o'clock promptly instead of at 10:30 as heretofore. Mr. Weeks begged the Court to reconsider that action, stating that there was very little time now for any work in the office relating to the preparation of the case, and that the work of examining talesmen from 10:30 to 5 o'clock was all that he could stand. He said that the Recorder knew what an arduous duty that was.

"I have decided not to hold night sessions for the present at least on account of the inconvenience to talesmen and counsel," said the Recorder, and at this announcement the faces of counsel brightened perceptibly; then, after considering a while, the Recorder continued: "I guess you are right, Mr. Weeks, and will accede to your request that the session be held in the same hours as heretofore."

The court then adjourned until Monday morning. Michael Morrison, one of the talesmen drawn on the second panel, was fined $100 for non-attendance.

WILL OF WILLIAM H. WEBB.

Large Bequest to the Academy and Home for Shipbuilders.

The will of William H. Webb, the shipbuilder, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate in this State is placed at $600,000. This does not constitute nearly all of the fortune, as Mr. Webb owned much real property in other parts of the country.

To his widow Mr. Webb bequeaths all of the contents of his late home, at 415 Fifth Avenue. She is also to receive $5,000 for her immediate personal use, together with the income of 250 shares of stock of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and of a trust fund of $80,000. The will further transfers to her several pieces of property in the vicinity of Tarrytown and the leases of three parcels of real estate at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

A trust fund is created for the benefit of the son of the testator, William E. Webb. The fund includes 625 shares of stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and 200 shares of stock of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Upon the death of both Mrs. Webb and her son, the trust funds are to go to Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders. Besides this, the academy receives an oil painting of Robert Fulton and several other works of art.

To the Metropolitan Museum of Art Mr. Webb bequeaths several paintings, including one entitled "Columbus Unveiling America to the Rest of the World," and a statue of Venus.

Numerous bequests are made to relatives and the widow is the residuary legatee.

Appeal in Behalf of Mrs. Maybrick.

The Maybrick Memorial Committee of Women, of which Caroline J. Taylor is Chairman, yesterday sent a letter to Lady Randolph Churchill urging her to intercede with the Home Secretary on behalf of Florence E. Maybrick, who has been imprisoned in England for ten years for poisoning her husband. The Maybrick Memorial Committee pledges itself to aid Lady Randolph Churchill in fitting out a hospital ship for service during the war in South Africa if she will exert herself in the interest of Mrs. Maybrick.

CAPT. PRICE HIS EXECUTOR.

Appointed to Manage the Estate of the Man Who Recommended Him for the Police Force.

There is on file in the records of the Police Department in this city a letter dated twenty-eight years ago, signed by George Andrew, recommending James K. Price for a place on the police force. In 1871 Mr. Andrew was foreman in the iron foundry of Cobanks & Theall, and young Price was a workman there. When he became fired with the ambition to become one of the city's guardians his foreman approved of his decision, and by letter and influence furthered the young man's ambition. During all the years that intervened, in which Price became a Captain on the police force and Mr. Andrew the proprietor of the New York Iron Works, in West Street, the friendship of the two men was of the closest character, terminating only with the death of Mr. Andrew, which occurred at his residence, 88 James Street, on Oct. 31.

In the will of Mr. Andrew, which was offered for probate several days ago, another evidence of the esteem in which the manufacturer held his friend was shown. Capt. Price, who is now in command of the West Thirtieth Street Station, is made sole executor of the estate; "and I desire," says the testator, "that no security be required of my said executor."

Capt. Price was much surprised when the knowledge of his appointment as executor came to him, but he said he remembered that Mr. Andrew had hinted to him some months before his death that he might be called on some day to show his friendship. "I did not imagine that I would be called on in this way," said Capt. Price last night, "but there is no task too hard for me to undertake if I can thus prove my gratitude and love for Mr. Andrew. He helped me to a place on the force, and befriended me as a young man in many ways.

"From what I can learn now the estate is worth about $100,000, and consists of real estate in Tremont and Brooklyn, as well as railroad securities, cash, a life insurance policy, and his share in the iron works, which employ 150 men. Whatever the fees are that may be due me from my executorship will not be accepted by me, but will be divided into five equal parts and returned to the heirs. Probably I can thus show in small measure my gratitude to my old friend."

In his will Mr. Andrew leaves $4,000 to each of his sons George and James, $3,000 to his son Horace, and $3,000 to his daughter, Jennie, who is a minor. All the residue of the estate is left without restrictions to his widow, Margaret Andrew.

DRAWS SALARY AND PENSION.

Thomas Mulvey Wins His Long Fight with the Police Board.

Thomas Mulvey of Bath Beach has won his long-fought case against the Police Board, and the latter has decided to pay him $4,800 back pay as a patrolman and to continue him on the rolls as a patrolman at $1,400 a year, and as a police pensioner at $1,000.

Mulvey is about fifty years of age, and is at present doing detective duty at New Utrecht. He was retired from the old New York police force in 1893 on a pension of $1,000, and went to New Utrecht, where he became a Captain of police. That suburb became a part of Brooklyn and later of this city, when the Police Board offered Mulvey his choice of a pension or a patrolman's salary. He demanded both, and fought the board through the courts until he won in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The board has decided, upon the advice of the Corporation Counsel, not to fight the case any longer.

HELD FOR SKILLFUL FORGERY.

Bookkeeper Said to Have Fooled the Chemical Bank.

Thomas P. Davis, bookkeeper for the firm of Critten, Clift & Co., 48 Leonard Street, was a prisoner before Magistrate Mayo in the Centre Street Court yesterday, accused by his employers with forgery in the first degree. Davis said that he was an Englishman, and had been in the employ of the firm for more than ten years, and lived at 136 West One Hundred and Third Street. Magistrate Mayo held Davis for trial in $3,500 bail.

Davis, it is alleged, swindled his employers by raising checks. On Oct. 18 he made out a check drawn for $99, which was signed by the firm. With the aid of acids he erased the original figures and raised the check to $899. Though the checks were stamped with a perforater, the forgery was so skillfully done that the checks passed the teller of the Chemical Bank without question. Mr. Critten thought the total amount of money which Davis secured in this way was about $2,000.

HURLED 11 STORIES TO DEATH.

Window Frame of the Battery Park Building Hit Laborer.

James Brannan, thirty years old, a bricklayer, of 157 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, fell from the eleventh story of the Battery Park Building, at State and Pearl Streets, yesterday morning. This is said to be the greatest distance a person has fallen from any of New York's structures.

Brannan was at work with some other men on the top story of the building. He had to lay his bricks around a window frame. It had not yet been so strongly propped by the weight of the bricks as to hold it steadily against the assaults of the wind.

A strong gust at last blew against the frame and unsettled it. Brannan, who had no time to get out of the way of the frame as it fell, was hurled from the platform to the ground.

Brannan's is the second death from a fall on the building. Another workman was killed about six weeks ago. Brannan leaves a wife and one-day-old child.

SAVED PUPILS FROM RUNAWAY.

Jersey City Policeman Acted Promptly and Effectively.

Patrolman Thomas Kelly of Jersey City was highly complimented yesterday by Capt. Charles Cox of the Communipaw Avenue Police Station for his bravery in stopping a runaway horse in front of Public School No. 19, at Manning and Johnston Avenues.

Some 200 boys and girls were playing in front of the schoolhouse shortly before the morning school hour, when a horse attached to a light wagon dashed down Manning Avenue. Patrolman Kelly, who stood on the corner, scouted a warning to the children. At the same moment he saw that they would not be able to escape.

He ran into the street, seized the horse by the nose with one hand, there being no bridle on the animal, while with the other hand he grasped the shaft and put his whole weight on the horse, throwing it down. Although he went with it he managed to roll out unhurt and soon quieted the frightened animal.

The children gathered around the policeman, thanking him for their safety.

MUST ACCOUNT TO HIS SISTER.

Appellate Division Decides Against William W. Durant.

Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose, a daughter of the late Dr. Thomas C. Durant, who died in 1885, brought an action some years ago against her brother, William W. Durant, to compel him to account for their father's estate. On the first trial, nearly three years ago, her complaint was dismissed, but upon appeal a new trial was directed. A judgment in favor of the plaintiff on the second trial, directing an accounting, was yesterday affirmed by the First Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The defendant, when his father died, was made administrator of his estate, consisting of a large amount of real and personal property, much of which did not stand in the name of the deceased, and whose exact interests in it was known only to William W. Durant. Immediately after her father's death Mrs. Rose, who was inexperienced in business, made her brother, at his request, her agent in regard to all her interests in the estate. He received and distributed very little property as administrator, but so conducted matters that he and his wife became possessed apparently of large means. The Court holds that he has been in possession of the estate in a fiduciary capacity, and that his sister is entitled to know how he has disposed of it.

We don't say that nothing else will cure a cold, but nothing will cure more or worse colds, or cure them quicker, than Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

If you belong to the frozen variety the pleasures of a medium weight overcoat are not for you.

But medium weights are the ticklers of every active man's fancy — the common-sense overcoat for any man who walks much.

28 varieties; $16 to $32.

Marking down that "wall-flower" overcoat, from $30 to $15, day before yesterday, brought so many admirers buzzing round, that we are induced to push a few more timid ones out from retirement.

169 brown mixed cheviots, silk shoulders, $15.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

359 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SAYS MANHATTAN MUST GO

Mr. Clausen Determined to Oust the Railroad from Battery Park.

BOTH SIDES WRITE LETTERS

A Day of Lively Correspondence on the Question of a Further Extension of Time.

President George C. Clausen of the Park Board yesterday clearly defined the position of the department in the matter of the removal of the elevated railway structure from Battery Park by the announcement that the question was going to be settled immediately and once for all. Further evasion of the issue on the part of the railway company, he said, would not be tolerated.

The company was formally notified yesterday that its assurances were not sufficiently definite to warrant the further extension of time asked for. This brought additional assurances, which were equally unsatisfactory to President Clausen. He at first refused to entertain them at all, but on the insistence of the company gave a written acknowledgment thereof, in which he said that he would require some further consideration to decide whether the expression of the intentions of the company was sufficiently definite. Either to-day or on Monday a series of direct questions will be addressed to the company, which will call for a clear explanation of what it is going to do. Upon the answers to these the granting of another three months' extension will depend. If they are met with tergiversation President Clausen says, the permit to run the road through Battery Park will be immediately revoked, and the company will be ordered to remove the structure forthwith.

"The Manhattan Railway people," said President Clausen, "apparently attached little or no importance to the notice to get out of Battery Park that was served upon them on Feb. 17, and they hardly seem to have taken this department seriously even when they secured an extension of time. They are now waking up to the fact that I mean business. They cannot accuse me of trying to crowd them. To press them unduly has never been intended. They have had ample time in which to take the necessary steps to remove the structure from within the park limits. Their claim that they have any legal right to occupy the park is pure poppycock. They hold what practically amounts to a six months' lease, which the Park Department can end whenever it sees fit, and we have decided to end it now."

No fewer than four letters passed between the Park Department and the railway company yesterday. In the first, which was received by President Clausen in the morning, Vice President Alfred Skitt of the company wrote:

> It is impossible for the Manhattan Railway Company to state to you any definite intention with respect to the course to be pursued when the time asked for expires. The purpose of the extension is to take up the whole matter with you in all its aspects. The intention of the Manhattan Railway Company as to the course to be pursued when the time expires must necessarily largely depend upon the result of the conferences that we expect to have with you, and the success or failure of an attempt which we propose to make to come to some agreement with you and with the Park Board that will be for the best interests of the public, without unnecessary sacrifice of the interests of the Manhattan Railway Company. I hope that you will see your way to notify me to-day that the extension of time for three months from to-day, asked for, will be granted.

President Clausen immediately replied, in effect, that Mr. Skitt's suggestion was too indefinite to serve as the basis of further delay, and that, in view of the nine months' notice given the company to remove its structure from Battery Park, it would not be the fault of the department if summary action should result in any inconvenience to the public. This brought the following response in haste from Mr. Skitt:

> In the event of your granting three months' additional extension we will without delay take up and examine the question whether any practicable route may be found as a substitute for the company's present route through Battery Park, such route, so far as relates to any public places under your jurisdiction, to be subject to your approval. Our consideration of the matter, of course, is to be without prejudice to our claim of legal right to occupy the park and is not to be deemed a waiver thereof. In case, after due consideration, no such practicable route be found, we then propose to take up with you the further question as to what modifications, alterations, or improvements of the present structure might be made.

To this President Clausen responded with a promise to decide the question as soon as possible, after due consideration, in the meantime suspending action in relation to the notice of intention to revoke the company's license for the occupation of the park.

AWARD OF CITY BONDS.

Offer of Farson, Leach & Co. Accepted —Controller's Statement.

Controller Coler, who returned from Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday afternoon, announced that the bid of Farson, Leach & Co. for the entire issue of $4,765,000 of city bonds had been accepted. Farson, Leach & Co. offered to take all the bonds for $5,055,895, which is at the rate of 106.10. Their nearest competitors were Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who offered prices varying from 105.36 to 106.57 for the thirty-year bonds and from 104.11 to 105.02 for the twenty-year issue.

In commenting on the price received and the bids in general, Mr. Coler said:

"If I had known that Secretary Gage intended to buy in $25,000,000 in Government bonds I would have postponed the sale. A few days previous to his announcement Assistant Secretary Vanderlip stated that he did not believe there was any necessity for such action, and I relied on this statement and decided not to postpone the sale. Had I done it, the city would have gotten fully $40,000 more than it did, through the easier tone of the money market. The figure at which the bonds were sold, however, was a good one."

The Vesta TRADE MARK

Corset.

New models,—finished with original fancy trimmings.

Straight fronts, long hips.

Materials:—silk lined batiste,—brocade, coutil and Italian cloth.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Men's Furnishing Dep't

Shirts,—made to measure, of fine linen for evening dress or fancy fabrics for day wear.

Cravats,—in stock or made to order of plain or figured, heavy silk.

Gloves,—English make,—hand-sewn, new shades, including the latest "corn" color,

$1.50 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

DEFENDS THE CROTON SYSTEM.

President Moore Says Its Founders Provided for All Emergencies.

F. C. Moore, President of the Continental Insurance Company, has written a letter to William Dalton, Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, in which he says:

"I observe by the morning papers that you are quoted as stating that the Ramapo contract will come up for consideration at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements next Wednesday. Evidently the Ramapo scheme is not dead.

"I also observe that my contention that there is no immediate or pressing demand for a greater supply of potable water, and that the solution of subsequent supplies is to be found along the lines of the present developments in the Croton system, is questioned. This being a very important matter, involving millions of dollars to the citizens of New York, to say nothing of the importance of the water supply, I wish to call your attention to the report of the Aqueduct Commissioners, published Jan. 1, 1887, to substantiate what I have claimed. It is a large book, containing contour and profile maps of the aqueducts, photographs of the watersheds, reservoirs, dams, &c. It ought to be on file in your department, as well as with the engineers."

After quoting from this report, Mr. Moore concludes as follows:

"Now, my dear Sir, what does all this mean? Were these eminent engineers, Gen. Newton and Mr. Church, mistaken, or were they actually proposing to the people of New York to spend $11,000,000 for the finest aqueduct in the world, thirty-one miles long, simply to bring to the city an inadequate supply from a couple of dams costing $4,000,000? They were not mistaken, nor was the commission of distinguished citizens, headed by Mayor Edson, and supported by the then Commissioner of Public Works, mistaken in indorsing the proposition. The estimate of the engineers for a four-hundred-million-gallon daily supply to which I have referred you in the report shows that they contemplated building, at comparatively small expense, dam after dam, until they had impounded, as it became necessary, all of the 7,000,000,000 of gallons running to waste then, as now, each day with every heavy freshet a volume of water equal to more than fifty days' supply. You will see by referring to diagram that Engineer Church in his estimate did not overlook providing for the loss by evaporation over this large system of reservoirs of 5,000,000,000 gallons for the season.

"Before closing, let me dispose of the statements recently made that the shortage of water at the Windsor Hotel fire proved the necessity of more water; it was due simply to the smallness of the street water pipe at that point. If it had been due to an insufficient water supply, there would be a shortage at every fire in the city, no matter where."

HOWARD P. OKIE'S POEM.

Strange Discovery of Manuscript in the Aldermanic Chamber.

Alderman Howard P. Okie, whose forensic combats with Alderman James J. Bridges of Brooklyn have been a cause of much merriment to the members of the board and such of the public as attend the meetings of that body, is in Europe, resting, it is said, until his term of office expires. Mr. Okie's muse, however, seems to have remained behind, for the following poem, in Mr. Okie's handwriting, was found yesterday by a scrubwoman lying beneath his desk in the Aldermanic Chamber:

> The telephones were humming,
> The strikers were a-bumming,
> When a cheer went up that fairly rent the air.
> What has caused this consternation?
> Is it maladministration?
> Naw. It's Jimmy Bridges talking through his hair.

The scrubwoman didn't read the poem, but her eyes noted the official character of the paper, and, believing that the document was important, she carried it to Alderman Muh, who was then engaged in counting the vote for Mr. Okie's successor. Mr. Muh, as soon as possible, handed the poem to City Clerk Scully for safe keeping, and it was said yesterday that Mr. Bridges might use the document as the basis for an action for damages against the author-Alderman.

George M. Cragen Promoted.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments yesterday announced the promotion of Deputy Tax Commissioner George M. Cragen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Deputy Commissioner Robert E. L. Howe of the Brooklyn office. The promotion carries with it an advance in salary from $2,500 to $3,000. Mr. Cragen is a resident of the Twenty-ninth Ward and a member of the Democratic organization. Previous to his appointment last year as Deputy Commissioner he was engaged in the building business in Brooklyn.

One of the Tocci Twins Sentenced.

Nicola Tocci, twenty-seven years old, who with his twin brother Antonio killed Christopher Kiernan on July 1, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree before Justice Fursman yesterday, and was sentenced to two years in Sing Sing. The twins gained notoriety by escaping from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where they had been locked up after the murder. Antonio has successfully eluded capture.

Misses' & Children's Reefers & Jackets.

Handsome Melton & Cheviot Reefers, lined throughout with silk, $12.50.

Fancy Reefers, in sizes 6 to 14 years, $16.50, $18.50, $21.50.

Cloth Reefers, 6 to 10 years, $7.50.

Velvet Jackets & Tan Box Coats, for Misses.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The Best in the World for $3.50.

Men everywhere throughout the United States are asking who makes the best $3.50 shoe.

Thousands are answering, W. L. Douglas, because they know he is the largest maker and retailer of $3.50 shoes in the world and can afford to sell a shoe for $3.50 that has been costing from $5 to $7 because he charges his customer only one profit.

All extra profits that others charge he puts into the quality of his shoes. It is admitted everywhere that W. L. Douglas leads the fashions.

Catalog free.

Factory, Brockton, Mass.

High cut storm boot, made of Imported Norwegian Russet Calf, on the famous Country Club last. Full bellows tongue, which keeps out snow and rain. Full double sole to heel. The top was especially designed to admit tucking trousers inside. This storm boot elsewhere would cost $5 to $7.

Sent by Mail for $3.75.

Over 1,000,000 Wearers

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 2220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—70 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

TO-DAY
GREAT BARGAIN
in
Men's Underclothing

Comprising Ribbed Wool in Natural and Blue. Also Camel's Hair, Natural, and White Knit Wool,

$1.00 each; usually $1.50.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

For Dyspepsia.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken after meals prevents acidity and distress of the stomach, headache, and the offensive belching of wind.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

BULLS—Boston bull terriers, extra stock, 3 and 4 months old; Maltese terriers, fox terriers, and Canische poodles. Fancy song canaries, with high and low bells, water bubble and trills; mocking birds, and just one parrot of the kind which listener said her uncle called "dammable."
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

ADOPTED DAUGHTER INHERITS.

Shares Equally with Other Children in Her Father's Insurance.

In December, 1875, Baron Christian Thomsen and his wife, Florentine Thomsen, by proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas, under the law of 1873, adopted a child named Sylvia, four and one-half years old. Mr. and Mrs. Thomsen had at this time two children—a son, Hugo A., born in 1850, and a daughter, Betita, who was born in 1854. In the order of adoption of the child Sylvia, who had been abandoned by her parents, it was provided that she should sustain toward the adopted parents the legal relation of parent and child, and have all the rights of that relation, including the right of inheritance.

Mr. Thomsen, by four policies, dated between 1858 and 1866, was insured for $22,500 in the Manhattan Life, the New England Mutual Life, and the Germania Insurance Companies, for the benefit of his wife, and in case she died before him the insurance was payable "to her children, for their use." Mrs. Thomsen died on Nov. 29, 1895, and Mr. Thomsen died later. A controversy which then arose, as to whether the adopted child was entitled to share in these insurance moneys, was submitted to the Supreme Court, upon an agreed statement of facts, in a suit by Sylvia Von Beck against Hugo A. Thomsen and another. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday unanimously decided that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment.

To Help Old Catholic Seamen.

Application was made at Albany yesterday for the approval of the State Board of Charities in the proposed incorporation of St. Peter's Union for Catholic Seamen. The union has two reading rooms in this city, one at 178 Christopher Street, and another at 86 Cortlandt Street. The object of the corporation is to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of Catholic seamen. The Directors are Archbishop Corrigan, the Rev. William Dougherty, Hugh O'Donnell, James E. Dougherty, and Lawrence J. Callanan.

Stern Bros

Boys' Dep'ts

Sailor Suits of Navy Blue Cheviots and Serges, 3 to 12 yrs., $3.75 $4.98
Heretofore $4.98 to $6.90

Double-breasted Suits of all-wool mixed Cheviots, also navy blue, 8 to 16 yrs., $3.75 $4.75
Heretofore $5.50 to $7.98

Top Coats of blue, brown or Oxford frieze, 4 to 16 yrs., at $5.00
Value $6.75

English Box Reefers of heavy navy blue vicuna cheviots, embroidered emblem on sleeves, 3 to 10 yrs., at $6.90
Value $9.00

Youths' Overcoats of Oxford and Brown English Rough Cloths, 32 to 35 chest measure $8.75
Value $12.50

Shoe Dep't

300 Prs. Boys' and Youths' Lace School Shoes, with stout soles, $1.45 $1.75

West 23d St.

MISSES' SUITS.

Homespun Gowns, lined with fancy colored taffetas,—tailor finished. 14, 16 and 18 year sizes, $17.50.

Separate Skirts, made of light and dark grey, blue or black homespun. 38, 39 or 40 inches long, $5.00 each.

Three quarter and full length Coats, fashionable materials. Designs include the latest box and hooded models.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

RENAISSANCE CHAIRS.

Quaintly shaped, solidly built, carved with loving care and marvelous vigor—no wonder the old painters loved to put it on canvas.

But think of the terrible discomfort of them in the sixteenth century. Backs "straight enough to induce attention," with carvings so bold that one could not lean back without injuring himself; seat high and "elbowers" unsupporting—no wonder the squire, when he wished to take his ease, sat on cushions on the floor.

But we have joined the old-time picturesqueness to modern comfort, and our Renaissance chairs have every quaint and sturdy quality of their ancestors besides all the comfort of our luxurious, modern library chairs.

That is claiming much, but the chairs will prove it, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

Geo. C. Flint Co.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

If You Are Thinking

of buying a suit, an overcoat, a hat, a pair of shoes, or something in the way of furnishings to-day, we beg leave to suggest a call at one of our stores.

Our reputation for selling the best class of goods at conservative prices, did not come to us by accident.

Business Suits, $5 to $30.
Winter Overcoats, $10 to $50.
Children's Suits, $3.50 to $10.
Youths' Suits, $8 to $20.
Best Derbys and Alpines, $2 & $3.
Shoes—all shapes and sorts, $3 & $5.
Attractive values in Underwear, Gloves and Neckwear.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

HORSE SHOW,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
NOVEMBER 18.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Judging Street-Cleaning Horses, Polo Ponies, Roadsters, and Road-Rigs, Cavalry Horses, Ponies in Harness, Hunters, and Horses for the Championship. Parade of Prize Winners.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
The Seats in the two Upper Galleries are not Reserved.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
SATURDAY, November 18, at 8:15 P. M.
ALEXANDER PETSCHNIKOFF
THE GREAT RUSSIAN VIOLINIST.
His first appearance in America.
PROGRAM: Symphony, No. 4—Brahms; Concerto for Violin—Tschaikowsky; Prelude, "Lohengrin"—Wagner; Fugue for Violin, C major—Bach; Overture, "Leonore," No. III.—Beethoven.
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats, 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. Subscriptions for Eight Afternoon or Eight Evening Concerts, seats from $5 to $14; Boxes, $80 and $100.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

The Sensation of the Concert Season
MENDELSSOHN HALL.
CLARA BUTT
Tuesday Evg. & Saturday aftern'n, Nov. 21 & Nov. 25.
Res. Seats $1 & $1.50, now at Schubert's, 23 Union Square.
Direction N. Vert & Henry Wolfsohn

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY.
Matinée To-day at 2—Merchant of Venice.
To-night—The Bells and Nance Oldfield.
COMMENCING NEXT MONDAY EVE., (Matinée Sat.) Engagement of
MR. and MRS. KENDAL
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.
.....in their London Success.....
THE ELDER MISS BLOSSOM.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Broadway Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. LAST 2 WEEKS.
JULIA ARTHUR
IN MORE THAN QUEEN.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus 15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.) Hugh Stanton, Carroll & Carroll, Sa-Vans, 30 others.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus 15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.) Gerald Griffin Co., 7 Reed Birds, Will Denny, 30 others.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. at 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY.
WM. H. CRANE and His Company, in A RICH MAN'S SON.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
To-night, The Hit of the 3d year.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Ev. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:15. 1,000 seats 25c.
Next Week—Lucia di Lammermoor (in English.)

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
West 66th St., near Columbus Ave.
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS.
Admission, 50 cents. Skates free.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. B'way-7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Mat. to-day, 2:15
No smoking or drinking at matinées.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
50c | Admission to Promenade | 50c

CASINO! 4TH GREAT WK! To-night 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2. ALICE NIELSEN in The Singing Girl

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. BON TON BURLESQUERS. 8—Original Oriental Dancers—8

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & To-day. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15

KOSTER & BIAL'S 50c Mat. to-day. All parts 50c. ROUND NEW YORK. Jeffries, Sharkey & Corbett. 500 People and THE CRAGGS. Don't Forget Our Sunday Pops.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

KEITH'S, CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FLO IRWIN & WALTER HAWLEY. BEDINI & ARTHUR. BIOGRAPH. BIG BILL.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues. B'way & 30 St. & Sat. Whirl-i-Gig & The Other Way.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 'Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. May Irwin In SISTER MARY. The Biggest Hit of All.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. MAT. TO-DAY. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THIS WEEK—THE FATAL CARD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE PROSO —WITH— Mat. Odette Tyler To-day. Nxt wk—Wm. A. Brady's "Sorrows of Satan."

HARLEM OP. HOUSE WHY SMITH LEFT HOME 8:15. T'day Mat., 2:15. Nxt. wk—Sporting Life. Orig. Acad. of Mus. Prod.

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & to-day Last 2 Weeks The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....at 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. LAST 7 NIGHTS. E. H. SOTHERN & MISS HARNED in THE SONG OF THE SWORD. Nov. 27—THE MANOEUVRES OF JANE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. Charles Frohman Presents Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY. JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY. "Great Success."—Herald. Chas. Frohman presents Wm. Gillette in His New Play SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's 4th Crowded Week. Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinée To-day. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. To-day. Charles Frohman's Comedians. "Amazingly Amusing."—Herald. Make Way for the Ladies

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT: HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY. NEXT MONDAY, NOV. 20, —MR. RICH

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Two Extra Numbers Soon—Magazines and 100 Best Books.

One week from to-day, (on Nov. 25,) THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued as a twenty-four page number. Its special feature will be a series of articles outlining the plans made by the editors of the magazines for the coming year. Heretofore it has been the custom, with newspapers and literary publications, to print scattered items of this sort from time to time. It is believed that readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will appreciate seeing this class of the day's literary news all brought together in one place on one day, and in a single publication.

Two weeks later, (on Dec. 9,) THE SATURDAY REVIEW will appear as the special Holiday number. We have in preparation a list of 100 BOOKS, chosen from the year's literature, and best adapted to purchases in the Holiday season. These books will be classified, and each one will have a notice. It is assured that the circulation of this number will rise many thousands above 100,000 copies. As a literary newspaper, it will stand as the most remarkable achievement in journalism—remarkable for size, for reading matter, for circulation, and for publishers' advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Stevenson. Page.
His Beautiful Letters Now Ready — Very Largely Unpublished, Even in Scribner's... 770

Builders of Cathedrals.
An Ambitious Work Fraught with Terrible Harm for Hasty Dippers Into Books—Reviewed by RUSSELL STURGIS..... 769

Book Tasters and Professors of Books.
Do Libraries and Colleges Need a Person of That Kind?—What Are Literary Periodicals and THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for? 776

Dear Old Books for a Song.
The Charm and Practical Advantage of Standard Works Picked Up in the Second-hand Shops—An Essay, with Practical Reminiscences 777

Hawthorne.
Mrs. Fields's Sketch in the Beacon Biographies Series 774

Edwin Markham.
Personal Impressions and Recollections, by JOAQUIN MILLER 776

St. Vincent de Paul.
A New Biography of the Founder of a Great and Beneficent Order 774

Hamerton Again.
His Views of the Intellectual Woman Still a Subject of Discussion in the Light of "Cynic's" Attack 778

New Fiction.
Castle's "Young April"—Crane's "Active Service"—Sienkiewicz's "In Monte Carlo"—Mason and Lang's "Parson Kelly"—John Strange Winter's "A Name to Conjure With"—Maupassant's "Strong as Death"—Quiller Couch's "The Ship of Stars"—Ouida's "La Strega and Other Stories"—Beard's "Sand and Cactus"—Mrs. Crowninshield's "San Isidora" — Boyd's "The Shellback" — Mead's "The Bow-legged Ghost and Other Stories".....770- 771

Other Books Reviewed.
Mrs. Earle's "From a Surrey Garden"..... 774
Escott's "A Trip to Paradoxia"..... 775
"The History of the Alphabet"..... 775
Crook's "Mineral Waters" 779

Notes and News.
Items Gathered During a Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses of New York and Boston 782

Benefits Forgot.
Further Facts in the Life of Col. Baxter, Whose Grave Has No Monument—Baxter Street Once More..... 778

Gems of Book-making 780
Books at Auction 783
Bookbindings on Exhibition 783
A Magazine for $6 Per Copy 770
The Week in Art 780
Topics of the Week 769
Questions and Answers 781
Books Received 777

The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Readers of Mr. H. Rider Haggard's "Jess" and other tales of his concerning South Africa will perhaps be glad to learn that this writer has just produced a serious book on his familiar theme which events render paricularly valuable. This is nothing less than "A History of South Africa," which is in press for early publication by the New Amsterdam Book Company. Mr. Hagard, as everybody knows, lived for years in South Africa, and is one of the acknowledged authorities on South African affairs. The book is written in his well-known graphic, narrative style, and contains a mine of information regarding the trek of the Boers northward, the war of 1881, ending with the Majuba Hill affair, and the causes of the present conflict. It is said to be an unbiased account, with particular significance for American readers.

The Publishers' Circular of London, referring to Mr. Morley's "Cromwell," now running in the Century Magazine, is "surprised that the English magazines allowed this magnificent study to pass them." It may interest the admirers of Mr. Morley's work to know that the English magazines had no voice in the matter. "Cromwell," we understand, was written expressly at the request of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, the editor of the The Century. If it had been written of the author's own notion, it is possible that the English magazines would have had a chance to bid for it, and possibly, though hardly probably, one of them might have secured it. Great serials are usually published in great magazines, and the great magazines are pretty much all published in America.

With the publication of "The White Terror" Félix Gras's trilogy of the French Revolution will come to an end. When a little over two years ago D. Appleton & Co. brought out his "Reds of the Midi," Félix Gras was unknown outside of France. In that country, in the Midi, he was associated with the chiefs of the Félibrige, Mistral and Romanille, that band of romancers and singers who found their expression in the beautiful, limpid Provençal. With the appearance of the "Reds of the Midi" it was made evident that a new light had dawned in romantic literature. Then came "The Terror," and the fame of M. Gras was complete among English readers. And now there is to be a final volume, "The White Terror." No small part of the fame that this Frenchman has achieved is due to the excellent and sympathetic interpretation of Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier, who has translated the three books from the original Provençal.

The immediate success of "Young April," stimulated no doubt by a delightful remembrance of "The Pride of Jennice," has naturally made the reading public somewhat eager to learn more about Mr. Egerton Castle. Recently this author wrote to the Frederick A. Stokes Company: "Among a writer's literary family is there not one nearer his heart than all the rest—his dream-child? * * * This book is my dream-child." The author referred to "The Light of Scarthey," the first American copyright edition of which will presently appear from the above-mentioned house. The tale concerns Adrian Landale, an English nobleman of the eighteenth century. It is of "the days when in Liverpool the privateers were daily fitting out or bringing in the 'prizes,' * * * the days of war and the fortunes of war; days of press-gangs. * * * No ordinary scenery would suit such adventures as befell Adrian Landale or Capt. Jack, or 'Murthering Moll the second,'" the principal characters in the tale of the love and life of a lightkeeper, "who was once a dreamer of beautiful things."

In the preparation of books and illustrated periodicals during half a century, the house of Harper & Brothers has reproduced from time to time not only the best work of modern artists, but many of the most celebrated paintings of the Old Masters. Among the dust-covered plates in the firm's storeroom have been put away many superb reproductions of Rembrandt, Van Dyke, Hals, Murillo, Velasquez, Rubens, and modern painters too numerous to mention. During the present Autumn all these illustrations have been carefully examined, and the result is the announcement of two interesting series of black and white prints, one of which is ready this week; the other is to follow in January, 1900. The first includes thirty reproductions of famous paintings, 16 1-2 by 23 inches in size; the second will include 1,500 carefully selected drawings, 4 by 5 inches in size. This second series will comprise portraits, paintings, historical scenes, and architecture. As the expense of putting the scheme into effect is limited only to the printing, art lovers will be able to obtain some very fine reproductions of famous paintings at a minimum price.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage has just completed an important book which will be published before long by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is to be entitled "Life Beyond Death." It is made up both of record and of personal observation. To readers of advanced religious thought, to churchmen with proclivities for scientific research in questions of psychic phenomena, it will form food for interesting controversy, particularly when compared with the late Dr. Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Mr. Savage's aim is to present absolute proof of immortality through scientific demonstration and the record of visual facts.

BUILDERS OF CATHEDRALS.

An Ambitious Work Fraught with Terrible Harm for Hasty Dippers into Books.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by **Russell Sturgis.**

The question of the Free Masons has at different times been taken up by writers on the archaeology of the Middle Ages as a subject which was prima facie of great importance. The very surprising excellence of works of art produced by small, poor, ill-organized and half-barbarous communities, and the occasional very rapid growth and development among these communities of a permanently great architectural style, would naturally cause the modern student to look as deeply as possible into the less ostensible reasons for such phenomena. Fifty years ago, and thereafter for a time, when the Gothic Revival was in its early heyday, the English journals of architecture and fine art gave a great deal of space to would-be investigations into the question of the mediaeval guilds, which guilds, when they had to do with building, were commonly alluded to as "the Free Masons," as if that had been a common title, equally fitted to them all. All this tendency and all its manifestations were what would naturally be expected among persons who were beginning to push the study of archaeology, itself a new science, into fields where written documents were few and very inaccessible. What is more surprising is the speedy abandonment of these investigations and the comparative lack of interest in them shown by all writers of serious character on matters concerning the mediaeval art.

If one should enumerate those writers in French, Italian, German, and English who have examined the monuments with care, who have compared the evidence which is contained in the monuments themselves, who have weighed thoughtfully the tendencies visible in the buildings of the Middle Ages, and who have taken all pains to ascertain the exact dates of those buildings, in order that the actual evolution of styles might have a chronological basis—if one were to write down a list of these names—it would be found that the works of those men were almost devoid of any consideration of the guilds of masons or stone cutters or sculptors.

Nor is this caused wholly by a lack of sociological interest in the men who have most carefully studied the art of building or the fine art of design. Neither is it to be ascribed wholly to the absorbing interest of the main inquiry, viz., that into the positive value of the works of art themselves. The critical and studious men who have followed up the history of mediaeval art are not, as a class, regardless either of the sociological problem, or of the possible causes for the growth of those arts which they admire. The real cause, as it appears, for this neglect of the subject is the almost complete lack of documentary evidence. The most serious and careful investigations into the subject of the mediaeval guilds are of painful inadequacy, and that because of the lack of material which can be sifted and criticised, and to which its due value might be given. It is like trying to write a history of the reign of Trajan; everybody feels that those years were the critical years; that then the great empire reached its moral culmination and began to decline; that if we knew how Trajan's government was carried on in the provinces and in Italy, we should be able to rewrite the history of Europe. All this we know, and the historians of the Mommsen school are laboriously putting together the history of the time by means of buildings, inscriptions, and coins, but documents in the ordinary sense are almost wholly non-existent. In like manner, the story of the mediaeval guilds of workmen is told in the Romanesque buildings and still more plainly and fully in the Gothic architecture beginning with 1160, but it must be sought there, and not in written documents, and only those men who are practiced in building and in design are capable of reading it.

The towns of mediaeval Europe may almost be said to have built up their corporate existence on the foundation of the trade guilds. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that without the trade guilds, municipal progress, and with it the freedom of the great middle class—the class made up of mechanics, artisans, artists, tradesmen, dealers by land and by sea—would not, so far as we can see, have taken shape at all. Among these trade organizations the building societies were evidently of importance; greater in some cases, less, relatively, in other cases, but always important. In a great weaving community, like those contained in the thirteenth century cities of Flanders and Brabant, the building trades must have been somewhat subordinate. In the towns of Northern France it is evident that the building trades were as important as any and held a high relative position, socially and intellectually. Such conditions as those must have pre-

*THE CATHEDRAL BUILDERS. The Story of a Great Mediæval Guild. By Lester Ward. With 32 Illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. $1.

valled; but everywhere the building trades were respected, were prosperous, and of a power over their members of which we can form but a slight conception. It does not at all follow from this, however, that these building trades were parts of a great central organization, still less that such an organization spread from the north of Italy over Europe. Again, it is evidently the very reverse of the truth to allege that the building impulse in the twelfth century was a mere continuation of that which we dimly see existing in the eighth century. Yet again, it is contrary to all ascertained fact to assert that the building impulse which prevailed in Northern France from 1150 on was derived, even remotely, from Italy.

The curious things about the book before us are, first of all, the absolute disregard—not the denial, but the ignoring—of the dates which have been set and agreed upon by all archaeologists; and, secondly, the series of assumptions of the truth of which not even the slightest evidence, internal or documentary, is offered. Thus, on the opening page of Chapter I. it is gravely stated that in the twelfth century, when the Italian buildings were built with round arches, the German churches at Bonn, Freiburg, the French churches at Aix, Dijon, &c., and the English cathedrals at Canterbury, Bristol, and the rest "were not only round arched, but had an almost identical style, and that style was Lombard." The next sentence states that "In the thirteenth century, when pointed arches mingled with the round in Italy, the same mixture is found contemporaneously in all the other countries." The next paragraph states that in the fourteenth century, when Cologne, Strasburg, and Magdeburg Cathedrals "were built in pure Gothic"; then those of England, Italy, and France "all came, almost simultaneously, like sister buildings, with one impronto on them all." Those sentences suggest that the whole treatment of the subject throughout these 400 pages shows clearly that no pains whatever have been taken to compare dates. The writer is evidently unaware that the dates of the later Romanesque buildings have been rather closely fixed, and that the relative growth of the art in different countries has been rather accurately estimated. It is clear that the author has never heard of what is now agreed upon by writers of all nations as to the origin of the Gothic style and its spread from the home districts of the kingdom of France, slowly here, more rapidly there, over the whole of Northern Europe. It is quite evident that the long mooted and now settled matter of the introduction of the pointed style into Italy has never interested him (her?) at all, and that he has no notion of any ascertained historical facts in the matter, the whole thing being to this author a cloudy region of agreeable conjecture, in which one may wander at will, assuming as true whatever strikes him as an interesting or useful possibility.

Thus, to go back to the very announcement of the work on Page 4, we are told that "the existence of one of these churches argues a plurality of workers under one governing influence; the existence of them all argues a huge, universal brotherhood of architects and sculptors with different branches in each country, and the same aims, technique, knowledge, and principles permeating through all." The odd English of the book is of no possible consequence; it is no matter whether the writer likes, while the reader is sure to dislike, such phrases as "Norman-Siculo architecture," "the great age of church building flourished at a time," "the seeds sown by the classic schools formed the link between them," and other such breaks in grammar and rhetoric. That which is important is the fact that the same carelessness is shown in the thinking. No pains are taken to establish dates, or even to assert them. No pains are taken to compare the authority of different writers, and men who wrote before archaeology had been invented are named with and even in preference to the serious writers of the most critical schools. But, after all, the one serious fault is that every point which could make toward the curious contention to which the book is devoted is assumed evident because it seems at that moment evident to the writer's mind. A great, universal guild of builders and artists must have existed in the early Middle Ages, because without it such buildings could never have come into existence; such a guild must have obtained its knowledge from Roman imperial traditions, because otherwise it would not have been so wise and skillful; such a guild must have originated in Northern Italy, because that was the most intelligent community at a given time; there was a guild at Como, and there are certain builders named in mediaeval documents as Magistri Comacines, hence these two things are one, and the great universal guild already existing in our imagination becomes at once a guild taking its growth from the city or province of Como. It will not be found that this large book offers any evidence to support the assertions above named, or the vast number of minor assertions which are given as arguments to prove the general propositions.

Separate buildings are indeed mentioned in an appreciative sort of way, as if the author really loved them and their sculptured details, and the book is illustrated by a very large number of interesting photographs. It has no other merit that can be discovered; and the injury that such books may do, by persuading into a half belief of their assertions persons of that large class who may be described as hasty dippers into a book, is a terrible thing to imagine.

The Magazine for $6 Per Copy.

The second number of The Anglo-Saxon Review quite carries out the promise of the first in point of typographical and pictorial sumptuosity. The choice of type, the combination of opacity and great lightness in the paper, the brilliant blackness of the ink, the successful attention paid in fact to every mechanical detail, make the goodly volume one which modestly calls itself a "review" delightful to look at or to handle. It is highly creditable to this side of Anglo-Saxondom that the printing should have been done in Albany, N. Y. Assuredly it could not have been done better anywhere. The Jacobean binding of the first volume set a standard which it was very hard to live up to for want of classical examples of equal classicality. But it must be owned that the binding of the second is equally exemplary in a somewhat simpler way, and of itself would be equally calculated to conciliate for the volume which it incloses the cupidity of connoisseurs. It is, as a learned "note" from Mr. Cyril Davenport apprises us, a reproduction of a binding done about 1780 by Derome le jeune. Mr. Davenport himself regards it in a spirit which is sternly critical, and which, though upon the whole admiring, is very far short of idolatry. But connoisseurs, and even those who are not connoisseurs, will agree that it is a very interesting binding, and worthy of the erudition which the commentator has lavished upon it.

With such an overpowering external impression of "swagger" as such a volume carries it seems almost impertinent to inquire into the literary value of the contents, or even of the artistic, except as to the skill and knowingness of the reproductions, which are pretty well beyond criticism. One would feel almost as much humiliated as the reading man who asked the bibliophile whether he was going to the sale of Buckle's library, and received the crushing answer: "Of course not; there is nothing there for me. Mr. Buckle bought his books to read." This is eminently, according to Punch's old joke, a review "de looks," and the spirit of dilettanteism which presides over the form should properly preside over the contents also.

There is nothing in the present number so ambitious in the way of literature as was Mr. Henry James's story in the first number. It is immensely characteristic that buyers of the review who are also ardent admirers of the novelist's work should not yet have been able to bring themselves to read it in this gorgeous form, and should have been postponing that incompatible pleasure to a more convenient season and a cheaper edition, in which their attention to the story should not be diverted. Recondite and dilettante gossip about "hig-lif," "scandal about Queen Elizabeth," these we should say be the staple contents of these gorgeous containers. Whether this motive has been consciously present to the editor or not there is at least one paper in the present number which exactly fills this particular bill. That is the continuation, edited and compiled by the present Duchess of Devonshire, of the letters of her famous predecessor, the Duchess whose "persuasive lips" are celebrated by Macaulay. This is really a delightful dish of eighteenth century aristocratic English gossip, caught hot and now served cold, and seasoned for the modern reader by the recurrence of still famous names. Here is a new Johnsonism: The Duchess sets down some verses in which she had likened Garrick to a blackbird, and explained that the image was his own, and that he had written a prologue at the desire of the King, wherein he compared himself "to a blackbird that, grown old and feeble, had given up singing until the voice of the eagle recalled him to melody." But "there is not," said Dr. Johnson, "much of the spirit of fabulosity in this fable, for the call of an eagle never yet had much tendency to restore the warbling of a blackbird." That is a Johnsonism which at once authenticates itself.

STEVENSON.

His Beautiful Letters Now Ready, Very Largely Unpublished Even in Scribner's.*

The long-expected volumes of Stevenson's letters are at length at hand, and, fine as the installments given us during the year in Scribner's have been, they are as nothing to the completed book. Sidney Colvin, keeper of the prints in the British Museum, has long been known as one of Stevenson's warmest and closest friends, as well as his literary adviser from the start, and the one whom he wished "to prepare a selection from his letters and sketch of his life."

The Vailima Letters—journal letters written from Samoa to Mr. Colvin, were issued almost at once, 1895, but, while very interesting, cannot for a moment compare in charm with those which have already appeared in the magazine, and the far finer ones which will be found in these volumes. The letters in the 1895 volume are too largely political—written too much to explain the condition of affairs in his island home—to win Stevenson many new friends. Those of us who already valued him read the volume with great interest, as throwing light upon the conditions of life surrounding the author of "The Lantern Bearers," "A Christmas Sermon," "An Apology for Idlers," and many another bit of perfect prose which, as Mr. Colvin says in his introduction, shows:

> His study of perfection in form and style, * * * destined to give pleasure chiefly to the fastidious and the artistically minded. But as to its matter, the main appeal of his work is not to any mental tastes and fashions of the few; it is rather to universal hereditary instincts, to the primitive sources of imagination, excitement, and entertainment in the race. By virtue, then, of this double appeal of form and matter; by his especial hold upon the young, in whose spirit so much of his best work was done by his undecaying influence upon other writers; by the spell which he still exercises from the grave, and exercises most strongly on those who are most familiar with the best company, whether of the living or of the dead—Stevenson's name and memory, so far as can be judged at present, seem destined not to dwindle, but to grow.

Mr. Colvin also states it has been thought that readers will not be content "without a fairly full biography, and the opportunity of a fairly ample intercourse with the man as he was accustomed to reveal himself in writing to his familiars." Therefore it has been decided to issue the present volumes of letters, with introductions and notes by Mr. Colvin, and a separate volume of biography, to come later from the pen of Mr. Graham Balfour, Stevenson's cousin. Mr. Colvin's work has been splendidly done; just enough of introductions and notes being given to weave the whole together, his book being what we all want—largely Stevenson himself. In a presentation copy of "Memories and Portraits," given, we think, to Mrs. Thomas Stevenson, his mother, Stevenson wrote:

> Much of my soul is here interred,
> My very past and mind.
> Who listens nearly to the printed word,
> May hear the heart behind.

Which verse perfectly applies to the letters, as well as a sentence or two from his own delightful essay on "Talk and Talkers":

> Literature in many of its branches is no other than the shadow of good talk, but the imitation falls far short of the original in life, freedom, and effect. * * * Natural talk, like plowing, should turn up a large surface of life rather than dig mines into geological strata.

So we may not be surprised to find Mr. Colvin writing, and, indeed, think the statement fully justified:

> Stevenson's letters at their best * * * come nearer than anything else to the full-blooded charm and variety of his conversation. * * * Those whom his writings charm and impress, but who never knew him, can but imagine how doubly they would have been charmed and impressed by his presence. Few men probably, certainly none that I have ever seen or read of, have had about them such a richness and variety of human nature, and few can ever have been better gifted than he was to express the play of being that was in him by means of the apt, expressive word and the animated look and gesture. Divers et ondoyant, in the words of Montaigne, beyond other men, he seemed to contain within himself a whole troop of singularly assorted characters—the poet and artist, the moralist and preacher, the humorist and jester, the man of heart and conscience, the man of eager appetite and curiosity, the Bohemian, impatient of restraint and shams, the adventurer and lover of travel and of action: characters several of them, not rare separately, especially among his Scottish fellow-countrymen, but rare indeed to be found united, and each in such fullness and intensity, within the bounds of a single personality."

Edmund Gosse says, apropos of the personal element in literature—or in letters—that it is impossible to lay down rules, "it all depends on the timbre of the literary voice." In a paper on Stevenson in "Critical Kit Kats," Gosse writes:

> Stevenson thought, as we all must think, that literature is a delightful profession, a primrose path. I remember his once saying so to me, and then he turned, with the brimming look in his lustrous eyes, and the tremulous smile on his lips, and added: "But it is not all primroses; some of it is brambly, and most of it uphill! He knew, no one better, how the hill catches the breath, and how the brambles tear the faces and hands; but he pushed strenuously, serenely on, searching for new paths, struggling to get up into the light and air.

Mr. Colvin rapidly reviews Stevenson's birth, parentage, and early surroundings, all of which are too familiar to us to need comment. The early letters, during Stevenson's student days at Edinburgh, are full of interesting matter, but have so much less charm than those of later years that it will only be necessary to mention that his first real trouble came to the boy in 1873, when in a frank mood following a severe illness he told his people his position on religious questions, which led to a constrained feeling between them for nearly a year. It was in reality the sort of misconception natural between those of different generations. "I am not (as they call me) a careless infidel. I believe as much as they do, only generally in the inverse ratio. * * * I reserve many points until I acquire fuller information, and do not think I am thus justly to be called 'horrible atheist'!" It was in the Summer of 1873 that Mr. Colvin first met Stevenson at the house of a mutual friend:

> It needed no conjurer to recognize in this very unacademical type of Scottish youth a spirit most interesting and full of promise. His social charm was already at its height. * * * If he could learn to write with half the charm and genius that shone from his presence and conversation, there seemed room to hope for the highest from him.

In the Fall of the same year Stevenson was "ordered South," and from this time on his published work in literature dates. He writes Mr. Colvin:

> I have finished "Roads" to-day, and send it off to you to see. The Lord knows whether it is worth anything; some of it pleases me a good deal, but I fear it is quite unfit for any possible magazine. However, I wish you to see it, as you know the humor in which it was conceived, walking alone and very happily about the Suffolk highways and byways on several splendid sunny afternoons.

In 1875 Leslie Stephen took Stevenson to call on Henley, "who has been eighteen months in our infirmary, and may be, for all I know, eighteen months more. * * * The poor fellow sat up in his bed, with his hair and beard all tangled, and talked as cheerfully as if he had been in a King's palace, or the great King's palace of the blue air." The acquaintance thus formed, as is well known, grew into one of his warmest friendships, many of the later letters to Henley being addressed simply "Dear Boy." In virtue, then, of the intimate, sympathetic relations between these two unusual men, Henley's estimate of his friend—an unpublished character sketch—should have more than ordinary value for us. Stevenson:

> Will discourse with you of morals, music, marbles, men, manners, metaphysics, medicines, mangold-wurzel—que scays-je?—with equal insight into essentials and equal pregnancy and felicity of utterance; and that he will start with you to make mud pies in the first gutter, range in your company whatever heights of thought and feeling you have found accessible, and end by guiding you to altitudes far nearer the stars than you have ever dreamed of footing it, and that at the last he makes you wonder which to admire the more—his easy familiarity with the eternal veracities, or the brilliant flashes of imbecility with which his excursions into the infinite are sometimes diversified. He radiates talk, as the sun does light and heat, and after an evening—or a week—with him you come forth with a sense of satisfaction in your own capacity, which somehow proves superior even to the inevitable conclusion that your brilliance was but a reflection of his own, and that all the while you were only playing the part of Rubinstein's piano or Sarasate's violin.

In a letter to Mrs. Sitwell, dated June, 1875, Stevenson writes of his first enthusiasm for the Samoan Islands, which fifteen years later led to a voyage thither. The visitor was Mr. Seed, Premier of New Zealand.

> Awfully nice man here to-night. * * * Telling us all about the South Sea Islands, until I was sick with desire to go there; beautiful places, green forever; perfect climate. * * * Navigator's Island is the place, absolute balm for the weary.

On the 14th of July, 1875, Stevenson passed a very creditable examination and was admitted to the bar as advocate, but made no serious attempts to practice, going the latter part of the same month with Sir Walter Simpson to France. But although later he made an attempt at living the ordinary life of a Scotch advocate, to please his people, his bent toward literature, fortunately for the world, was too strong, and all pretense at law practice was abandoned as a waste of time.

In the Autumn of 1875 we find Stevenson writing Mr. Colvin: "I am worse than a bankrupt—I have at the present six shillings and a penny; I have a sounding lot of bills for Christmas; new dress suit, for instance; * * * and new white shirts to live up to my new profession; I'm as gay and swell and gummy as can be; only all my boots leak; one pair water, and the other two simple black mud; so that my rig is more for the eye than a very solid comfort to myself."

It is perhaps interesting to note that the first man to write and seek Stevenson's acquaintance from sheer admiration of his work—his essays in Cornhill, afterward forming part of "Virginibus Puerisque"—was an Australian, a Mr. Patchett Martin, author of a book of poems, (Melbourne, 1876,) which he sent Stevenson with an appreciative letter. The latter answers:

> It would not be very easy for me to give you any idea of the pleasure I found in your present. * * * It seems unlikely that any one would take the trouble to read a little paper buried among so many others; and, reading it, read it with any attention or pleasure.

Writing to the same correspondent later, Stevenson advises him to—

> Institute a search in all Melbourne for one of the rarest and certainly one of the

*THE LETTERS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON TO HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS. Selected and Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Sidney Colvin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. $5.

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To the same correspondent Stevenson writes:

Are you not my first—my only admirer—a dear tie? Besides, you are a man of sense, and you treat me as one by writing to me as you do. * * * Do you know, my dear Sir, what I like best in your letter? The egotism for which you thought necessary to apologize—I am a rogue at egotism myself; and to be plain, I have rarely or never liked any man who was not. * * * When I see a man who does not talk pretty well of himself, I always suspect him of being in the right.

The following letter to his mother—1878—refers to the criticisms on "An Inland Voyage:"

I was more surprised at the tone of the critics than I suppose any one else—and the effect it has produced in me is one of shame. If they liked that so much I ought to have given them something better, that's all—and I shall try to do so.

As is well known, Stevenson had met Mrs. Osbourne in France in 1876, and immediately formed for her an attachment which never faltered. Hearing that she had returned to the United States with her children, and being very unhappily married, about to seek a divorce, her health, too, being far from good, he started for California in August, 1879. Knowing that it would seem a wild step to his people, Stevenson would ask for no supplies from home, and resolved to test his power of self-support; for which reasons he made the journey in the steerage and on an emigrant train. He never fully recovered from the effects of the hardships of this long journey, all doubly hard to bear for a man in his physical condition; yet many of his experiences were interesting to him and to us in his telling.

A letter from San Francisco, dated January, 1880, to Mr. Colvin gives a strong picture of Stevenson's bohemian life there, but quite too long for quotation. These were bad days financially, but he was afterward rescued by his family settling a small annual sum on him.

A letter to Henley a few weeks later contains one of the first references to Prince Otto:

A brave story, I swear. * * * My poor, clever, feather-headed Prince, whom I love already—I see Seraphina, too. Gondremarck is not so clear. * * * Certain scenes are in conception the best I have ever made.

Writing Sidney Colvin in May, 1880, just after a serious illness, when only his doctor's skill and Mrs. Osbourne's careful nursing pulled him through, he says:

As soon as the weather is settled and I marry and go up to the hills to look for a place—what that place was readers of "Silverado Squatters" will remember—a desolate mining camp, eight miles up the mountain.

Later in the Summer the Stevensons sailed for Europe, Mrs. Stevenson making an immediate conquest of her new connections. Mr. Colvin says:

To her husband's especial happiness there sprang up between her and his father the closest possible affection and confidence. Parents and friends * * * rejoiced to recognize in Stevenson's wife a character as strongly interesting and romantic almost as his own; an inseparable sharer of all his thoughts, and stanch companion of all his adventures; the most open-hearted of friends to all who loved him; the most shrewd and stimulating critic of his work.

One would like to dwell upon the various homes the Stevensons had—Davos in 1880, where they met and became intimate with John Addington Symonds; the next Summer in Scotland; back in 1881 to Davos, where they took a small house, the Chalet am Stein, and so on. In Davos much work was done—"Treasure Island" finished, the greater part of "Silverado Squatters" written, as well as "Talk and Talkers," "A Gossip on Romance," and several others of his best magazine papers. To this time belong the little Davos Press books, now so extremely rare, and "the campaigns carried on between the man and boy with armies of lead soldiers in the spacious loft which filled the upper floor of the chalet. The Scotch Summer proved so cold that we find Stevenson writing to Gosse, whom, by the way, he insisted upon calling Weg, from his supposed initials W. E. G., which were in reality E. W. G.

If you had an uncle who was a sea Captain and went to the north pole, you had better bring his outfit. Verbum sapientibus.

But space is rapidly fleeting, and the letters are so full of allusions to the different books and their working out, of descriptions of people and places, and yet so few can be given! In a letter to Charles Baxter Stevenson says:

In an article which will appear some time in The Cornhill, "Talk and Talkers," and where I have full-lengthened the conversation of Bob, Henley, Jenkins, Simpson, Symonds, and Gosse, I have at the end one single word about yourself. It may amuse you to see it.

A whimsical statement of his own having been misinterpreted, we find Stevenson writing to The New York Tribune and to a London paper, as follows:

More than half in pleasantry, and I now think the pleasantry ill-judged, I complained in a note to my new Arabian Nights that some one who shall remain nameless for me, had borrowed the idea of a story from one of mine. As if I had not borrowed the ideas of the half of my own! * * * The desire to defend the honor of a man of letters, equally well known in America and England; of a man who could afford to lend to me and yet be none the poorer, and who * * * has my free permission to borrow from me all that he can find worth borrowing.

The most beautiful letter in the whole book is one written to Henley, after the shock of the death of one of Stevenson's oldest friends, James Walter Ferrier, whose character is so beautifully described in "Old Mortality," "Memories and Portraits." The latter part of the letter is too beautiful to spoil by extracts—it must be read as a whole—but in the beginning he writes of his friends:

When I knew you I had six friends. Bob, I had by nature; then came the good James Walter, with all his failings, the gentleman of the lot; alas! to sink so low; alas! to do so little; but now, thank God, in his quiet rest. Next I found Baxter. Well do I remember telling Walter "I had unearthed a W. S., that I thought would do." * * * Fourth came Simpson; somewhere about the same time I began to get intimate with Jenkins; last came Colvin. Then, one black Winter afternoon, long Leslie Stephen, in his velvet jacket, met me in the Spec by appointment, took me over to the infirmary, and in the crackling, blighting gaslight, showed me that old head whose excellent representation I see before me in the photograph. Now, when a man has six friends, to introduce a seventh is usually hopeless. Yet when you were presented you took to them and they to you, upon the nail. You must have been a fine fellow, and what a singular fortune I must have had in my six friends, that you should take to all.

Temptation to quotation will be found in almost every letter—in an interesting one to Mr. Gosse, where Stevenson discusses a forthcoming book by the former, "English Odes," advising the inclusion of many favorites, including Tennyson's Ode on the Duke of Wellington. It was very interesting to take down the volume and see how thoroughly the advice was followed. In one to Mr. Archer, who in a review had warned Stevenson that a rheumatic fever would try his philosophy, and that his gospel would not do for "those who are shut out from the exercise of any manly virtue save renunciation."

Our own opinion as to the value and lasting importance of Stevenson's work in literature has long been fully determined, but there can be no doubt that these volumes of letters will always be classed with the best in the language—the few classics—and he found worthy to stand on the same shelf with Lamb's and Fitz Gerald's. Indeed, most of us will thoroughly agree with Mr. Colvin's idea that "the book will enable those who know and love their Stevenson already to know him more intimately and * * * to love him the more."

The two volumes of about 450 pages each, are beautifully printed by De Vinne, containing many interesting illustrations, including a frontispiece, a reproduction of a very strong amateur photograph of Stevenson taken by Lloyd Osbourne in 1885, which first appeared in the "Bonus Volume," and in the "Stevenson Medley." The book is one to be devoutly thankful for, to be read and reread, with renewed interest at each fresh reading. In short, it is a book no lover of Stevenson, or, in fact, no lover of good literature, can afford to be without.

Where Wealth Alone Will Not Measure Your Success.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As you seem to be willing to hear from the Philistines, (as per an editorial, "Philistinism Gone Almost Mad,") I put in my oar. Briefly, I have no use for the profession of letters. What a profession it is, to be sure! In every other, wealth is the measure of success. In letters, you must be poor in order to be respectable. If an author is rich, he is understood to be an "old sleuth" or an E. P. Roe or some other writer for the crowd, and despised accordingly.

And of all nasty things on earth—a poor author! My father was—God forgive him—an author! And I and my five sisters spent awful lives in momentary fear lest our shoes should creak or our voices rise above a whisper and so disturb one of our father's invaluable "thoughts." Our poor mother died a paralytic, brought to it by chronic nervous prostration lest a sheet of my fatner's precious manuscripts (which he left all over the house) should blow away! And he scolded and snarled at everybody all the time.

As to books. I personally have no objection to them! Like cigars, they help us out, and if I can get along with fifty cigars a week, I don't mind a book or a magazine with plenty of pictures to help us over that awful quarter of an hour before dinner. But I want the cigar always to help me along with the book. But if the writers of books could be set to rolling cigars instead of spoiling white paper, and so make cigars cheaper, they would be doing much more for the comfort of the race than they are doing now. Except that they are keeping publishers busy, (and publishers as well as other people must live, I suppose,) I don't know what earthly good they are. I always admired the heroism of that nameless chap who burned the Alexandria Library. (But did he?) God knows, that may be a yarn, too! ALVAH WISWALL.

New York, Nov. 14, 1899.

D. Appleton & Co.'s New Books.

"For children, parents, teachers, and all who are interested in the psychology of childhood."

The Book of Knight and Barbara.

By DAVID STARR JORDAN. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The curious and fascinating tales and pictures of this unique book are introduced by Dr. Jordan with a preface which contains the following: "The only apology the author can make in this case is that he never meant to do it. He had told his own children many stories of many kinds, some original, some imitative, some travesties of the work of real story-tellers. Two students of the department of education in the Stanford University—Mrs. Louise Maitland of San José and Miss Harriet Hawley of Boston—asked him to repeat these stories before other children. Miss Hawley, as a stenographer, took them down for future reference, and while the author was absent on the Bering Sea Commission of 1896 she wrote them out in full, thus forming the material of this book. Copies of the stories were placed by Mrs. Maitland in the hands of hundreds of children. These drew illustrative pictures, after their fashion; and from the multitude offered, Mrs. Maitland chose those which are here reproduced. The scenes in the stories were also subjected to the criticisms of the children, and in many cases amended to meet their suggestions."

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By EDITH HENRIETTA FOWLER. Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

Miss Edith Fowler has exceedingly keen insight into the ways of man and woman, especially of woman. She sketches with great skill and in exquisite phrases the littleness of society life in London.—London Punch.

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D. APPLETON & CO., New York.

NEW FICTION.

Works by Egerton Castle, Stephen Crane, Sienkiewicz, Andrew Lang, and Others.*

"Young April" starts off with such a fine clatter! The fat and sleek prebend, the Rev. Thomas Smiley, is tutor to Edward Warrendor, and Smiley looks toward preferment, for has not her Grace, Edward's pious aunt, put into the reverend gentleman's hands for his guidance, worldly and spiritual, the future of her nephew, who is to be Duke of Richmond? Edward is rather a scapegrace, and the cause of much solicitude to his preceptor. The story opens in a small Continental town some three-quarters of a century ago. Smiley has just received letters from England announcing that the former Duke is dead, and that now his ward inherits the title and the property. Yesterday the boy was as any other boy, but now he is master. The lad has to be awakened. The news must be told to him. "Compose yourself, my dear Edward. Pray recall all those principles of Christian virtue and high-bred self-control," says the cleric. "Cut that, Mr. Smiley, and give me the letters," replied the young gentleman.

"Dear Edward" is heartily sick and tired of having been in leading strings, and at once kicks over the traces. He longs for liberty. He secures all the funds his tutor has, and now prays for an adventure. That adventure comes at once. A pretty woman in a chaise arrives at the inn. She is charming, with a certain jaunty air and manner. She winks at the lad, and young Edward determines to follow her. The lady, whose name is Eva Beau-Sourire, is an opera singer. She is hastening somewhere or other to fulfill an engagement. She has tired out her postillion. Young Edward bribes this postillion and takes his place. The Duke is shown bouncing on the heavy post horses; his discomfort, his costume are delightfully described. Eva, conscious how extraordinary is her postillion, divides her dainty dinner with the Duke. That first scene has all the en train and go in it. Mais après? There are Count Neuberg and a King, (a very poor and mean little potentate,) with a high, lofty, and entirely incomprehensible Countess, Lucina by name, who is half English, half Italian.

The pièce de résistance in the story is Michael Arthur Spencer. This remarkable personage, who is a philosopher, gathers up foundlings, is a capital nurse and an adept in blacking boots, in horse breaking, too, and a past master in brewing decoctions of camomile tea. He is also a neat duellist.

The most sympathetic of readers, still under the spell of "The Pride of Jennico," struggles through "Young April" trying to comprehend its meaning, its significance. We may understand Eva, but never Julia de Lucena or the philosopher. The young Duke, we know, suffers from that disease called "puppy love," and one feels really sorry for him. How hard it is, when one's expectations have been aroused by such a brilliant novel as was the first one of Egerton Castle, to find "Young April" a disappointment!

Whatever glamour Mr. Stephen Crane can manufacture, he furnishes to Rufus Coleman, the "Sunday Editor of The Eclipse." It is questionable whether the author of "Active Service" himself really sees anything remarkable in his newspapery hero. One is half inclined to think that all the time Mr. Stephen Crane is laughing at his principal personage, and that the book itself is a satire on current "yellow journalism."

Despite his cleverness and dash, Rufus is not a lovable person, and parents would side with Prof. Wainwright when he questions whether the "Sunday Editor of the Eclipse" would be a fitting husband for his daughter Marjorie. Rufus has plenty of pluck, but is not a well-bred man. He has a decided liking for poker and champagne, bad company, and talks slang.

The Professor, wanting to save Marjorie from such a marriage, makes up his mind "to cart her off." He takes her to Greece, and he carries off with him, in his train, his rather hard-headed wife, and some half-dozen students who have archaeological proclivities. Marjorie, who is rather an obstinate young person, loves Rufus. Now comes the chance for the "Sunday Editor of The Eclipse." May he not join together his love and a newspaper job? It is just at the time when Greece has joined issue with the Turks. News has come to the United States that the Wainwright party has been lost. What a splendid sensation it would make if The Eclipse could organize a rescue party! How superb would be the scare heads! Rufus goes to Greece and undertakes the business. The editor of The Eclipse supplies the means.

But why did Mr. Stephen Crane mar what might have been a really nice, proper story by interjecting into it Nora Black, the vulgar variety actress? The author carries her to Greece, where she does her "turn." What may have been the former intimacy between Rufus and Nora is not stated, but may be imagined. Finally, by a bit of good luck, the "Sunday editor of The Eclipse" stumbles over the Wainwright party, and by his courage and push does get them out of a very uncomfortable situation. The Professor changes his mind about Rufus, and finally Marjorie, the prim Professor's daughter, at some trysting place, bathed by the waters of the blue Aegean, combs the hair of the "Sunday Editor of The Eclipse" with her taper fingers, and then the man cries "with a kind of diffident ferocity, 'I haven't kissed you yet—'"

Mr. Stephen Crane's text abounds with baseball argot, and we regret to state that some of the slang does not belong to the period of the Greek and Turkish war, but is Bowery of the moment, the freshest coinage of to-day. The smartness of Mr. Stephen Crane, his epigrammatic way, need never be questioned. Perhaps, after all, "Active Service" is banter, or the arraignment of the "héros malgré lui."

Admirers of Sienkiewicz, acquainted only with "Quo Vadis," will be surprised when reading "In Monte Carlo," to find how mondain can be their author. The romance under notice is a social study, and, simple though its plot, it is conceived with exceeding cleverness, and mordant at times with its biting irony.

The painter Svirski has been fascinated by the charms of Mrs. Elzen. The man is forty-eight, the woman thirty-five. The widow fascinates the artist, and he is a man of the world, and not easily caught. He knows, too, that there are many stories afloat about Mrs. Elzen. Rather cool and deliberate, nevertheless, the woman charms and masters him. Though suspicious of her moral nature, for the time being he is passionately in love with her.

Mrs. Elzen's two boys, Romulus and Remus, have for tutor Kresovitch, and Kresovitch has all the ways of a brooding Anarchist, Svirski, thinking that Kresovitch is hardly a fitting instructor for Romulus and Remus, induces Mrs. Elzen to dismiss him. She pays him his salary, and it may be that the lady is not surprised when he declares his love for her. The woman lives by means of her emotions, and the love of this man is a new sensation for her; yet he is dismissed. Then comes the news of his suicide. Mrs. Elzen feels no horror, while it is a terrible shock to the artist. How may she account for his death?

Just here and there Sienkiewicz might be deemed a trifle intemperate in his expressions of scorn, mainly directed toward human immorality of to-day, so when he applies the lash the crack of his whip may be a little too resonant. But remember this—that no matter what may be said for or against this Polish author, the end and aim of all he writes are the exalting of what is pure and good. The translator is to be highly commended for the excellence of his work.

In "Parson Kelly" the public receives the joint efforts of A. E. W. Mason, author of "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler" and "The Watchers," and Andrew Lang, whose brilliant pen has touched upon so great a variety of subjects. Parson Kelly, the principal figure about whom most of the interest in the book centres, is one of those native-born, quick-witted Irishmen often seen, a versatile fellow, changing his mood, his name, his business, and even character as the occasion demands. He has been educated at Dublin University, has then taken Deacons' orders, and is afterward ejected from the pulpit for preaching Jacobitism in his homilies, the sermon especially offensive to his audience having been based upon the text, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

Nicholas Wogan had been a boyhood chum of Parson Kelly, with whom he had raced barefooted over the heather, and time and again fought over the siege of Rathcoffey Castle, which had been held so strongly for King Charles by an earlier Nicholas Wogan. At the opening of this story Nicholas was a one-armed, retired Colonel of Dillon's Irish Brigade in French service, and plotting for King James's cause.

Lady Oxford, a Whig, of a Whig family, was the wife of the influential and wealthy Lord Oxford; a lady uncommonly tall and altogether of a conquering beauty. But her character was "a tender and delicate plant." It would not grow under glass, but in a dark room, where it flourished most invisibly. She changed her politics more frequently than an ambitious statesman, for to her politics were as pawns in the great game of love.

These three characters, with numerous minor ones, are woven in and out through the most intricate meshes of the net of a story, which is intensely interesting from beginning to end. The scenes change frequently, and the plot grows deeper and deeper, then very dexterously rights itself. There is no necessity to dwell upon the old story of a young man's folly with a woman of Lady Oxford's character. And if for a time Parson Kelly was under her evil influence, the volume is closed in happy relief when he is safely and contentedly established in a snug home of his own with a loving wife of noble nature.

Along the lines with Marie Corelli's "Wormwood" appears this recent volume from the pen of John Strange Winter, "A Name to Conjure With." The heroine of the story is a strong character whose career is followed with much interest. She is a plucky woman, and her history is a series of ups and downs with the various stages of her comparatively short life as diversified as the circumstances of any woman's life would permit.

When her father lost his mind and money this young woman abandoned their luxurious home and sought out a comfortable one for them both in a cheaper quarter of the great city. Their demands were few, but the purse could not meet even those. Then began a life of fortitude, self-sacrifice, and arduous labor. She took up her pen. Her numerous stories were submitted to a young littérateur, a friend, who placed them for publication. Later the friendship between this young man and woman ripened into love, which culminated in a happy marriage. Some years elapsed, when the husband was taken dangerously ill, and to support her family the wife continued her literary work. Her articles were eagerly sought by the various publishers, and read with avidity by the public. Fame was upon her. But with fame came overwhelming demands for her work, more than ordinary strength could endure. Her health began to fail, and she was induced to try a glass of wine, also one of Chartreuse, one evening when she felt very faint. The effect was like magic. Buoyed by the stimulant she wrote her best story, but with this first glass came her moral downfall. Under the effects of liquor she wrote fluently and marvelously; without it she was incapacitated. So, unwillingly, she became the victim of intemperance. Her trials, sorrows, temptations, and struggles appeal most strongly to the sympathetic reader.

"A Name to Conjure With" is written with a high purpose, and serves the purpose well. The story is subordinate to that. The whole is written in a clear style, strong and to the point. No page lags, but a keen interest is demanded from the reader from beginning to end.

What kind of man is the Count de Guilleroy? When you read in a modern French romance that a male personage interests himself "in beets or colza oil," you at once understand the inevitable consequences. The Count has for wife a woman false to her marital vows. The situation is thus at once made clear, for how could such a fine lady as the Countess exist at all when associated with a husband so far beneath her?

The Countess has a daughter, Annette, just escaped from school. This young lady makes her début in Paris, and for family and political reasons a marriage is arranged between Annette and the Marquis of Farandal. The future husband of the pretty Annette is a viveur, possessing no other quality than that representing the athletic Parisian. Any, the Countess, is jealous and sees in Annette her rival. Olivier is fascinated by the daughter of his mistress, because she is the exact double of her mother, save for the differences in age. The artist's picture of the Countess, painted years before, having been his most notable work, he sets about making the portrait of Annette.

The Countess's mother dies, and that affects her terribly. Any, as M. de Maupassant explains it, dearly loved her mother, and her grief was excessive. But crying her heart out has had a bad effect on the Countess's eyes. Her agony was increased when she discovered the inroads sorrow had made on her complexion. But all that art can do is of no avail. Olivier, the Countess feels, is escaping from her. The artist himself finds that, while his love for Any is decreasing, his passion for the daughter of his mistress is increasing. He would like to murder Farandal. As to Annette, M. de Maupassant fairly hides what is that young lady's disposition. Then comes the climax. Olivier reads in the Figaro an ugly criticism on his work. The blow he winces under is this, "Olivier Berton's antiquated art," and for years he has been in the lead. That one expression explains his future. He knows that he is past his prime—in art, in love, and everything else. He wanders helplessly around; is run over by an omnibus, is fatally injured, and it is the Countess who, coming to his bedside, hears him ask for Annette, and then he dies.

The art of the book is wonderful, the translation excellent, and the morals of "Strong as Death" of the very worst. It is the romance of decadence, written for those of unhealthy minds, and because of its alluring make-up all the more hurtful.

You must love Taffy, for charmingly does Quiller Couch describe the boyhood of this Cornish lad. You follow the boy until he arrives at man's estate. Taffy has the poetic temperament, and for his own pleasure and to delight others he tells stories of his own composition. His father is a clergyman, an Oxford-bred man, who has under his charge a church on the wild coast of Cornwall. Taffy's mother is a lacemaker, and the author endows her with all the most beautiful of maternal traits. Squire Moyle is of a peculiar type. He has brutal instincts, and at times is carried away with religious fanaticism. He is master, and the old church is on his property. Honoria is Squire Moyle's grandchild, and he rules her with a rod of iron. Honoria as a little child goes to school to Mr. Raymond, Taffy's father, and it is the boy who teaches her her letters. As a companion there is George Vyell, the son of Sir Harry, who is a sporting man. A marriage has been arranged between George and Honoria. Across George's path comes the girl Lizzie Pezzack, and the young man is dissolute. The girl becomes a mother, and there is the suspicion that Taffy is the father. At least Honoria believes it. If she has ever cared for

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*YOUNG APRIL. By Egerton Castle. Illustrations by A. B. Wenzell. New York: The Macmillan Company.

ACTIVE SERVICE. By Stephen Crane. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company.

IN MONTE CARLO. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated by S. C. de Soissons. London: Greening & Co., Limited.

PARSON KELLY. By A. E. W. Mason and Andrew Lang. 12mo, 417 pages. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

A NAME TO CONJURE WITH. By John Strange Winter, author of "Heart and Sword." 12mo, 317 pages. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

STRONG AS DEATH. By Guy de Maupassant. Translated by Teofilo E. Comba. Philadelphia and New York: Drexel Biddle.

THE SHIP OF STARS. By A. T. Quiller Couch (Q.). New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

LA STREGA AND OTHER STORIES. By Ouida. Philadelphia and New York: Drexel Biddle.

SAND AND CACTUS. By Wolcott Le Clear Beard. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo, $1.50.

SAN ISIDORO. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

THE SHELLBACK. By Alex. T. Boyd. Edited by Archie Campbell. With an introduction by Morgan Robertson. New York: Brentano's, $1.50.

THE BOW-LEGGED GHOST AND OTHER STORIES. A Book of Humorous Sketches and Facetious Paragraphs. By Leon Mead. New York: The Werner Company.

Taffy she now tries to forget him. Taffy goes to Oxford to study, and it is Honoria's money in part which helps him to remain at college. Honoria marries. She is not precisely happy. She is uncertain about her husband. She finds him to be untruthful. There is a shipwreck on the coast, and George and Taffy help in rescuing a ship's crew. Lizzie's child would have been lost in a quicksand but for the aid the two give, but George is lost. After his death Honoria finds that her husband has been unfaithful, and she discovers, too, that Taffy is not the father of Lizzie's child. George lied, and had cast the blame on Taffy and Honoria had believed him.

"The Ship of Stars" is full of dramatic power and shows Mr. Quiller Couch at his best.

If Ouida be the advocate of Italy, and fairly hotheaded in her political opinions, her pictures of Italian peasant life are singularly depressing. "La Strega" is a volume made up of a half-dozen stories, not one of them without a distinguishing merit. "La Strega" shows the abject superstition of an Italian girl, Fedalma. In Mercede she finds a rival, and the shepherd Avellino is likely to forget her. Fedalma consults La Strega, the witch. The spell La Strega casts is of no avail, and then the girl in her rage strangles the witch.

Ouida hates Crispi, the brigadier, the police officer, the tax gatherer, the communal guard, and tries to show how all the misery in Italy is brought about through their actions. Paolino, the road-mender, has his place taken from him, and Ouida declares this to be an instance how Anarchists "are begotten and multiplied by the law." "El Brug" is the story of a girl who suffers all indignities rather than betray her father, who is a liberal. The last story, the title of which is "Tonia," has to do with an uncommonly wicked girl, who, having purloined a shawl, brings her whole family to grief.

In "Toto" the author explains how Charlot and Nanon, two little shopkeepers in Paris, perish miserably on account of their love for Toto, a Newfoundland dog. "Ruffo and Ruff" has to do with an unfortunate Italian boy and his terrier dog. The two form part of a Punch and Judy show, and both the lad and his dog perish from English inhumanity. No one questions the force and power of Ouida, her familiarity with Italian life, and at the same time her love for dogs. But for all that she has succeeded in writing an entire series of stories of a most saddening character.

A new writer of short stories of genre invites the attention of the reading public this Autumn. In a volume called "Sand and Cactus," that should for euphony, as well as for suggestiveness, read "Cactus and Sand." Mr. Wolcott Le Clear Beard, son of W. H. Beard, the artist, presents ten pictures of Arizona life. We have had stories of this Western country before and are likely to have many more—stories about miners and cowboys, Indians, and "Greasers," the soldier and the gambler—but Mr. Beard's tales are not condensed novels, nor are they literary pastels. Neither can they be said to be the ideal type of the short story as the French write it in that they are not objective. They are given as mere episodes in the career of that true pioneer of civilization in the West, the civil engineer. They may be something more. At any rate, they present some new things and tell about some old things in a new and entertaining way.

Mr. Beard paints in his scenes of desert dunes, of cañons, of the sunlight that seems to dry up the very shadows, of the mining camp, of the lonely and sand-swept trail, with a broad brush. A stroke here and there and you have the picture. The characters are drawn in the same bold way. They are all very human. In fact, the book abounds in human interest. Take for example the episode of the disappointed lynching party in "Tizzard Castle." The intended victim is able to assert his innocence by the most absolute evidence—nevertheless:

"I bet that Tizzard chap was in that gang, just the same, and knew all about those hold-ups," remarked the capitalist at last.

The gambler and the deputy nodded.

Tuspon looked at the capitalist in mild amazement. "Why, suah," he said.

Or, take the closing lines of "Rouge-et-Noir," in which is related the rise and fall of an Apache chief as a patron of the turf. A Kentucky darkey beats the chief at his own game, having pledged a bag of shot instead of gold dust:

Wet Dog was dazed for a moment, but the squaw wailed. This recalled him to himself, and he was impolite enough to throw the handful of shot in her face. Then he rode on, lost in thought. The wisdom of the red man he had been born to; he had acquired that of the whites; and of the black man he had now seen something; but his heart was heavy within him, and he desired to know no more.

The arrangement of the stories is not good. The book opens with a tale, which, if it had been placed further on in the volume, the reader would have the privilege of skipping. There are many good things in "Sand and Cactus," but the best of them lie deep. "Salting" a book is certainly legitimate when there is "the real stuff" underneath. Unfortunately, "Sand and Cactus" is not salted.

Whether the scene of "San Isidoro" be in Cuba or one of the neighboring islands the author does not tell us. The romance has all that coloring which is peculiarly Colonial Spanish. On Don Beltran's plantation lives the girl Agueda. The opening scene is where Don Beltran and Agueda seek refuge on top of a house from a freshet. There the girl's master declares his passion for her. Another love interlude runs through the story, that of Don Gil and Raquel, and a Gaelic old gossip is introduced in the person of Don Ascobada. Beltran has promised Agueda that she shall become his wife, when enters en scène Felisa, a cousin of Beltran's. Felisa is a selfish creature, and has come from the United States, where she has been educated, with the hopes of ensnaring her rich relative, Don Beltran. Felisa succeeds, and Agueda's heart is broken. The conclusion is brought about by another freshet. Agueda gives away her life so as to save Beltran and Felisa. The dramatic force of the story cannot be questioned.

Mr. Morgan Robertson's introduction to "The Shellback" explains the character of Mr. Archie Campbell's volume: the record of the life of a seaman on board of an American ship. If Mr. Morgan Robertson has a mission, it is to show how infamous is the treatment of the sailor on a ship which flies the Stars and Stripes. The author of "Where Angels Fear to Tread" vouches for every incident recorded in "The Shellback." "It is written by one who knows—one who will carry to his grave scars of brass-knuckles and belaying pins, who will suffer to the end from the ineradicable taint in his veins of scurvy, whose stature has been shortened by torturing labor in childhood." Mr. Robertson declares that though the volume tells of the treatment of the sailor in the sixties, the Hellship exists to-day, "for since that time matters have not improved. Flogging has been abolished by the law, but the knuckle duster, the belaying pin, the heaver, and the handspike remain." Food, he insists, has been improved "in the statute books, but scurvy ships still come into port with men in the forecastle swollen and foul with disease loathsome as leprosy, and men broken and disfigured for life, who seek redress in courts that will not convict."

These charges are so serious, as Mr. Robertson presents them, and have been so often repeated by him, providing they have an actual existence to-day, that they should be brought before the very highest powers in the land. We never can have a merchant marine worthy of the name if these wrongs are not redressed. Promotion in an American ship, it is insisted upon, depends not on any seamanlike attainments, but a commission comes from "breadth of shoulder and the size of fist."

"The Shellback" tells of the life and adventures of a well-bred English lad who in 1860 shipped on board the American vessel Altamont, Capt. Barton, from Melbourne to Callao. The wickedness of the Captain, the brutality of the officers, are given in full detail. Since Mr. Robertson vouches for the incidents presented in the volume, we see no reason why the whole story is not to be accepted. It is a well-written narrative, and the more impressive on that account. If such treatment of the man before the mast exists, surely "the American sailor is being driven from the sea because unfitted to survive in a slave's environment."

You may find an endless amount of fun and amusement in Mr. Leon Mead's "The Bow-legged Ghost, and Other Stories." In his preface the author writes: "It was my painful duty to grind out jokes and humorous paragraphs." There are all kinds of nicely put observations on men, women, and things in the volume. To think that there are peculiar spirits wandering over the face of the earth who still have their political and social aspirations! Mr. Mead comes across one, and the Bow-legged Ghost submits to an interview. There is a good story of a man who tries to win fortune by dyeing sparrows yellow and passing them off for canaries. There are reminiscences of players not wanting in proper coloring. At the conclusion Mr. Mead presents a series of poems with dialogues and paragraphs.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your review of my work printed on Nov. 11 in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW there are the following queries and statements:

Are matters in such a wicked condition on board of American ships as the author of "Where Angels Fear to Tread" so incessantly repeats? Are all those Captains and mates who sail ships in our commercial marine scoundrels, merciless and unscrupulous tyrants? Are actual conditions as cruel as Mr. Morgan Robertson represents them to be? If so, then let copies of this author's work be placed on the desk of every Representative at Washington. There can be no question that the author writes with a purpose, as there is hardly a story of his which has not the same bent, and it is the scandalous treatment of the man before the mast. Somehow neither Mr. Jacobs nor Mr Bullen writes in this vein. Is, then, an English merchantman a paradise and an American a hell?

The queries of THE REVIEW are answered in an introduction to "The Shellback," a book written by an Englishman and published lately by Brentano's. I wrote an introduction to it at the request of the publishers, who doubted that the American public would believe what the book contained unless vouched for by the word of an American sailor. The salient points of this introduction I repeat: That if the laws now on our statute book were enforced a large majority of American Captains and mates would be sent to the penitentiary, and not a few to the gallows or electric chair; that if required to pass an examination in their profession, such as England requires of second mates, few could obtain a certificate, and that no master of a deep-water American ship would dare go to sea with a full crew of American sailors.

I am far removed from the slavery which tortured my childhood and early manhood. I am at peace with myself and most of my fellow-men; in no sense do I carry a chip on my shoulder, but I have waited twenty years for the power and the opportunity to speak on this subject, and am now waiting for the man who will rise up and deny these three propositions.

MORGAN ROBERTSON.

New York, Nov. 13, 1899.

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THOMAS B. MOSHER,
XLV Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

HAWTHORNE.

Mrs. Fields's Sketch in the Beacon Biographies Series.*

So conscientiously have all records of Nathaniel Hawthorne been searched for publication, and so divergent have been the critical opinions of the man, that the young student of literature stands somewhat appalled before the mass which he must read and digest if he would form an accurate and impartial opinion of the author of "The Scarlet Letter." Mrs. Annie Fields, who has written his life for "Beacon Biographies," enumerates twelve books as the most useful and interesting, and six of these are devoted exclusively to Hawthorne, one being the two volumes "Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife," published by Mr. Julian Hawthorne fourteen years ago.

This list does not include the "Note Books," parts of which began to appear in The Atlantic Monthly in less than two years after Hawthorne's death, although no reader even moderately sensitive can regard them as coldly and impersonally as if the writer had himself laid them before the public. Never was such a revelation made with less impropriety. Hawthorne had himself drawn one book from the seven volumes of the journal kept during his four years' Liverpool Consulate, and he had written to his good genius, Mr. Fields, that doubtless many of these sketches of places and men and manners "would be very delightful to the public," and had suggested sealing them up to be opened a century hence, "giving your firm the refusal of them."

Ten years later came Mr. George Parsons Lathrop's "Study," the best piece of work ever accomplished by him, and four years afterward Mr. Henry James, Jr., added "Hawthorne" to the English Men of Letters Series. Ten years passed before Mr. Moncure Daniel Conway added "Life" to the Great Writers' Series, and Mr. Bridge's "Personal Recollections" came in 1893, and Mrs. Lathrop's "Memories" in 1897. Unnumbered magazine articles appeared during this time, and also a book, accepted by some authorities as a juvenile diary, but rejected by others, and at intervals fragments of unfinished books, with explanatory prefaces were published by surviving kinsfolk, and little flurries of newspaper contests arose and died away. The surpassing genius of the author was the one point on which every one was agreed. In their estimate of personal character they differed widely.

Mrs. Fields's own sources of information are independent, for she knew Hawthorne well, and had access to many a letter not included in Mr. Fields's "Yesterday with Authors," the greater part of which is given up to Hawthorne. Her judgment is by no means a mere reflection of her husband's, as is shown in her treatment of an incident which embittered Hawthorne's later days and, for a time, made him the object of no small number of partisan attacks.

Never, from first to last in his career, did Hawthorne show the slightest consciousness that any written work of his could wound any one. He half-flayed some of his Custom House associates and was astonished that they should object; he never could see why the living Pyncheons should dislike his portrayal of an ancient Pyncheon as an entirely objectionable person under a hereditary curse; and in discussing the question of a few plums his irony fairly withered a man to whom he was indebted for unnumbered benefits forgot. Being so constituted, it is small wonder that when, in 1862, he went to Washington and wrote an Atlantic article on what he saw, he should have infuriated most Republicans. All that he actually wrote in the article entitled "Chiefly About War Nations" did not reach the world until 1871, when Mr. Fields gave The Atlantic the description of Lincoln suppressed nine years earlier at his own request. Mr. Fields's good taste and tact were unimpeachable, and, although "Old Abe" was the current name for the President in the army and among the masses of the North, and Hawthorne's "Uncle Abe" was generally regarded as respectful and endearing, he asked that "the President" should be substituted. Hawthorne consented, and playfully added editorial notes to the original article expressing proper Republican wrath whenever anything unflattering was said about military or political dignitaries. The joke was evident even to childish readers of the magazine, but "hull Fourth of July seemed to bile in the veins" of some critics, and Hawthorne was angrily assailed by many who should have been more perspicacious or less thin-skinned. Mr. Donald G. Mitchell wrote him a letter fairly shining with generous good-will, and sarcastically inquiring if Gov. Andrew were editor. "A man's opinions can take no catholic or philosophical range nowadays," he said, "but they call out some shrewish accusation of disloyalty." Mrs. Fields finds the description "still petty," and says:

When we consider what Abraham Lincoln was to this great people we can only rejoice that Hawthorne was saved from writing himself down in that crucial epoch as one without sympathy for his country's helper.

One may also rejoice that Mr. Fields perceived when times changed and the tyranny of the majority was less dangerous than it was in 1862 and so preserved a Lincoln portrait drawn by a peer and a contemporary. One must look at it with eyes cleared by the remembrance of Hawthorne's unflinching truth as shown in his refusal to withdraw the dedication of "Our Old Home" to Franklin Pierce, although Mr. Fields warned him that Emerson, Longfellow, and Mr. Hoar thought that he "should not jeopardize the currency of his new volume." Said he:

I cannot, merely on accpunt of pecuniary profit or literary reputation, go back from what I have deliberately felt and thought it right to do.

Ally such a disposition as that with the vision that pierced to the souls of Hilda and of Roger, and the result of their joint observation may be accepted against the world. Mrs. Fields herself says:

I do not remember ever having the impression of being looked at by Hawthorne. There was, however, a very keen sense of being understood by him.

As far as possible Mrs. Fields uses Hawthorne's own words in her narrative, from his boyish letters to the fine climax of his declaration of principle in the Pierce matter, and thus gives the book almost autobiographical force. She was allowed perfect freedom to quote from all the Hawthorne books published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and, adding her own observation, has sketched an outline of very noble lines. As far as man might, he lived up to the four wise precepts of his youth:

To break off customs; to shake off spirits indisposed; to meditate on youth; to do nothing against one's genius.

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THOMAS B. MOSHER,
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In a Surrey Garden Once More.*

Mrs. Earle confesses that her title, "Pot-Pourri," was never very satisfactory to her, but she does not yet make entirely clear her choice of definitions. "From a Surrey Garden" seems to imply the mixture of rose leaves with aromatic spices and spirits that our grandmothers packed in little jars, but many of the ingredients suggest the much more practical mixture by which the culinary genius of a housekeeper is tested. We are paying Mrs. Earle no mean compliment in saying that her book has the qualities of a good stew; it is not thin, it is savory, it is composed of good material, and it does not obtrude its "second-hand" element. Her materials are frankly those she "has in the house," bits of information about amateur gardening, receipts of very unequal worth, scraps of poetry adapted to a commonplace book, reflections by the way, a few harmless theories on the subject of bringing up children, others possibly not so harmless on methods of prolonging life, and a little old-fashioned gossip, the whole a thoroughly agreeable book to pick up at odd moments when the mind craves simple food. Some of her critics have urged her to write a cook book, pure and simple, and, as she agrees with her brother-in-law, Mr. Owen Meredith, that "civilized man cannot live without cooks," the outcome would doubtless be more satisfactory than she thinks, but she obviously has not the deepest passion for the art, or she could never have visited Certosa without trying to analyze the incomparable cordial blended in those "shimmering gardens" of the monastery.

Her most characteristic chapter is the one in which she gives advice to girls. They would better marry young, she thinks, and if they find some difficulty in realizing their ideal, let them learn to be content with second-bestness. The French system is not condemned by her, and she believes that Englishmen would do well to take the advice of women older than themselves in making matrimonial arrangements. She glides with dangerous facility over the thin ice of loveless unions, remarking that a man who has married with his best judgment can readily gain a girl's love after she has become his wife, "it is so natural for a good, affectionate woman to love her husband and the father of her children." In this one particular, we confess that Mrs. Earle's good English stew approaches the unpalatable Hungarian "goulache."

Concerning herself, her traits of character, her tastes and accomplishments Mrs. Earle is engagingly frank, and the result is a very definite impression of her as the heroine of her little book. She is fond of art, and the study of drawing was "the saving of her," she says, without specifying the danger averted; in middle age her sympathies are with the young, she loves gardening and cookery and big families, her reading is catholic, ranging through a list of authors as diverse as George Moore and Sir Henry Taylor. We gather from her record of moderate tasks and moderate leisure that she has been singularly successful in the branch of training she lays special stress upon, the "training for old age," that is, "to avoid being a bore and a burden to others."

Neither "Fun" Nor "Fighting" for Him.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Arthur F. Cosby's letter published on Nov. 11 criticising Tom Hall's publication, "Fun and Fighting of the Rough Riders," is of double interest to those who either knew the said Tom Hall or indulged in the fun (?) and fighting mentioned.

For downright impudence (if nothing worse) Mr. Hall's presumption in placing his name before the public as a Rough Rider is on a par with his actions during the morning of June 24, 1898.

His experience as a member of that organization was of such a short, unfavorable duration, that at no time was he in a position to partake of any fun and certainly none of the fighting that would justify any account being placed before the public by him.

I happened to be one of a number whom Hall, in his wild, frantic efforts to get out of danger, almost ran over on that memorable morning. He disappeared to the rear during the morning of July 1, never thereafter appearing with the regiment, with whom his name became a by-word for all that a Rough Rider held in abhorrence and contempt. COLTON REED,
Late private, Troop K, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

New York, Nov. 13, 1899.

*THE BEACON BIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT AMERICANS. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Nathaniel Hawthorne. By Annie Fields. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*MORE POT-POURRI FROM A SURREY GARDEN. By Mrs. C. W. Earle. New York: The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue. 1899. Price, $2.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

A New Biography of the Founder of a Great and Beneficent Order.*

Father Brady has recently translated from the French of Mgr. Bougaud, Bishop of Laval, a new life of St. Vincent de Paul. A larger and more detailed history of this saint was written by one of his contemporaries, the Bishop of Rodez, and there are also in existence "St. Vincent's Letters," 2,500 in number, a selection made from the 30,000 which existed at the time of the latter's death, in 1660.

Cardinal Vaughan, in an introduction to the present volume, says that Bishop Bougaud, whose previous biographies—those of St. Jane Frances de Chantal and of St. Monica—are literary masterpieces, has in this present life of St. Vincent "provided a biography which, both in style and form, is such as people love to read. It is not so short as to be jejune and lifeless, nor is it so minute and long as to weary those who are not devoured by a thirst to know everything, even to the smallest details, connected with the history of this great modern saint."

Cardinal Vaughan reminds the English-reading Catholics into whose hands this volume falls, that the great work of the Church in the present century is the reform of society and the sanctification of the priesthood. He contrasts the seventeenth century with our own, emphasizing the social and socialistic difficulties of the day, and, reminding us how long the Sisters of Charity have been in existence and the magnitude of the work accomplished by them, reviews what the ladies of charity, in their somewhat restricted field, have accomplished, and what they hope to do in future, under the guidance of the Duchess of Newcastle. The Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul, the corresponding lay order among men, under the guidance of their new President, the Marquis of Ripon, is also doing noble work, both orders having been instituted under the patronage of St. Vincent—the Holy See having declared him the patron of all works of charity throughout the world. Cardinal Vaughan sums up his estimate of St. Vincent's character as follows:

St. Vincent de Paul dealt with the whole range of human misery and suffering, from the care of the foundling to that of poverty-stricken old age; from the instruction of children to the care of the insane. He organized women of the highest ranks of society, of the middle class, and even of the lowest. He formed them into bands and associations to deal with every form of destitution and suffering. The Ladies of Charity and the Sisters of Charity were the most remarkable among them. He covered France with schools for the poor, and taught the daughters of the rich and noble to abandon home and pleasure to consecrate themselves to the education of their less fortunate brethren.

Mgr. La Grange, Bishop of Chartres, in a preface to the French edition, which was published just after M. Bougaud's death, says that this life of St. Vincent was the crowning work of M. Bougaud's noble life, a book whose special value consists less in the new matter introduced than in the way in which the story has been told.

Men of the world for whom especially it was written, believers or non-believers, will not lay it down without a feeling that they have contemplated in St. Vincent de Paul and in almost superhuman proportions a great man and a great saint.

In the opening years of the seventeenth century a young priest might have been seen on the streets of Paris of ordinary figure and with shabby, patched clothes. Mr. Vincent, as he was called, would have been passed unnoticed. Born on Easter Tuesday, April 24, 1576, in Pouy, in the Landes Department, the son of poor country people, of absolutely no pretense to birth or family; in such simple fashion and among the rudest surroundings the little boy lived, until in his twelfth year he entered the College of Dax, where he remained for four years. The next two years were spent as tutor in the family of M. de Commet, a lawyer of Dax; accompanying the sons of the family to college—his own education going on all the while. At the age of twenty young Vincent "received tonsure and the four minor orders," and entered the University of Saragossa, in Spain, for further study. His career at the university was a successful one; a tutorship again aiding him in paying his expenses. In 1598 he became successively Sub-deacon and Deacon, and was finally ordained priest in September, 1600, shortly after the death of his father, whose hopes were bound up in this his favorite son's success.

Five years after his ordination St. Vincent was suddenly torn away from the peaceful, retired life he had hitherto led, and subjected to a series of extraordinary adventures that resemble a romance—at first sold as a slave in the market place of Tunis, brought away into the heart of the desert, he was deprived of all spiritual aid and even of the happiness of saying mass for two years, (1605-7.) Then, escaping from Tunis with his master, whom he had converted, and crossing to Aigues-Mortes, he went to Avignon. He is next presented to Mgr. Pierre Montorio, Papal Nuncio, who, becoming attached to him, brought him to Rome, where he remained fifteen months. From Rome he is sent to Henry IV. with a private message not to be risked in a letter. He is received by that great King, and then, just at the moment when he seemed to touch the highest honors, he quietly disappears into a small parish in the suburbs of Paris.

Mr. Vincent settled in the Faubourg St. Germain, to be near the Hospital of Charity, built in 1607, by Mary de Medicis and carried on by some brothers of the Order of St. John the Good; there being very few in the order, charitable people helped, and Mr. Vincent gladly joined them, caring for the sick and preaching to them as occa-

*HISTORY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, Founder of the Congregation of the Mission and of the Sisters of Charity. By Mgr. Bougaud, Bishop of Laval. Translated from the second French edition by the Rev. Joseph Brady, C. M. With an introduction by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1899. $6.

sion served. Here he met M. de Berulle, one of the leading French ecclesiastics of his day, through whose instrumentality Vincent was given a position in an illustrious family, that of "de Gondi, one of the highest in the kingdom, which periodically gave forth Cardinals, Bishops, and Ministers." The de Gondi family history, closely connected as it is with the France of that day, is well known to us all, but how great was the influence the tutor Vincent exerted upon and through the de Gordis is less a matter of general knowledge.

One day, hearing of a case of great destitution, Vincent spoke so much to the purpose that many went to the assistance of these poor people; so that Vincent said: "Behold noble but ill-regulated charity! These poor people, provided with too much now, must allow some to perish, and then they shall be in want just as before," which resulted in the establishment of the Ladies of Charity, who, remaining entirely in the world, were to do systematic work under a fixed set of rules, the amount of assistance each applicant is to receive and the manner in which it is to be given being prescribed. "She shall remember always to begin with those who have somebody to help them and to finish with those who have nobody, so as to be able to remain as long a time with them as possible."

But to some of us it would seem that Vincent's greatest work was that accomplished among the galley slaves, M. de Gondi being Admiral of the galleys. The condition of these poor men, criminals though they were, being deplorable, St. Vincent became much interested in their welfare and through de Gondi so worked upon the King and the Court that a new office was instituted for him, that of Chaplain General to the galleys of France. All doors being now opened to him through this office, he was able to accomplish great reforms, and is even said to have taken the place of "one of his brethren, worn out with the heavy weight of his chains. Unable otherwise to relieve the unfortunate creature's agony, to release him from captivity, Vincent himself became a slave." The foregoing is an extract from Pope Clement XII.'s bull of canonization.

Space will permit but few more extracts from this very interesting book. Mme. de Gondi founded the Congregation of the Priests of the Mission, at whose head St. Vincent finally allowed himself to be placed. That he made great reforms and improvements in the seminaries is well known, and another great work he accomplished was his successful efforts in counseling Anne of Austria in her selection of Bishops. His formation of the great armies of charity into the Sisters of Charity, and, what is quite as important, the Ladies of Charity, whom he counseled to remain wholy in the world, while prosecuting all sorts of good work, is also familiar to us.

The wars of the Fronde involved great misery throughout all France, and many and important were the steps St. Vincent took to repair what he could of such evil effects. St. Vincent also sent missionaries to Barbary, Ireland, and Scotland, and the Sisters of Charity, spreading rapidly, gave them rules, also formulating the same for his congregation.

One would like to touch upon many other events in St. Vincent's life, up to his death, in 1660; the accounts of his personal character and influence; his canonization in 1727, and his last honor, that of Patron of Charity in France, in 1883—which, by brief of Leo XIII., was in May, 1885, "extended to all Catholic countries in which societies and works of the same nature are to be found." If only as the record of a human life lived simply and openly, and so entirely for the good of the world, the book should have great interest for us all; an interest which for Catholic readers must be greatly intensified.

The present life of St. Vincent is in two volumes, containing rather more than 600 pages. Volume I. contains a portrait of St. Vincent and Volume II. one of a sweet-faced Sister of Charity who perished in the great Paris fire of May, 1897.

The Alphabet.*

Canon Taylor's very valuable work on the history of the alphabet has been out of print for years, and all students of palaeography and epigraphy will be grateful to the Messrs. Scribner for bringing out the present new and improved edition. It is the only work in the English language which is at all complete and comprehensive, and even in German there is no better manual for the comparative study of the alphabet. The author's wide reading and careful research are supplemented by a literary sense and a charming style, which make the book, although treating of a subject which is ordinarily extremely dry reading, most fascinating. The numerous carefully executed plates and cuts greatly aid the reader unfamiliar with the development of the various alphabets to the complete understanding of the theories which the writer advocates. The greatest fault of the present edition is that it had not been brought thoroughly up to date. This is especially evident in the chapter on the Indian alphabets.

The first volume treats of the Semitic alphabet, and the second is on the development of the alphabet among the Aryan nations. The invention, or discovery, of the alphabet may, without exaggeration, be called the most important step in the direction of civilization which was ever taken. There could be very little advance until men had discovered some way of recording their achievements for the benefit of posterity. Before the invention of letters there were, of course, many schemes for representing ideas. First came what are scientifically called "ideograms," which may be defined as pictures intended to reproduce either things or thoughts. They are of two kinds: (1) Pictures of actual objects, and (2) pictorial symbols of abstract ideas. After this stage we find "phonograms"—which are the graphic symbols of sounds. These are of three kinds: (1) Verbal signs standing for entire words, (2) syllabic signs, and (3) alphabetical signs, or letters or elementary sounds. These are the five successive stages through which alphabetical writing has passed in the course of the ages. Even at the present time we can see traces of the old ideograms yet in common employment. The digits, I., II., III., as their name itself implies, are pictures of fingers. The figure V was doubtless originally a symbol for the fork of the hand with the fingers collected and the thumb apart, so that VV or X is the sign for the two hands, and IV and VI are each a hand with the subtraction or addition of a finger.

Among the more interesting ideograms now in common use we may cite the barber's pole, of which the red spirals are indicative of the old days when the barber was also a surgeon and used to let blood. The three golden balls which decorate pawnbrokers' windows are a curious survival of the boluses which denoted the ancestral calling of the Florentine family of the Medici.

Every one of our alphabetic symbols may be traced back to the conventionalized picture of some object. The basis of all modern alphabets is found in the old Egyptian hieroglyphic symbols. Our own English alphabet is derived first from the Roman alphabet of twenty-five centuries ago, and that in turn from the Euboean, a Greek dialectic form which prevailed in Boeotia and Euboea about the sixth century B. C. Following the development one step more we find that the primitive Greek letters were borrowed from the Phoenician traders who visited Greece. A French Egyptologist, M. Emanuel de Rougé, was the first scholar to declare that the origin of all Semitic letters (among others the Phoenician) was to be found in the cursive characters developed by the Egyptians for their hieroglyphic symbols. So we have in our own alphabet to-day the last link of an unbroken chain connecting the civilization of the nineteenth century with the primitive efforts of the very early Egyptian priests thousands of years ago.

The tables of contents of these volumes reveal the vast extent of the work and its great importance. The first volume on the Semitic alphabets contains Chapter I., The Inventors of Writing; Chapter II., The Origin of the Alphabet; Chapter III., The Primitive Letters; Chapter IV., The Phoenician Alphabet; Chapter V., The Aramean Alphabets; Chapter VI., The South Semitic Alphabets. Volume II., on the Aryan Alphabets, treats of the Greek Alphabet, Alphabets of Hellenic Origin, The Iranian Alphabets, The Indian Alphabets, The Epilogue.

*THE HISTORY OF THE ALPHABET. An Account of the Origin and Development of Letters. By Isaac Taylor. In two volumes. Vol. I., Semitic Alphabets; Vol. II., Aryan Alphabets. 12mo, pp. (several) xxi.-456. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 per Volume.

Mr. Escott's New Work.*

The present volume bears some connection with previous works of the same author. His "England" was a survey of English institutions actually at work; "Social Transformations" brought down that book to the present day; "Personal Forces" was an attempt to show the influence on their age of certain well-known individuals. These new sketches show in outline some of the fashions of the humors of the period, themselves the products partly of English polity, partly of those who live under it.

This volume consists of thirteen short stories, of which "A Trip to Paradoxia" is the longest and best. Paradoxia figures as a great kingdom, with Dumdum as its capital. Kalogathus, an entire stranger, from the neighboring country of Hilaria, visits Paradoxia and his experiences beginning at the moment of his arrival in Dumdum and covering his various excursions and sight-seeing expeditions form the theme of a most humorous and satirical tirade upon modern London life. "How I Became Prime Minister" is one of the shorter sketches in which quiet fun abounds. The rapid rise of a boy in moderate circumstances to the Premiership is here accomplished in an exceedingly clever manner.

"The House of Lords Question," "The New Waitress," and "The Prime Minister's Love Affair" are all amusing reading.

The entire volume is very dexterously written, and is eminently readable, displaying a great knowledge of men and affairs. All sides of contemporary life are genially touched upon, satirizing certain features of social and public life. The vein of irony is, however, extremely humorous and good-natured, showing admirably the follies and inconsistencies of the present English policy. There is a charm in this spontaneous humor and clever observations of the times together with the gossipy opinions of present institutions and customs. Mr. Escott is a master of this particular style of writing, and carries with him a wealth of imagination which cannot fail to interest and entertain. Some of his hits are forcible and irresistible, at the same time full of sound sense.

*A TRIP TO PARADOXIA: and Other Humours of the Hour. By T. H. S. Escott. 12mo, 288 pages. London: Greening & Co. Price, 3 shillings.

They Wish to Go Deeper.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will some kind reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW give two busy women the moral of "The Ancient Mariner"? One of the busy women, not myself, after two careful readings of the poem, came to the conclusion that it was best not to kill your mascot. But of course we want to go deeper than that. I gladly echo all that has been said in praise of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. The articles on the older authors were particularly enjoyed. I. B.

Madison, N. J., Nov. 14, 1899.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1899.

BOOK-TASTING AND PROFESSORA OF BOOKS.

Lord Rosebery thinks that every free public library should contain a man who is to books what a tea-taster is to tea, or what the man who can accurately judge silk by simply feeling of it is to his business—that is, a book-taster, adding that the latter should be one who not only knows all about the outside, the title, the publisher, and other bibliographical details of a volume, but is, in addition, thoroughly familiar with its contents. He thinks that nothing could be of more service to the intellectual development of nations than men thus competent to stand between books and their readers, and who, possessing ability and a pleasing personality, are able to direct such students or readers in the right direction.

It has been said by one of the masters of our own American literature—one of the men to whom Boston owes its old supremacy—that the profit derived from a book depends largely upon the reader, and is also very much influenced by the latter's knowledge, as well as by the spirit in which books are approached. Buried in what Barry Cornwall calls "our silent servants," the "profoundest thought and passion sleep as in a mine, until an equal mind or heart finds and publishes it."

Dr. Holmes, in his own inimitable fashion, says that if he were a Prince he would hire or buy a "literary teapot" in which all the promising new books might be steeped—so as to be able to drink their essence without being bothered by the dregs; that is, he would have a private book-taster, who would read everything and tell him the true worth of the new books, without regard to the reputation or popularity of their writers, a man who, while impartial in his judgments, is yet "tender and reverential to all that bear the mark of genius, * * * as a nun over a missal." Meanwhile Emerson puts in a plea for a new chair in our universities—a Professorship of Books:

> The colleges, while they provide us wioth libraries, furnish us with no Professor of Books, and I think no chair is so much wanted. In a library we are surrounded by many hundreds of dear friends, but they are imprisoned by an enchanter in their paper and leathern boxes, and though they know us and have been waiting two, ten, or twenty centuries for us—some of them—and are eager to give us a sign and unbosom themselves, it is the law of their limbo that they must not speak until spoken to; and as the enchanter has dressed them, like battalions of infantry, in coat and jacket of one cut, by the thousand and ten thousand, your chance of hitting on the right one, is to be computed by the arithmetical rule of permutation and combination; not a choice out of three caskets, but out of half a million caskets all alike.
>
> But it happens in our experience that in this lottery there are at least fifty or a hundred blanks to a prize. It seems, then, as if some charitable soul, after losing a great deal of time among the false books, and alighting upon a few true ones, which made him happy and wise, would do a right act in naming those which have been bridges and ships to carry him safely over dark morasses and barren oceans into the heart of sacred cities, into palaces and temples. This would be best done by those great masters of books who, from time to time, appear—the Fabricii, the Seldens, Magliabecchis, Scaligers, Mirandolas, Bayles, Johnsons—whose eyes sweep the whole horizon of learning. But private readers, reading purely for the love of the book, would serve us by leaving each the shortest note of what he found.

A book certainly can never be greater than the man who wrote it, and if we are to accept John Morley's dictum that literature consists of all the books—not too many—in which "moral truth and human passion are touched with a certain largeness, sanity, and attraction of form," the need for such new chair becomes apparent. But until this Professorship of Books is finally brought about, may we not be allowed to remind our readers that book-tasters already exist in the form of magazines and reviews, like our own Bookman, Bookbuyer, Critic, and Literature, and in the review columns of the best newspapers? The pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, outside its legitimate province of book-tasting, are always open to the general reader who wishes to submit for other readers Emerson's "short note" of what he finds most striking in the book he happens to be reading.

The long, scholarly reviews of the one or two important books of the season fall naturally within the province of the high-class and high-priced quarterly. Such reviews would naturally be written by the few and for the few, and to be effective presuppose a thorough knowledge of the book discussed on the part of the reader as well as on that of the writer. The points for discussion in a paper of this sort never include the question of the desirability of reading the volume; that being settled by the very fact that a book is thought worthy the attention of a critic of this calibre. (Alas! we are able to count up such writers in a very short time.)

The questions, therefore, to be discussed are just what the book's final message is, and the degree of perfection shown in its style and in the manner of its telling. Indeed, we are not sure but that we should put the manner before the matter. That such criticism cannot be written until some little time after the book appears is a self-evident fact. Therefore, the main purpose of such an article—and a very valuable one—is carefully to formulate the exact impression the book has made upon the critic, after long and careful thought. The preparation for such criticism should involve repeated readings of the book. For poor indeed must be a volume which fails to reveal fresh charm at each new reading.

Individual tastes differing as much as do dispositions and natural talent, the attitude the reader takes toward such critical reviews need not necessarily imply agreement with the verdicts. But he must bring to it the requisite attention and knowledge to be able to justify an adverse decision—at least to his own satisfaction. A paraphrase of an old song fully expresses our own feeling toward certain books:

> What care I how fine they be,
> So that they be not fine for me?

Only we should never lay that flattering unction to our souls so thoroughly as to approach a critic's opinion in a careless or defiant spirit. It is quite possible our want of appreciation may lie in the fact that the book is too great for us and not in the fact that the critic's judgment is false or exaggerated.

The book taster, however, has quite a different office to fill. To him falls the task (which is so often the pleasure) of reading and passing judgment on the new books not from the press. He it is to whom the book buyer looks for direction—for advice which to buy and which to leave in the multitude of new volumes that crowd our bookshops at each new season.

The best guides to the purchase of the old books are to be found in the bookish essays written by book lovers like Lamb, Hazlitt, Hunt, Emerson, Macaulay, Carlyle, Frederick Harrison, and many others, whose value as critics we know by long experience. But the weekly review or the magazine appearing at short intervals should deal with the new current books in such fashion and so thoroughly as to be of immediate service. Therefore the editor selects, even from his staff of reviewers, those whom he thinks best fitted to deal with certain classes of books; remembering, too, that as a periodical appeals to a wide class of readers, so must its reviews enable all sorts and conditions of men to decide which, from the great mass of published volumes, are of the most importance.

A writer whose death occurred in the early days of the present century is disposed to be rather severe upon readers in general, and yet, can we not see how well his dictum applies to a certain class of so-called clever talkers:

> Some read to think, these are rare; some to write, these are common, and some read to talk—and these form the great majority. The first page of an author not unfrequently suffices for all the purposes of this latter class, of whom it has been said that they treat books as some do Lords—they inform themselves of their titles, and then boast of an intimate acquaintance.

All thoroughly good librarians are fitted, through their love of and acquaintance with literature, to be good book tasters; but it must be remembered that there are librarians and librarians, as is true in all other professions in life, and that the general public, unfortunately, seldom comes in direct contact with the men who could be such valuable guides.

Therefore the theory and practice of book tasting are best exemplified in the pages of good reviews and bookish magazines; and, while we may not always agree with the opinions there stated, it will often be due to the varying individualities of the reviewer and reader, no one opinion having the same value for all people. In fact, where we are, as is sometimes the case, not quite sure whether we agree with or doubt the verdict of a particular book taster, it might be well to follow the advice of old Quintilian, who, writing of books in the first century, says:

> Reading is free and does not exhaust itself with the act, but may be repeated in case you are in doubt, or wish to impress it deeply on the memory. Let us repeat it; and—just as we swallow our food masticated and nearly fluid, in order that it may be easily digested—so our reading should not be delivered to the memory in its crude state, but sweetened and worked up by frequent repetition.

EDWIN MARKHAM—HIS LIFE AND HIS VERSE.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Edwin Markham is a native of the great Emerald State, Oregon. After her husband's death the mother settled in California, and young Markham, a lad of tender years, became a cowboy of the high Sierras. But he was a new sort of cowboy, a cowboy of books.

It is written that only a good man can live alone and be happy. But here was a mere lad who lived alone with his horse and herds for whole Summers, and far back in the mountains. It is said that when he would come in to get supplies he would not take back much to eat, but would pillage the mountain camp and mining town of every book or paper he could buy, beg, or borrow.

He was from the first counted a learned boy, and before he began school, and before he was fairly yet of age, was made School Superintendent in one of the first mountain counties in the State of California.

He finally came down out of the saddle and the mountains, was graduated at the university, and, taking sides from the first with the people, chose to be a laborer, and a learned one, and he chose and followed the trade of a blacksmith. It is said of him that he was a good blacksmith, but generally had a book in one hand and a hammer in the other.

There have been men before Markham's time known as poets of the people, but I can think of only one, and that one is Burns, who really of choice took his place with the people and worked with them and sang for them as he worked; and it is not so certain that Burns took and kept his place there entirely from choice.

I know Markham well. He has been my neighbor here for years. A dozen years ago he tried to settle down at my side here and lay hand to hard work, as I had done. But his great learning was demanded, and the State University desired and had him. The loss to me was great; for his library had long been famous as one of the finest in the land. Markham has always seemed to me the purest of the pure, the cleanest-minded man of all the many great and good of his high calling I have known, and it has been my high privilege to know well nearly all the great authors of Saxon lands of this last third of a century. While on this subject let us diverge enough to say that poets, as I have found them, are head and shoulders above the soldier, sea or land, in clean words and pure and simple life all through; honest in all obligations as the most honest of the land. If the poet is not in war and in the roar of battle as of old, it is because he knows better, because his broader chivalry and higher outlook from the watch towers of the world teach him that there are about as many good men to suffer and to die on the one side as on the other, and that war really decides nothing at all for any length of time, else the same question would not be so repeatedly appealed to this our highest tribunal.

Now, lest it be thought that I would disparage the soldier's trade, which I know all too well, I will add that the soldier stands as high above the bar, the bench, and that fungous offshoot of these, the politician, as the poet stands above the professional soldier. The poet is of the priesthood, the flower of civilization; and Markham, my close neighbor of so many years, I can but consider the flower of this flower. This native of the Oregon woods and waters, cowboy, blacksmith, and most learned and courtly gentleman, was ever the most comely of men, a David and a Milton, a very Jove to look upon as I knew him in his prime. I am not to pass any opinion on the merit of his work. The world has that in hand. I am only to say to the world that what Markham says he means, and means all for the good of man. His life has been so pure and honest and clean that he would not, could not, turn his hand from what he thinks right for all the riches and renown of another Solomon.

The most creditable thing about Markham as a poet, to my mind, is the ability to say exactly what he wants to say. Most of us are allured away from the precise point by sweet-sounding syllables or alliterative sentences. But Markham, robust and direct, is not to be decoyed by any siren that sings by his way.

I might here give some lines of a poem which went to the heart of the whole land at the very first and made him famous in a day, because they are in line with his life and work. But they are not his best, if I am any judge. He has been doing equally good for some years, it seems to me.

Consider what Markham put aside, as putting aside a crown, to take his place with the poor and despised. Wealth, enough at least, books and great knowledge of books, high honors and the esteem of great and good men; the love of men and the idolatry of women; we scribes used to call him "Jove," in his stately young prime when speaking of him, so majestic was his presence. Yet he put all by and became a blacksmith, a mighty sledge in his mighty, high right hand to batter down prison doors and break the chains of blind men in prison grinding at a mill.

The following is better, bigger, than anything of the sort I ever saw, and is also in line with his life work. Note the majesty! How stately, almost terrible! I hear in it all the time the deep bass voice of St. John crying and crying: "Babylon is fallen, fallen! Babylon is fallen!"

TO HEROIC MEN.

Some day the Earth may lose her sliding hold,
And fall with breaking heart and crazing mind,
Unless the wise few, resolute and bold,
Come forth with martyr-love to save mankind.

The Social Providence is pushed away
By Self Desire that shirks the Public Care;
So Brute Chance is the Master of the day,
A blind, wild, earnal god that cannot spare.

O men that are the world's fate, leaders of men,
Come with the high heart and the steady mind;
God calls you to destroy the Devil's Den,
And build a rest and shelter for mankind.

For this you came into the human night;
For this your stars burn momently with fate;
For this the heavens bestowed their strength and light;
For this the high gods yearn, the ages wait.

Come help to save the little running feet,
Going the perilous road, their little minds
Dark with the fearful wisdom of the street:
Come down and find them on the way that winds.

Enter the sweat-shop and the weary mine,
Where men are twisted to the demon shape,
Where they are pushed back from the human line,
To be again a brother of the ape.

Come to the burden of the Common Care;
Push from their hearths the crowding ghostly fears;
Take from their broken souls the dumb despair;
Take from their daily bread the taste of tears—

The dumb despair that rots the heart away,
And breaks their hold on dignity and truth—
Despair that turns the young world ashen gray,
That takes our faith, the wisdom of our youth.

Our Chief has blazed the path and climbed the way;
His sacred feet have found for us a ford;
Press forward, men, fear not the leaping spray;
See on the peak the daybreak of His sword!

For Christ is Freedom and the Light within,
The only hold of reason and of hope;
He is the Stillness in the world's mad din,
The Foothold where the blind feet slide and grope.

He knows the loneliness; He knows the road;
Barefoot and hungry He has traveled it.
He knows the brute betrayal, the dead load,
The cry of worlds, the laughter of the Pit.

He shook Jerusalem and all her towers,
And now He shakes the world: His rhythmic tread
Sounds through the moving fabric of these hours—
Sounds in all hope and thunders on ahead.

There is a Something mutinous in man,
Dread as the Thing that guards the Northern Pole:
He that would break the gray ancestral ban
Must let cold reason vibrate into soul.

Voices are crying from the dust of Tyre,
From Karnak and the stones of Babylon—
"We raised our pillars upon self-desire,
And perished from the large gaze of the sun."

There was no substance in their soaring hopes:
The voice of Thebes is now a desert cry;
A spider bars the road with filmy ropes,
Where once the feet of Carthage thundered by.

A bittern booms where once Queen Dido laughed;
A thistle nods where once the Forum poured;
A lizard lifts and listens on a shaft,
Where once of old the Colosseum roared.

No house can stand, no kingdom can endure
Built on the crumbling rock of self-desire;
Nothing is Living Stone, nothing is sure,
That is not whitened in the Social Fire.

There is no shelter but the Social State—
No other shelter from the Lawless Power:
And free unselfish service is the gate,
And the world-gladness is the crowning tower.

It is a vision waiting and aware;
And you must draw it down, O men of worth—
Draw down the New Republic held in air,
And make for it foundations on the Earth.

Some breathing of the visionary host
Breaks fitfully along the world's advance:
A passing glimmer touched New England's coast,
A whisper of its passion came on France.

Saint John beheld it as a great white throne,
Above the ages wondrous and afar;
Mazzini heard it as a bugle blown;
And Shelley saw it as a steadfast star.

The Lyric Seer beheld it as a feast,
A great white table for the People spread;
And there was knightly joy, with Christ the Priest
And King of Labor sitting at the head.

Ideal peaks are possible to men:
Hold to the highest, resolute, and strong,
And the glad Muses will descend again,
To walk the roads of kingdoms white with song.

EVERY WORD OF THIS IS TRUE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The most incomprehensible thing to me in all "bookdom" is that, with all the discussion that is going on in THE SATURDAY REVIEW and in other papers of a like character, about this book and that book, about this author and that author, about old books and new books, about classics and standards, of selected lists of the 100 best books, and of books in all their other phases, one so seldom sees the name of Francis Parkman or mention of any of his books! Can you offer any explanation?

Here is a man who, compare him as you will, with whom you will, from any standard you choose, is great! His histories are among the best ever written; few, indeed, are as good; they are standard for all time; they combine in a wonderful degree instruction with pleasure; they are for old and for young, and no better books can go into a

household! And yet you seldom see them or hear them discussed! Few even know of them! Why? A READING MAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1899.

DEAR OLD BOOKS HAD FOR A SONG

I wish to say a few words about old books; not so much of the rare old gems which sell at fabulous prices, do I speak, as of the ordinary old book, such as we who are not rich have to buy if we would read at all. The modern cheap paper edition is only to be tolerated in preference to a railroad guidebook. If we would read in comfort we must be content with the second-hand literary clothes of our more fortunate brothers.

After all, when you get used to it, it is quite interesting, this looking out for shelf-worn editions of good books. Like the poor man who says he eats stale bread because it is kind to his digestion, there are some of us who pretend we like old books because we are not afraid to spoil them by rough usage. Spoil them! Ah, little fear of spoiling thee, my quaint volume of Scott with only half of the binding intact. And yet, as a mother loves the lame child most tenderly of all, perhaps it is thy infirmity that maketh thee so precious to me. The strange Meg disports herself as well within thy tattered greatcoat as though she were surrounded by a cosly robe of vellum embroidered with gold. Beauty is but skin (or cover) deep, old friend, and both thou and I have seen some of the ups and downs of life, and are, neither of us, handsome, so to speak.

What an added interest is there when we find the name of the owner of the old book carefully written on the flyleaf. With what joy do I contemplate my Blackstone. Say you that law is but a sorry, dry thing to read about? Well, jet is but coal, and both are good. This Blackstone was in its early youth a private in a regiment of the first American edition. He was trained after the manner of his English cousins, and was drilled by one Robert Bell of Philadelphia in the year 1771. He must have been trained well, too, for five years later—but, never mind, it was only a family quarrel. On this antique gentleman's shirt frill appear the words: "Roger Newberry's book; Nov. 7, 1771," and in the fourth volume, among the printed list of subscribers, we find: "Roger Newberry, Esq., Windsor, Connecticut." Later on the book passed into the hands of Thomas Holcomb, (1802,) and from that time until it comes into the hands of a Presbyterian minister and thence into mine its history is lost—a period of seventy years.

I wonder how many students pored over its quaint print, and committed its admirable precepts to memory? How many baby fingers caressed its now yellowed leaves? How many tender maidens, scorning it as of value as a book, used it as a desk on which to write about matters far more interesting than law? The old book has naught to do with those kind of secrets, and will answer nothing.

Then there is my old, faded, green-bound volume of Irving's "Conquests of Spain." This has not been revised up to date, but no matter, 'tis still good reading, and no doubt Gustavus Horkness, whose name appears on the title page, enjoyed it much. Who was Gustavus? Was he youth, or man, or boy, or baby? Was he black, white, red, or yellow? Did he have long hair, short hair, or was he bald? No matter, he loved books. Why was it, O excellent Gustavus, that thou didst part with thy Irving? Was his gentle language not to thy taste, or did poverty compel thee to part from thy friend at the old bookstore, where I secured it? Methinks thou hast sought thy rest ere now, Gustavus, for thy book is very old and needs gentle care. Be it so, may thou rest peacefully. I will take good care of thy book until what time I also seek repose, and some other hand shall turn its pages.

And speaking of the legends of Spain, reminds me of a copy of Lander's "Count Julian" which I bought at a stand. "Whom did you belong to?" I asked, smirking at the white flyleaf. "Why," said the book, "do you not see that I was the property of Nellie Bunker, and that she was a very careful little maid, and did not crease or smudge me very much? And don't you see that she was very pretty and happy, and had chestnut curls and hazlenut eyes?" The book here stopped to laugh at what it considered was a joke. "But tell me," I said, "is Nellie married or single? I should like to know a girl who writes so well and keeps her books in such good condition." "As to keeping me in condition," said the book, "that is small wonder, considering she so seldom read my contents at all; and as to her single or married state—" The book here shut its covers grimly, and with a look like your old chancery lawyer refused to be drawn into conversation any further. I will cherish your book, sweet Nellie; it was well worth your confidence, for it has told none of your affairs. And what friends our books are, verily! What would we do if we could not read?

I have always found great delight in rummaging in a pile of old, dusty volumes, much as an aged goat takes delight in sorting the white paper from the brown, and carefully setting aside a colored playbill for dessert. You may always see a lot of old, rusty, shabby fellows gathered at an old book stall, sorting out its contents and glancing suspiciously at each other, as though each one thought the others thievish. Some of them never seem to find what they want. I dare say they are too poor to buy, but cannot resist the temptation of handling what they so much covet, even as a poor youth casts despairing glances at the maiden whom he is too poor to wed. Others seize on some small, cheap volume, and paying the boy in charge, walk off happy. Ah, those of you who buy [illegible]

ry, well appointed fittings, and elegant surroundings, do not realize how happy you are. I do not think you derive as much pleasure from all its splendors as many a one does from a paper-covered volume and a candle. Be it so; we are all brothers, we who love books, and you who sell an old set of books because they are too shabby, and then revel in the enjoyment of a beautiful new set, may know that some one somewhere is finding happiness in your old set. The thought may make you, as all our books should make us, kinder, happier, gentler, and better.

CYRIL GOLDTHWAITE.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

HOW ENGLAND SAVED EUROPE. The Story of the Great War of 1793-1815. By W. H. Fitchett. In four volumes. Vol. I. From the Low Countries to Egypt. 12mo. Pp. viii.-361. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

ENGLAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By C. W. Oman. 12mo. Pp. viii.-276. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

HISTORIC SIDE-LIGHTS. By Howard Payson Arnold. 12mo. Pp. vi.-330. Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE PHILIPPINES. By F. D. Millet. 12mo. Pp. x.-274. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

SELECT CHARTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, 1606-1775. Edited with Notes by William Macdonald. 12mo. Pp. ix.-401. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE STORY OF MAGELLAN AND THE DISCOVERY OF THE PHILIPPINES. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo. Pp. x.-235. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

STARS OF THE OPERA. A description of twelve operas and a series of personal sketches, with interviews of Marcella Sembrich, Emma Eames, Emma Calvé, Lillian Nordica, Lilli Lehmann, and Nellie Melba. By Mabel Wagnalls. 16mo. Pp. 368. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

BRITISH CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS. By Cosmo Monkhouse. 8vo. Pp. xxi.-266. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

FOSTER GENEALOGY. Being the record of the posterity of Reginald Foster, an early inhabitant of Ipswich, in New England. Also the record of all other American Fosters. By Frederick Clifton Pierce. 8vo. Pp. 1,081. Chicago: Press of W. B. Conkey Company.

THE LIFE OF PRINCE OTTO VON BISMARCK. By Frank Preston Atearns. 8vo. Pp. 431. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE LIFE OF JAMES DWIGHT DANA. Scientific Explorer, Mineralogist, Geologist, Zoologist, Professor in Yale University. By Daniel C. Gilman. 12mo. Pp.-xii., 409. New York: Harper & Brothers.

FRANCIS LIEBER. His Life and Political Philosophy. By Lewis R. Harley. 8vo. Pp.-ix., 212. New York: The Columbia University Press. $1.75.

JAMES HOGG. By Sir George Douglas. Famous Scots Series. 12mo. Pp. 154. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

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THE LUTHERAN CYCLOPEDIA. By Henry Eyster Jacobs and the Rev. John A. W. Haas. 8vo. Pp.-vii., 542. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON; or, Conversations for the Culture of the Christian Life. By Wayland Hoyt. 18mo. Pp. 202. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 25 cents.

THE THEOLOGY OF MODERN LITERATURE. By the Rev. S. Law Wilson. 12mo. Pp.-xx., 446. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.

ROMANISM IN ITS HOME. By John H. Eager. 12mo. Pp.-xix., 300. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.

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A Man Never to be Convinced.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

We have listened impatiently, perhaps, to many a tiresome harangue on the intellectual defects of woman, and now Hamerton is called up to our attention. They have not convinced us—they never will. Whether they have originated through or from the pessimistic ideas of a Schopenhaur or Fawcett, or been distilled through the embryonic philosophy of our own dear Cynic, we still stand on the debatable ground of hopefulness and point to the masterful products of growth and soul development that are found in the works of Mrs. Meynell. Hosts of lesser stars that are assembled in the feminine circle of light can be seen as our eyes skim along the vast horizon of mentality, and the grandeur of their glow and gleam affects us more sensibly as we trace the mellow lustre of motherhood to its source. Therein lies the essence of her divinity, and from such noble heritage issues her every expanding power and worthy influence.

* * * * * * *

Leaving the paths of science and philosophy unexplored for the sake of peace, we aver that woman is filling, and that with capability and lack of bluster, every reasonable and available niche of usefulness that has not been closed by the greed and prejudice of man.

J. F. F.

New York, Nov. 13, 1899.

At Last One to Agree with Him.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with much interest the "Cynic's," as well as Isaac Hyman's, letter in last SATURDAY'S REVIEW. I quite agree with every word the former has said, and I think facts of everyday occurrence bear out his views. Here is a case in point: A short time ago the Government of a certain country appointed a commission to inquire into alleged educational abuses. The board decided to summon before it the most prominent teachers, both male and female, of the land. Here was an opportunity for woman to show herself man's equal in critical ability, in practical common sense. But whereas the remarks and suggestions of the male teachers were on the whole sensible and of service to the board, the evidence of the woman teachers was positively worthless. Their efforts only went to prove their inability to form a judgment on educational matters anyway.

The fact of lady students gaining distinction at examinations seems to me to have no bearing on the question at issue, examinations, after all, being more a test of memory than of intellect. But when Isaac Hyman speaks of woman's "modesty" as being "mistaken for lack of ability," I feel rather surprised. I, for my part, have never found woman chary of her opinions or at all diffident of her powers. Indeed, my experience has been that ladies with literary tendencies are inclined to become absurd, by dabbling in what is above them. The "Mother of the Modern Gracchi" is but a legitimate caricature of a certain type. Surely this pretension on the part of woman to intellectual equality with man is quite as absurd as if man were to lay claim to qualities naturally feminine, and declare himself a victim of tyranny if the said claim were not allowed.

LOUIS T. MAGENIS.

West Chester, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1899.

Queries for Wise Men to Answer.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will "Cynic" kindly answer some questions for a woman who cheerfully concedes that man is the intellectual superior of woman?

According to existing data, how old is the world?

Judging from known records, when did men first become literary producers?

At what period did women first become literary producers?

How many years' start did man have?

How is it that men produce such poor results at present after having had the germs of true thought imbedded in their minds by a long line of sturdy literary ancestors?

Does it not seem like male deterioration when the nineteenth century has not produced a Homer, a Milton, a Shakespeare, an Addison, or even a Fielding?

Which is better—to have been and to have ceased to be or not yet to have really existed; in fact, to be just as far from materialization as the land of Canaan was to the children of Israel in the early part of their pilgrimage?

PORTIA.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 12, 1899.

The "Coming Woman" is Coming.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

No one can doubt, after reading what "Cynic" was moved to say in your SATURDAY REVIEW in answer to my article published in your issue of the week before last, that he believes with Hamerton, that it is only the "exceptional woman who can enter the sacred precincts of intellectuality unaided by the superior masculine mind," and "urged to it and directed in it by some powerful masculine influence," nor that "Cynic" also believes that the masculine intellect which enables him to think this is of that superior and powerful kind without the aid of which woman must forever remain intellectually unproductive. If he is right in the estimate he places on his own intellect, and if Hamerton is also right, it is a wonder to me how any woman, as thousands of women have done, has apparently proved herself intellectually as superior to "Cynic" as he seems to be, in his own estimation, to the writer.

If, as "Cynic's" observation leads him to believe, women "do not first absorb and then reflect what they learn with such additions as their own capacities permit in the way an intelligent and studious man would," will "Cynic" please be so good as to inform the world how they do "first absorb and then reflect what they learn with such additions as their own capacities permit"? "Cynic's" profound observation to the effect that the coming educated woman who can successfully enter the field of intellectual production has not yet come is indisputable. Possibly she may be, as he "much fears," "as afar off as the land of Canaan to the children of Israel in the early part of their pilgrimage." But the children of Israel did reach Canaan, and the coming educated woman will reach the intellectual Canaan, toward which she is struggling.

"Cynic's" superior and powerful masculine intellect "assumes" that even now woman "has gotten no further than to expend all her 'gray matter' in vituperation on her former tyrant, the despot man." With equal reason I may "assume" that all men who think as "Cynic" says he does have gotten no further in their knowledge of women than the Indian who believes his squaw's highest duty is to bear children and do all the work, while he hunts and loafs and proclaims himself a great brave.

Either "Cynic" has been very unfortunate in his acquaintance with women or is trying to display what he considers a fine quality "of sarcastic utterance" and adorn his literary style with "violent gesticulations" against the "coming educated woman who has not yet come" as he sees her or thinks he thinks he does.

For anything of value that has been contributed to literature by women, "Cynic" kindly offers to "point out something on the same subject by some man a thousand times better said and at least a hundred years anterior." If he could do so what would it prove? Men have had opportunities a thousand times greater than women for thousands of years.

But he cannot do as he says. If he could it would no more prove that the best work of women has been inspired by man than I can prove that the best work of men has been inspired by women! Nor would it prove that women are intellectually inferior to men or that they are any more liable to intellectual stagnation between the ages of twenty-five and fifty.

"Cynic" has not signed his name. Is he the noun substantive, and are woman the adjective that must agree with him?

ANNIE POMFRET PROUDMAN.

New York, Nov. 14, 1899.

Each Adrift Without the Other.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, "Cynic," thinks that womankind can do nothing in the intellectual world "uninfluenced by man." He fails to define, however, what man can do uninfluenced by woman. Has he ever discovered a woman uninfluenced by man or a man uninfluenced by woman? The fact that either is unmarried goes for little; influence is not confined to the married state. Men and women were created to influence one another; "male and female created He them," and if either sex were to go out of existence, what does "Cynic" suppose would become of the other?

That the masculine brain exercises a strengthening and stimulating effect upon the feminine brain is quite as true as that the feminine exercises a refining and illuminating effect on the masculine. The more the woman is cultivated intellectually, the richer and more independent her personality becomes—the stronger and finer this mutual influence will be. One-sided views of this question are as absurd as they are unfair. It is a false claim for either sex that it can do entirely without the other, even in matters purely intellectual. The man needs the woman, and whether he knows it or not, he needs a stronger woman intellectually than he has known in past generations. The woman also needs the man; the assertion is a truism. Marriage is a matter of the individual lot; it cannot be indispensable, since many lead useful and contented lives without it. But sympathy, communication, and influence between the sexes are not only indispensable, they are inevitable. We take them in as we take the air into the lungs, and the more we get of them the better. Can we not "put away childish things," viz., antagonism and prejudice?

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

East Orange, N. J., Nov. 12, 1899.

Three other letters received this week seems to have a not uninteresting bearing on the letter from "The Cynic" printed on Nov. 11. They came from Alexander Hirschberg, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Daniel T. Leary, San Francisco, and Penelope G. Knapp, Rochester, N. Y. They all relate to the editorial article on "Autumn with the Poets." It was stated last week that this article had then called out two letters more than "The Cynic's" famous assault of last Spring. The above three raise the figure to five. As bearing on "The Cynic's" investigations and conclusions respecting the intellectual powers of woman, we beg to commend to his studious reflection the fact that "Autumn with the Poets" was written by a woman.

An interesting and instructive work of artistic and historical value has just been issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is called "The Romance of Our Ancient Churches," and is by Sarah Wilson. The volume contains nearly 200 illustrations by Alexander Austed. Persons interested in the historical churches of Old England cannot fail to find much that will please them in this attractive work.

"BENEFITS FORGOT."

Further Facts in the Life of Col. Baxter—His Grave Without a Monument.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your appreciative article, with sketch reprinted from the "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," calling timely attention to the career of Lieut. Col. Charles Baxter, and the failure of the city even to erect the promised monument over his grave in Greenwood Cemetery, very appropriately headed "Benefits Forgot," in your issue of Nov. 4, was read by me with much interest and pleasure.

Col. Baxter's memory has been unjustly permitted to sink into almost total oblivion, and his services have never been properly recorded in any of the histories of the Mexican War that I have consulted. The published facts connected with his brief but gallant career are of the most meagre description, and in 1894, when I was invited by the committee in charge of the publication of the history of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., to contribute to it biographical sketches of Col. Baxter and of my father, the late Gen. Sweeny, United States Army, I experienced a great deal of difficulty in gathering together sufficient material for the contemplated sketch of Baxter. Since that time, however, I have found a biographical account of Baxter in a memorial volume published by the Corporation of New York City, to which I have added facts gleaned from my father's letters and papers, and as much of this material has never been published, I send you the sketch in its entirety, trusting that you may find room for it in your columns, and that its publication may bring forth information that will substantiate or add to the completeness of my article. [The editor, in printing this sketch, retains the facts which make material additions to the sketch given in the issue of Nov. 4.]

Lieut. Col. Baxter left New York with his regiment in January, 1847, and arrived at the Island of Lobos, where the troops were concentrated for the expedition to Vera Cruz, and also for military instruction. It is said that his military skill was there noticed, and that he was detained as military instructor of brigade. He was at the taking of Vera Cruz, from which place he commanded a detachment of eighty men to the relief of a foraging party, who were said to be surrounded by a large body of Mexicans. About nine miles from the city he met the foragers on their return, but proceeded and came up with the enemy, and after a short engagement defeated and routed them.

He was at the battle of Cerro Gordo, where a portion of his regiment were distinguished and noticed by Gen. Twiggs, in a letter to Col. Burnett, in which the regiment was commended for the gallant and close pursuit they gave Santa Anna, being at one time between three and four miles in advance of the main body.

At the battle of Contreras his regiment, in Gen. Shields's brigade, was stationed at a hamlet to cut off the retreat of the enemy after their rout, and to protect the flank of Gen. Smith's command, who soon drove them from their position in confusion. The following extract from Gen. Shields's report gives an account of the action in which he participated:

At this juncture I ordered the two regiments of my command to throw themselves on the main road, by which the enemy must retire, to intercept and cut off his retreat, and, although officers and men had suffered severely during the march of the night, and from exposure without shelter or cover to the incessant rain, until daybreak this movement was executed in good order, and with rapidity. The Palmetto Regiment, (South Carolina Volunteers,) crossing a deep ravine, deployed on both sides of the road and opened a most destructive fire upon the mingled masses of infantry and cavalry, and the New York Regiment, brought into line lower down, and on the roadside, delivered its fire with like effect. At this point many of the enemy were killed and wounded, some 365 captured, of which 25 were officers, and among the latter was Gen. Nicholas Mendoza.

At the battle of Churubusco Col. Burnett, having fallen early in the action, the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. Baxter. Gen. Shields, in his report, speaks thus forcibly for the gallantry of his brigade, the New York and South Carolina Volunteers:

In this terrible battle, in which a strongly fortified enemy fought behind his works, under the walls of his capital, our loss is necessarily severe. The loss, I regret to say, has fallen most severely upon my command. In the two regiments of my own brigade, numbering about 600 in the fight, the loss is reported 240 in killed and wounded.

In conclusion, Gen. Shields's report says:

In closing this report I beg to offer my thanks to the many gallant officers of my command for their zealous and fearless support during the conflict. To Col. Burnett and Lieut. Col. Baxter of the New York Volunteers, to Lieut. Col. Dickinson and Major Gladden, South Carolina Volunteers, and also to many of their gallant subordinates every praise is due.

An officer of the New York regiment, in a letter dated Oct. 17, 1847, gives a more particular account of his regiment in this engagement, from which the following extract is taken:

At Churubusco the New York regiment made the first charge alone, the South Caroline regiment being nearly 200 yards in the rear, coming up by the flank; Col. Burnett fell in the first charge, severely wounded, with about eighty officers and men. * * * Lieut. Col. Baxter formed the basis of a line for the brigade to form on; the South Carolinians then came up handsomely, and formed on our regiment, when, the order being given, both regiments charged in gallant style, supported by the Ninth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Baxter fell, mortally wounded, while leading his regiment in the assault on Chapultepec, and died in the City of Mexico, on Sept. 18, 1847. The flag of his regiment was the first to float over its castle,

and to one of his officers, Lieut. Brower, its commandant, the veteran and distinguished Gen. Bravo surreadered. Gen. Quitman speaks thus briefly but forcibly of Lieut. Col. Baxter in his report of the battle:

The brave Capt. Van Olinda of the New York regiment was killed at the head of his company; Lieut. Col. Baxter of the same regiment, a valuable and esteemed officer, while gallantly leading his command, fell mortally wounded, near the wall.

Upon receipt of the intelligence of Col. Baxter's death the Independent Tompkins Blues, in memory of their former commander, changed the name of the organization to Baxter Blues, a designation which it has since retained, being now (1899) one of the companies of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of New York. On the night of his death he awoke from a doze, and addressed the Surgeon, who was attending him:

"Mac—Doc—what are you doing?"

The doctor answered that he was writing to his father.

Then say to him that the New York regiment was there, and that I fell where I should have fallen, at the head of it.

Col. Burnett and my father—the late Gen. Thomas W. Sweeny, United States Army—occupied the room next to Baxter on the night of the latter's death, but both were too badly wounded to see Baxter and bid him a last farewell. Col. Burnett had fallen early at Chumbusco, severely wounded, and Lieut. Sweeny was twice severely wounded during the charge of the regiment, receiving a musket ball in the groin and another in his sword arm, which deprived him of the limb. An eye witness states that, despite his wounds, Lieut. Sweeny "nevertheless continued to lead and animate his men until he sank from exhaustion and loss of blood and had to be carried to the rear."

So far as my information goes, but two officers of the New York regiment survive. These are Gen. William H. Browne, an able and successful lawyer, now living, I believe, in Washington, D. C., and my esteemed friend, the gallant and distinguished Gen. Francis E. Pinto of Brooklyn, not only a brave soldier himself, but the son of a soldier of the Connecticut line in the war of the American Revolution.

WILLIAM M. SWEENY.

Astoria, L. I., Nov. 6, 1899.

Col. Baxter and Baxter Street.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your quotation from the National Cyclopedia of American Biography, in its sketch of Col. Charles Baxter, referring to the change of name of Orange Street to Baxter Street, states that that street ran through "a residential neighborhood in those days peopled by the upper middle class." The upper end of that street may not then have entirely lost its residential character, although it had deteriorated, but the "Five Points," then considered the most degraded spot in New York, and relatively infinitely worse than it is to-day, was formed by the junction of Orange, Anthony, and Cross Streets. The names of the streets were changed because the neighborhood was so bad, and Orange Street was called Baxter Street, Anthony Street was called Worth Street—both named for heroes of the Mexican War—and Cross Street was called Park Street. The names were changed in the expectation that it would help the reputation of the neighborhood, and the object of the change seems to have been to acquire honor rather than to confer it. Whatever change has taken place since that time has been in the way of improvement, resulting from the opening and extension of Worth Street to Chatham Square and the removal of the squalid hovels, which, fortunately, have no prototypes in the city to-day.

NEW YORKER.

New York, Nov. 12, 1899.

Crook's "Mineral Waters."*

The claim of the author of this book that it supplies a real desideratum, not only to the medical profession, but to the public of the United States, is undoubtedly true. Nothing heretofore has dealt comprehensively and scientifically with the important branch of therapeutics which Dr. Crook instructs us should be called "hydriatrics"; and there has been no general and trustworthy account of the mineral waters of the country—at any rate, none that enabled them to be studied or understood comparatively, since the published analyses have been upon many different scales. This was one of the first of the author's difficulties, and his reduction of all spring analyses to the same terms—grains per United States gallon.

The book consists of two parts—one dealing with the general subject of mineral waters and hydrotherapeutics, and the other giving succinct yet detailed accounts and analyses of every important mineral spring and well in the United States, arranged by States. There is also an appendix relating to drinking waters, and a very complete index.

The medical use of mineral waters, and especially of heated springs, began as far back, probably, as the ailments of mankind; and it was often mixed up with ideas of the supernatural—a belief that some angel stirred the local healing pool of Siloam. In this country the Indians practiced bathing in the heated waters and drinking them long before they taught to the whites the benefits of many springs now famous. The present reviewer can remember how the red men came annually to encamp at Manitou and other healing springs in the Rockies before their waters began to be piped into luxurious hotels and bottled for export. The savages knew they were benefited, and Dr. Crook proceeds to explain in what way, and how civilized man can best take advantage of the experiments of his predecessors in these natural agencies for healing. The source of the heat of those waters issuing from the earth at a temperature above that of the air is said to be due sometimes to having risen from a great depth, or sometimes to chemical action, but ordinarily it is due to the waters in their passage through subterranean channels, having come in contact with rocks heated by volcanic action. Volcanoes lie along the broken lines of the earth's crust, represented by upheaved mountain ranges, and it is in such regions that the various forms of thermal springs are most frequent, sometimes amounting to spouting geysers.

In the course of its travels the water, assisted by its heat, dissolves out of the rocks various salts and some acids and alkalis, most of which have a known effect upon the system. These ingredients are named and their normal effects are explained. In view of their presence, it is as illogical to assert that mineral waters have no effect as it is to believe the laudatory advertisements that claim some spring or brand as a cure-all. It is insisted, however, that their use should be intelligently made, under competent direction, instead of the haphazard drenching which now in most cases passes for "taking the waters." Chapters of explanation of various classes of mineral waters follow, accompanied by advice as to when and how they should be applied to the needy system; also a chapter on the various baths—Russian, Turkish, hot-air, mud, electro-thermal, &c.—with reference to the physiological action they excite and their relation to disease.

All this part of the book is good general reading for the laity, as well as the profession, and is strongly to be recommended to every one who purposes to try hydrotherapathic treatment.

The second part of Dr. Crook's volume instructs readers as to the mineral constituents and the therapeutic value of all the mineral springs of the country deserving notice, and these number nearly one thousand distinct localities. Over forty places in New York State alone are given attention, and Saratoga is treated with especial detail in respect to comparative analyses. The volume thus forms a very complete, authoritative, and practical guide to the choice and proper use of any mineral spring or commercial water now known in the United States.

*THE MINERAL WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR THERAPEUTIC USES. With an Account of the Various Mineral Spring Localities, Means of Access, &c. By James K. Crook, A. M., M. D. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co. 1899. 8vo. pp.

Richardson and His "Clarissa."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Our editor, possessing an early edition of Richardson's "Clarissa Harlow" as a foundation for his lettered "castle in Spain"—foundations of these delightful castles are always on the "top"—reminds me of the pleasure I once took in reading "Clarissa," and perhaps as much in reading contemporary opinions of the author. Disraeli, the elder, says foreign critics were more just to Richardson than his own countrymen. But Dr. Johnson, whose little respect for others' opinions and still less patience for others' faults, although very severe to Richardson for his literary vanity while living, after his death eulogized him at a dinner party in contradistinction to Fielding, saying that the former "was as superior" to the latter "in talents as in virtue," and he added: "Richardson was the greatest genius that had shed his lustre on the path of this literature." The learned doctor's purrs were apt to be more just than his growls, and I think we may accept his estimate as a somewhat partial, early eighteenth century criticism of a fictionist of that period.

It was probably Richardson's inordinate literary vanity and almost childish delight in his own creations that made him unpopular at home. He bored his friends and others by reading letters and portions of his works to them, accompanying the reading with the most enthusiastic admiration of his word-painting of human nature. "Literary history," says Isaac Disraeli, "does not record a more singular example of that self-delight, which an author has felt on a revision of his works." "Pamela" is prefaced with a letter of exaggerated praise to the author—well known to have been written by himself.

The most commonplace sentiments were arranged alphabetically and scattered through the author's edition of "Clarissa"; and the earlier edition of "Sir Charles Grandison" has as minute and carefully prepared index "as if it were the History of England." Disraeli designates Richardson the "Shakespeare of Novelists," and afterward writes of him: "The misfortune of Richardson was, that he was unskillful in the art of writing, and that he could never lay his pen down while his ink-horn supplied it." D'Alembert, the great French mathematician said of Richardson: "Le nature est bonne a imiter mais non pas jusqu a l'ennui." D'Alembert could have adjusted the measurement of a human heart to a scrupulous nicety, but he had no imagination, and was lacking in the finer feelings and tender susceptibilities of Rousseau and Diderot, two perfervid admirers of Richardson. Rousseau wept over "Clarissa" and Diderot begrudged the turning of a leaf as time taken from his enjoyment of the book. "Were I to sell my library," said Diderot, "I would keep back Moses, Homer, and Richardson"; and it is not doubtful, Diderot's contemporaries say, if only one could have been saved, which one that would have been. The two authors never met, but at Richardson's death Diderot mourned for him as for a brother, and predicted for his works in the future "a place by the side of Homer." E. A. M.

New York, Nov. 13, 1899.

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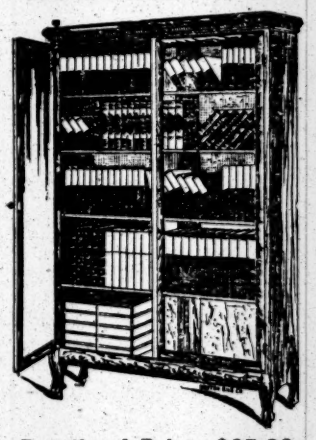

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BALZAC.

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Mr. M. W. Hazeltine, in a 7-column review in The New York Sun, July 30, 1899, speaking of the edition of the Balzac included in above collections, says:

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Crusoe's Cave.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Some weeks ago you kindly published a letter in reference to Robinson Crusoe's goats. Can you stand another one regarding Crusoe's cave? In reading the interesting voyage of the Spray, (current Century, Page 143,) we read: "Having feasted on nothing sweeter than a visit to the very cave of Robinson Crusoe on the Island of Juan Fernandes," &c.

Being deeply interested in the great Defoe, of whom, it was said, "he had the geography of the then known world at his finger ends, so much so that when talking of any place it was thought he was born there," can it be possible that the cultured editor of The Century, as well as the travelled author, Capt. Slocum, have never read Crusoe, which repeatedly states the scene of the story is laid on the Island of Tobago, thirty miles northwest of Trinidad, in the West Indies, and where the native residents also point out the very cave of Master Robinson? These mistakes might be excused in England, but not in America, particularly in a magazine of such high standing as we all know The Century to be. There is no question of the correct location, whatever the ignorance of some persons who christened Robinson Crusoe Bay in Juan Fernandez, for Defoe was most careful not to mention Selkirk or anything he did, and purposely laid the location in another part of the world, being merely the idea he took for the basis of his story. LOUIS RHEAD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1899.

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THE WEEK IN ART.

There has not been very much of moment in the New York art world during the week which closes to-day. The prettily decorative display of the Woman's Art Club in the gallery of the New Arts Club, in West Thirty-fourth Street, has attracted a number of visitors, as have also the exhibition of jungle studies by Arthur Wardle at the Tooth Gallery and of a number of paintings and etchings by J. F. Raffaelli at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. There was opened on Wednesday at the galleries of Messrs. Fishel, Adler & Schwartz an exhibition composed of portraits and paintings by the well-known Viennese artist, A. H. Schram. This exhibition will remain open until Jan. 1, and due notice of it will be made next week.

In addition to these exhibitions, there have been a number of minor happenings, not the least interesting of which were the dinners given at the Arts Club on Monday night to the octogenarian sculptor, Thomas R. Ball, and at the Reform Club on Wednesday night to Messrs. Ward, Lamb, Bitter, and Ruckstuhl, representing the sculptors and architects of the Dewey Memorial Arch. This last dinner was a spontaneous and sincere tribute from the members of the Reform Club to the ability, patriotism, and earnestness of the men who made the arch. Some very interesting details of the preliminaries which led to the work on the arch and of the work itself were given by Mr. Ward, Mr. Bitter, Mr. Lamb, and Mr. Ruckstuhl, and these were in turn followed by such speakers as John De Witt Warner, Wallace McFarlane, President of the club; Col. Church, Treasurer of the Permanent Arch Fund; E. Ellery Anderson, and others, all of whom eulogized the sculptors and architects and paid a high tribute to their labors. One of the speakers made the point that the arch, for the first time, had crystallized the civic pride of New York, the seeming lack of which has always been a reproach to the metropolis in other cities of the land, and that it was the first real object lesson, to Americans as well as New Yorkers, that, contrary to their general unconscious belief that America had few sculptors or artists capable of producing a great art work comparable to those of the Old World, the United States had reached a point of art development where it has men who can produce a work that will challenge comparison with any in the Old World.

At this Reform Club dinner Col. Church announced that the fund for the perpetuation of the arch was growing slowly but satisfactorily, and that the committee had little doubt, especially if the present era of prosperity continued, that the desired sum would be obtained, and at no distant day. He stated that subscriptions were coming in at the rate of $7,000 or $8,000 per diem. He gave no confirmation to the story, which appears to have been started as a joke by a weekly newspaper that Col. John Jacob Astor had given a check for $100,000 to the fund. The question as to where the permanent arch shall stand was generally avoided by the speakers at Wednesday night's dinner, although Mr. Warner touched upon it lightly, and gave it as his opinion that the decision might be safely left to the people, whose instinct it was far more safe to trust on a matter of this sort than that of any committee or small organization. This enabled Mr. Ellery Anderson to wittily describe an imagined dream in which he saw the arch of the future, as a result of a referendum, adorned with medallions of Richard Croker and his fellow-Tammany braves.

The annual exhibition of original drawings by Charles Dana Gibson opened at the Keppel Gallery, 20 East Sixteenth Street, on Thursday, and will continue there until Dec. 4, inclusive. Mr. Gibson this year shows eighty-two drawings executed for the most part since the last exhibition. Of these some twenty-eight are those which depict the story of the Pipp family. The reading public is so generally familiar by this time with the adventures of the unhappy and undersized Mr. Pipp, his portly and rubicund wife, and his two stately and aristocratic daughters, who are the only excuse for the conception in the beginning of the Pipp family, that it is not necessary to describe the originals here. Some of them will be found even more amusing and effective in the originals than in the reproductions, and some, it must be confessed, for even Gibson nods, will be found as stupid and aimless in the originals as in the reproductions. All, however, together with the other drawings shown, the most interesting of which are the Egyptian sketches, show that the artist-illustrator's hand has not lost its strength and cunning, that he is still an adept in the use of the line, and that, above all, he has not lost his enthusiasm and admiration for the English type of American girl.

The Raffaelli display of dry points and etchings in color at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, a notice of which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday morning, is well worthy of a visit. M. Raffaelli has written an introduction to the catalogue of the display, which has a delightful, personal, and frank tone, and which explains very gracefully the change in his choice of subject from the sombre and the repellant to the bright and sunny. He tells us that loss of fortune when he was fifteen, followed by the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, which threw its veil of mourning over all young Frenchmen just about to enter upon their careers, made his art a violent, bitter, sombre, and hopeless one. Then, as the years rolled by, a change from poverty to comfortable independence, with artistic success, and last of all, with the strange effect of his first trip to America, where he says he discovered an unending hope for all men who have confidence in their own power, "led him to paint the portraits of young girls and of children, flowers, the sunlight, and all things pleasing." It must be admitted that the average art lover will agree with the artist that his change of subject was for the better of his art, and that his present Parisian street scenes, filled with air and light, his fresh-colored portraits of maidens and children, and his sunny landscapes, are far more pleasing than his former gray and lowery days, sombre skies, and gloomy buildings, strong as they were.

The well-known American landscape painter, Arthur Hoeber, is to hold an exhibition of recent work in oil at the Tooth Galleries, on Fifth Avenue, during the fortnight beginning Nov. 27. The eighteen or twenty landscapes which will make up this little display have been for the most part painted on Long Island and at Nutley, N. J., last Summer and this Autumn. Mr. Hoeber is one of the simplest, most direct, and effective of younger American landscapists, and his coming exhibition should attract wide notice and attention.

By a very natural error and the confounding of two weekly art publications known as The Collector and The Collector and Art Critic, a seeming indorsement of a so-called European expert brought over or employed by the former publication was given in this column a few weeks ago. The publication from which the eulogistic notice of this critic was taken has ceased to appear. The quoting of this notice, however, was not intended as in any way an indorsement, but simply as a piece of news. There appears to be a running fight between a certain collector or collector-dealer in foreign paintings and his associates, certain writers for weekly publications, and other writers who were formerly associated with the first combination. It is not the province of this Supplement to enter into this controversy, which seemingly interests the parties to it so much that they find it necessary to publish two journals in which to conduct their warfare.

Arthur Ferraris, a well-known European portrait painter, recently arrived here to execute several important orders. Mr. Ferraris was born in Hungary, but has lived eighteen years in Paris, where he studied and where he has painted considerably. Although a portrait painter, he has done some genre work, and has exhibited not only in Paris, but in Vienna, Berlin, and other cities. Some of his work is now on exhibition at the Schaus Gallery.

Mr. S. Arlent Edwards is to be credited with having revived what was almost a forgotten art, and that is the production of colored engravings, such as were in vogue in England a hundred years or more ago. Aside from the skill necessary with the graving tool, a picture in colors must have a special press. The process is a slow one, requiring time and patience. The special work of Mr. S. Arlent Edwards, printed in colors, is "The Fortune Teller," from a painting by the Rev. William Peters, R. A., (1785.) The entire issue of this print is limited to 125 proofs. The other pure mezzotints by the same engraver are Van Dyke's "Elizabeth and Philadelphia Wharton," "The Sons of the Duke of Richmond," and "Rembrandt's Mother." One very fine example of Mr. S. Arlent Edwards's skill is a mezzotint of Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Portrait of Fanny Kemble." This delicate work has been carried out by the engraver and colored by him in the best style. There are to be issued only 150 proofs of the "Fanny Kemble." The publisher of these remarkable engravings is J. H. Jordan of New York. Amateurs of prints will at once appreciate the rebirth of what is a new art in engraving.

The members of the Municipal Art Commission were a rather disgusted body of men last Tuesday afternoon. They met at the Catholic Club in order to examine a large clay model of the heroic bust of Orestes Brownson, which it is proposed to place in Central Park. The bust is the work of Samuel J. Kitson, the Boston sculptor. Mr. Kitson had shipped the model to New York some days previously, but owing to a strike at New London on the Boston and Albany Railroad it did not reach this city in time for the meeting. The members of the commission, the majority of whom were present, found therefore that their meeting was to no purpose. They, however, took advantage of the occasion to discuss the proposed new site for the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, at Riverside Drive and Ninetieth Street, but without coming to any conclusion.

Those responsible for the carrying out of the plans of the late R. M. Hunt for the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have determined that the building shall not be erected in the incomplete state which is so often the case with public structures. Mr. Hunt's plans included a large number of sculptures for the façade. These are an integral portion of the design, and without them the building would lose a large proportion of its effectiveness. It has not been found possible to arrange for all the figures and bas reliefs called for by the plans, but commissions have been given out for those which will have the greatest importance in the appearance of the façade. Karl Bitter is doing the largest works—four caryatides of heroic size.

A picture which the experts who have examined it declare to be an undoubtedly genuine Claude Lorraine hangs in a dingy lawyer's office on Broadway, near Rector Street. It is a remarkable instance of the change in public taste that has taken place within the last fifty years that this painting, which is a large and important example of the French landscape painter, is as good as valueless to the owner. He has offered it at what would have been called when Claudes were in demand a ridiculously low price to a number of picture buyers, but nobody wants it.

In a lecture recently given before the Booksellers' League, Ernest Knaufft declared that, could Bewick have seen the work of Timothy Cole, he would have laid down his graver in despair of ever being able to rival it. There is no doubt that wood engravings by Cole are beginning to be appreciated at their real worth. About a year ago a small exhibition was held by a New York dealer of proofs of the series of Cole's renderings of works by the old masters. Those proofs, of which only one of each subject is in existence, were struck off by the engraver just after his plates were completed. Every one of them was quickly sold, and the prices paid for one or two which have again changed hands since then indicate that before long early impressions of Cole's work will be as valuable as good mezzotints of the last century.

Gems of Bookmaking.

The old-time gift-book had little more significance than a reward of merit, pretty, moral, and for the most part, useless. For years it had no successor. Possibly this was just as well. Then came the days of the private presses, which placed a high order of literature, purely l'art pour l'art, with beautiful letter-press in beautiful bindings. Soon the fashion became popular. The old-fashioned gift-book had found a successor. Since then publishers of belles-lettres have been vying with one another in presenting the best matter in the most artistic dress. Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me., has left no energy untried to lead in artistic bookmaking. Certainly his efforts have kindled the enthusiasm of many book-lovers. This year he seems to have surpassed himself.

We recently had the privilege of examining some of his latest work. He adds this Autumn four little volumes to his Old World Series. These books, each bound in full vellum, flexible covers, are: "A Child's Garden of Verses," by R. L. Stevenson; "The Tale of Chloe," by George Meredith; "Monna Innominata," being a collection of sonnets and songs by Christina G. Rossetti; and "The Story of Ida, an Epitaph on an Etrurian Tomb," by Francesca Alexander. The letter-press is upon hand-made paper, and each little book has a beautiful rubricated title page.

Next may be mentioned "The Georgics of Virgil," in two volumes, also bound in vellum, done into English prose by J. W. Mackail. Each page is rubricated. There are also half a dozen little masterpieces presented in a neat case of embossed paper. These volumes, which are three inches by four, include "Hours of Spring and Wild Flowers," by Richard Jefferies; "Will o' the Mill," by Robert Louis Stevenson; "Emerald Uthwart, an Imaginary Portrait," by Walter Pater; "The History of Over-Sea," done out of the Ancient French into English by William Morris; "Marjorie Fleming," by John Brown, M. D., and "The Tale of King Constans, the Emperor," done out of the ancient French into English by William Morris.

Possibly the masterpiece in the collection is "Wine, Women, and Song," being a collection of mediaeval Latin students' songs now for the first time done into English verse with an introduction by John Addington Symonds. This volume is bound in full vellum, with rubricated wrapper. The design of violets which was devised and cut on wood by Charles Ricketts, is taken from an edition (210 copies only) of "Fifty Songs," by Thomas Campion, made at the Vale Press. The letter-press of this volume is probably as near perfect as hand work can fashion.

An important item in belles-lettres is the reissue of that rare pamphlet by A. C. Swinburne, "Under the Microscope," in which England's most versatile and natural living poet takes some of his contemporaries to task. Mr. Swinburne's "Laus Veneris, Poems and Ballads," is presented in a small octavo, with vellum wrapper, having for frontispiece engraved upon parchment,

the rare portrait of the poet by D. G. Rossetti. Four hundred and fifty copies of this book have been printed on Van Gelder hand-made paper. A page of the original manuscript is included in the book, the impression being on thin vellum tissue. As specimens of the art of bookmaking, to which the scribe, the printer, the papermaker, and the binder have contributed wonderful work, these volumes may certainly excite the craving-to-possess of the most exacting literary virtuoso.

Questions and Answers.

Albert Ulmann, New York City: "The poem beginning 'See, before us, in our journey, broods a mist upon the ground,' in reference to which 'I. A. M.' of New Windsor inquires, is entitled 'The Cloud on the Way,' and is from the pen of William Cullen Bryant. An account of the manner in which it came to be written appears on Page 280 of Charles Dudley Warner's 'Life of Bryant.' It was no less an event than Bryant's baptism at Naples in 1858, when, at the age of sixty-four, he made a formal public profession of the Christian faith and united with the Church."

G. D. Stanton, Jr., 152 State Street, New London, Conn.: "Another book about Nathan Hale was published this year by F. Tennyson Neely. It was written by Charlotte Molyneux Holloway and is called 'Nathan Hale, the Martyr-Hero of the Revolution.' It contains a Hale genealogy and Hale's diary."

George Taggart, New York City: "Can you give me any notion of the value of the following books in my possession: 'Christia ni Matrimonii Institutio, per Des. Erasmum Roterodamum,' Basel, 1526; 'Het Nieuwe Testament, Abraham Ferwerda, Leeuwarden, Netherlands, 1746, containing also the Psalms of David set to music, and a catechism and 'Grammaire et Syntaxe Francoise,' by Charles Maupas, (second edition,) Orleans, 1618"?

These are books of much interest, but they have little value.

George Beaverson, New York City: "Will you please print in the REVIEW, to settle a dispute, the proper way of writing or printing 1900 in Roman numerals. A says it should be MDCCCC, B says MDCXIX or MDXIX'. Which is the correct way?

MDCCCC.

Charlotte Molyneux Holloway, New London, Conn.: "In the list of lives of Nathan Hale given to Harry Hebberd my life of Hale, lately published by F. Tennyson Neely, was omitted."

"L. P. B.," New York City: "Have these old papers any value, and where can I dispose of them? 1. 'Rules, Regulations, &c., of the Harrow School,' issued upon the founding of the school in the fourteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 2. A copy of the Commonwealth Mercury from Thursday, Nov. 18, to Nov. 25, 1658, black bordered for the death of Cromwell, and containing a description of his lying in state. 3. Boston Gazette and Country Journal, Dec. 28, 1789."

The Commonwealth Mercury has the greatest value of the three. Possibly it might bring £2 in England. Its value here would be less.

Angus Macduff, New York City: "I am desirous of learning of some book telling the values of important editions and books, for instance, the 1781 editions of Voltaire—or telling chief editions of authors without any price attached. I would be glad if you could give me any idea of the value of Opera C. Cornelii Taciti; Colonial Alloro —, Sumptibus Samuelis Crespini, MDCXIIIL, 604 pages and index."

See Brunet and Lowndes's Bibliographical Manuals for information regarding books of the period referred to. The book mentioned is not in demand among present day collectors and its value is not great.

"J. F.," Boston: "Is there any recent book on football?"

"Football," with a history of the game by Montague Shearman and contributions by Walter Camp and others, Badminton Library, (new edition,) Longmans, New York, $3.50.

"Student," Baltimore, Md.: "Please name a few good geometrical books."

"The Elements of Euclid," Macmillan, $1; E. W. Nichols's "Analytical Geometry," Heath, $1.25; E. Plant's "Geometrical Drawing for Army and Navy Candidates and Public School Classes," Macmillan, $1.90; W. W. Beaman and D. E. Smith's "New Plane and Solid Geometry," Ginn, $1.25; W. T. Campbell's "Observational Geometry," Harper & Brothers, 80 cents; W. J. Milne's "Plane and Solid Geometry," American Book Company, $1.25; G. A. W. J. Milne's "Plane and Solid Geometry," Ginn, $1.25; "Stereoscopic Views of Solid Geometry Figures," Heath, 60 cents.

C. A. Adams, Greenpoint, L. I.: "Can you give me a few facts about Kinglake, author of 'Eothen.'?"

Alexander William Kinglake was born in Taunton, England, Aug. 5, 1809, the eldest son of William Kinglake, banker and solicitor. He was educated at Eton, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1828, where he was intimate with Thackeray and Tennyson. About 1835 he made the Eastern tour described in 1844 in "Eothen; or, Traces of Travel Brought Home from the East." He was called to the bar in 1837, though he never practiced his profession extensively. He was always interested in military history, going to Algiers in 1845, and following the English expedition to the Crimea in 1854. At the battle of the Alma (Sept. 20, 1854) he became acquainted with Lord Raglan, and when Lady Raglan asked him in 1856 to write the history of the campaign and gave him all the papers he possessed, he undertook the task and carefully executed it. The first two volumes of the "Invasion of the Crimea" appeared in 1863, the third and fourth in 1868, the fifth in 1875, the sixth in 1880, and the seventh and eighth in 1887. He was a member of Parliament from 1857 to 1868. Toward the end of his life he suffered from cancer of the tongue. He died on Jan. 2, 1891. Outside of "Eothen" and his famous history, his writings comprise only a few magazine articles.

Thomas Johnston, Brooklyn.—It is hardly correct to say that the poem called "Life," printed in THE REVIEW of this date, (Nov. 4,) was "written" by H. A. Deming, though it is really the "work" of this lady, and represents years of laborious research among the voluminous writings of leading poets of the past and present. Each line is a quotation from some one of the standard authors of England or America. The names of the authors will be found below. The numbers correspond to the lines, beginning with the first.

1, Young; 2, Dr. Johnson; 3, Pope; 4, Prior; 5, Sewell; 6, Spenser; 7, Daniel; 8, Sir Walter Scott; 9, Longfellow; 10, Southwell; 11, Congreve; 12, Churchill; 13, Rochester; 14, Armstrong; 15, Milton; 16, Bailey; 17, Trench; 18, Somerville; 19, Thompson; 20, Byron; 21, Smollett; 22, Crabbe; 23, Massinger 24, Cowley; 25, Beattie; 26, Cowper; 27, Sir William Davenant; 28, Gray; 29, Willis; 30, Addison; 31, Dryden; 32, Francis Charles; 33, Watkins; 34, Herrick; 35 William Mason; 36, Dill; 37, Dana; 38, Shakespeare.

M. A. Lesser, New York: "Where may Hamilton W. Mabie's 'Address on Poe,' referred to in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and the memorial poem of Father Tabb, quoted previously, be found printed in extenso?"

We understand that Mr. Mabie's address will appear in The Atlantic. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, are the publishers of Father Tabb's verse.

Wanted and to Exchange.

Emil Ginsburger, corner of East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Prospect Avenue, New York City: "I would like to dispose of the first three volumes, unbound, of The Architectural Record. Some of the early numbers are out of print."

Albert E. Baab, 310 North Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio: "I wish to receive catalogues from all dealers who have copies of books relative to London, England; history, anecdotes, guides, first editions, &c.; also engravings, cuts, &c., relative to that city."

Leonard Hyams, 545 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, New York City: "I would like to purchase cheap for cash 'Plutarch's Lives,' edited by A. H. Clough, five volumes, Little, Brown & Co., and a set of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson.'"

I. Polack, 292 Pearl Street, New York City: "I should like to dispose of the following: Motley's 'United Netherlands,' Vols. I. and II., and Calasio's 'Latin Concordance of the Hebrew Bible,' with book-plates of Archbishop Howell, London, 1747."

J. H. Crawford, Shelton Avenue and Henry Street, Jamaica, L. I.: "I wish to dispose of a copy of Dr. Thomas Busby's 'Complete Dictionary of Music,' undated, (published London, 1801,) unpaged, (about 330,) red edges, in fine condition. It contains a handsome book-plate of William Gordon, Esq., of Fyvie, and doubtless once had a place in the library of Fyvie Castle. It also has the autograph of a well known public man of New York."

W. H. Ridding, 49 Nassau Street, New York City: "I should like to dispose of the following books for any reasonable offer: 'Josephus,' Edinburgh, 1793, five volumes; 'Wilson's Tales of the Scottish Borders,' five volumes; Harper's Weekly, 1861, bound; Dunlap's 'Stage,' 1832; Brown's 'American Stage'; Abbott's 'French Revolution,' 1859; Dunlap Society Publications, three volumes, 1887; French Revolution, Mignet, 1827."

George I. Cook, 487 Broadway, New York City: "I have for sale the following books: 'Ireland's Records of the New York Stage,' two volumes rebound in half calf, in excellent order; 'Picturesque America,' published by Appleton, forty-eight numbers, uncut and unbound; 'Documentary History of New York,' four volumes."

R. Williams, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "I would like to dispose of a copy of Hogarth's Works, two volumes in one, quarto, 280 pages, 153 plates, full morocco, gilt."

Librarian, Salmagundi Club, 14 West Twelfth Street, New York: "The colored fashion plates from Godey's Lady's Book or Peterson's Magazine. If small lots are offered, state years covered and price."

The Rev. William E. Hooker, Wilton, Conn.: "I wish to dispose of thirteen complete volumes of Harper's Monthly, (unbound,) running from 1869 to 1886; Atlantic Monthly, 1864-5; Putnam's, 1868; St. Nicholas, 1891-2, and several incomplete volumes and sundry odd numbers of the above and other magazines."

John L. Lockwood, Room 703, 95 Nassau Street, New York City: "I want to secure a good copy of 'Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle,' bound in red cloth, Scribner's, 1881. Will buy at reasonable figure."

William P. Malburn, 1,457 Corona Street, Denver, Col.: "I should like to get No. 7 of Volume V. of Bibelot, 'Translations from French of Villon,' by Swinburne. Will pay 20 cents for copy in good condition."

B. L. H. Dabbs, 600 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.: "I have for sale two volumes, imperial edition, 2518, 'The Masterpieces of French Art,' Philadelphia: Gebbie & Co., 1881, and two volumes 'Société d'Aquarellistes Français, Paris, Goupil et Cie,' both handsomely bound and in good condition."

J. N. Baxter, Mansion House, Hicks Street, Brooklyn: "I should like to dispose of a complete set (Nos. 1 to 6) of The Savoy, containing many drawings by Beardsley."

L. B. Thomas, Caspen Ridge, Elmira: "I offer for sale or for exchange, 'Bulwer's Novels' complete, 26 volumes, cloth, London, (1898,) $7.50; Lang's 'Red Fairy Book,' first edition, London, 1890, $3; 'Kipling's Stories,' Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Indian Railway Library edition, 8vo, picture paper, Allahabad and London, 1891, $3; specimen of early printing, being ten (10) leaves of 'Martial's Epigrams' in folio, Venice, 1485; 'Bonaventure's Opuscula,' in quarto, printed at Brescia in 1495; 'Cicero's Epistles,' in folio, with woodcut initials, Milan, 1496, each at $1.

Appeals to Readers.

G. S. Lincoln, 113 Hancock Street, Brooklyn: "What was the name of the man who had the big silver watch and took delight in seeing the pickpockets try to pull it from his pockets? I thinks he was one of Dickens's characters, but cannot place him."

Will "E. R. C." of Oradell, N. J., the writer of the letter headed "A Liking for 'St. Elmo' Still," printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 11, kindly send her name and address to the editor?

H. E. Price, Woodside, N. J.: "I very much desire to find the complete poem in which occur the following lines:

But when October comes,
And poplars shed their leafage down
In golden flakes below,
And beeches burn with sunset fires
That used to tell of snow;
While maples bursting into flame
Set all the hills on fire,
As Summer through her evergreens
Sees paradise draw nigher;
A thousand sunsets all at once
Descend like Hermon's dew,
Which linger on the waiting woods
And stain them through and through
As if all earth were bursting out
One grand Corinthian flower
To deck time's flaming citadel
For just one transient hour.

Guy Stoddard Canfield, Hotel Summers, Minneapolis, Minn.: "I desire information as to the author of a parody or satire on Poe's "Raven," in verse. It is purported to have been written by a student at Harvard or Princeton attacking the logic of Poe in regard to the shadow thrown from the bust of Pallas, the writer assuming intoxication, spelling and pronunciation written accordingly."

S. P. T. Milbur, 150 Nassau Street, New York City: "Will you kindly give me the name of the author of the following lines; also, if possible, the poem of which they form a part?"

Come up hither, pause nor falter,
Thou shalt see a wondrous sight,
By the golden altar
Stands an angel clothed in white.
Priest of heaven, Angelus,
Pray we ever plead for us.

T. H. Loomis, 191 Quincy Street, Brooklyn: "Who is the author of the following:"

Hast thou sounded the depths of yonder sea,
And counted the sands that under it be;
Hast thou measur'd the heights of heaven above,
Then mayest thou mete out a mother's love.

N. B. H., New Jersey: "Where can I procure a copy of 'Lucy at the Sea Shore?' It is one of the set of 'Lucy Books' published many years ago."

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I. NEW YORK.

"The Minister's Ward" is the title of a novel that will shortly appear from the press of D. Appleton & Co. It is by a new and unknown writer, written something in the style of Miss Montresor's books.

"The Priest's Marriage," by Nora Vynne, is in preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons. In brief, it is the career of an apostate whose weakness of character and changing temperament are strongly contrasted with the platonic love of another character in the tale. The heroine is a woman of impressions, who has, however, considerable strength of character in supreme moments.

"The Key to South Africa—Delagoa Bay," is the title of an important work to be published next week by the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is written by Montyne G. Jessett, F. R. G. S., who has made a special study of the subject. Besides being the only book on the subject, it is of particular interest to Americans because of the fact that American capital is invested there in one of the railway concessions.

Among the more striking features of the December Critic will be the frontispiece, which is to be a portrait of Sir Henry Irving as Robespierre, from a pastel drawing from life by Everett Shinn, reproduced in color; "The Religious Art of Fritz von Uhde," by Charles de Kay, with three full-page illustrations and a portrait of the artist; "The Early Polish Drama," by Helena Modjeska, and words and music of Adolphe Adam's "Cantique pour Noël," the most popular Christmas hymn ever written, with a portrait of the composer. Among the illustrations will be "Ellen Terry as Nance Oldfield," sketched from life by Florence Scovel, and "Julia Marlowe as Barbara Frietchie," sketched from life by the same artist.

"The Minx" is the title of a new novel by Mrs. Mannington Caffyn, which the Frederick A. Stokes Company has in preparation. One of the episodes in the tale is in connection with fox hunting and another is an explosion in a mine.

As a sign of the times, it is interesting to note that Frederic C. Penfield's "Present-Day Egypt," published last month by The Century Company, has gone into a new edition. The same is true of Paul L. Ford's "Many-Sided Franklin" and Morgan Robertson's "Where Angels Fear to Tread," presented by the same house.

A beautifully bound, printed, and illustrated edition of "The Essays of Elia," by Charles Lamb, has just been imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. The introduction is the work of Augustine Birrell; the illustrations, consisting of etchings and photogravures, are made by C. E. Brock. The "Essays" are presented in two volumes.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will have ready next week the initial volume of a series to be known as the "Saintly Lives" series, which will be presented under the editorship of Dr. R. F. Horton. The first volume is called "Mrs. Pease Nishol," and is by Anna M. Stoddard. These books are not lives of saints, but are intended to portray men and women who have been examples of noble human endeavor.

"Knight Conrad of Rheinstein," by Julius Ludovici, a romance of the days of chivalry, is announced by Rand, McNally & Co. In it are portrayed knightly enterprise and combat, tournaments, minstrelsy, heroic feats of arms, robber barons, &c. The publishers have great hopes of the book.

A fourth edition of "Father Goose: His Book," consisting of 25,000 copies, will be brought out Nov. 25 by the George M. Hill Company. It certainly seems as though this book would break all records for juvenile publications this Fall. The first edition of 5,700 copies was issued Sept. 25. Since then a second edition of 10,000 copies has been printed and sold, and a third edition of 15,000 copies is just coming out of press.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing today "The Stones of Paris in History and Letters," by Benjamin Ellis Martin and Charlotte M. Martin, with sixty illustrations by Fulleylove, Delafontaine, and from photographs; "Primitive Love and Love Stories," by Henry T. Finck; "Mrs. John Drew's Reminiscences," with an introduction by her son, John Drew; "The Book of Proverbs," by Crawford H. Toy, and "The Covenant of Salt," as based on the significance and symbolism of salt in primitive thought. The same house has also imported "Byzantine Constantinople," being the walls of the city and adjoining historical sites, by Alexander van Millingen, and "A Manual of Historic Ornament," prepared for the use of students and craftsmen, by Richard Glazier.

The making of a popular novel, it is said, will soon be a thing that can be mathematically demonstrated. Just now an astrologer is seeking to discover the exact day and hour of the reception of the manuscript of "David Harum" at D. Appleton & Co.'s, the day and hour on which the story was accepted, the day and hour on which it was published—in fact, all data that may assist the scholar of stars and destinies in casting a horoscope for a successful work [illegible] will be of infinite value to authors and publishers. It is to be hoped, for the sake of literary aspirants, that the Appletons have the data at their command.

Three or four years ago Harper & Brothers published anonymously a work entitled "The Jewish Question, and the Mission of the Jews." The point of view of the book attracted considerable attention, and there was much speculation as to the identity of the author. The publishers are now bringing out a second edition of the work with much additional material, including an essay on the Dreyfus case from the point of view of a Jew. In this edition the name of the author appears for the first time; he is Dr. Charles Waldstein, Slade Professor of Fine Arts of Cambridge University. Dr. Waldstein is an American and a graduate of Columbia College, and, in spite of his connection with the Cambridge University, he still retains his American citizenship. Among the books by his pen are "Balance of Emotion and Intellect," "Essays on the Art of Phidias," and "The Study of Art in Universities."

Judge Pennypacker's "Settlement of Germantown" will appear in a few days from William J. Campbell, 1,218 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. It is said to be the most thorough study ever made of a Pennsylvania settlement, and is illustrated with 107 original reproductions of rare views, portraits, title pages, &c. Among its many important discoveries is the career of Peter Cornelius Plockhoy, who long prior to Fourier and Emerson presented plans of communal life to Cromwell, and later founded a settlement on the Delaware, where, first of all the American colonizers, he announced in 1662 that no slavery should exist in his colony.

The death of young Major John A. Logan in the Philippines the other day recalls to mind that he was the author of "In Joyful Russia," published a year or so ago by D. Appleton & Co. As a writer, Major Logan gave considerable promise. His style was vivid and intensely graphic, and he combined the qualities of a careful observer with those of a writer who was able to reflect to the reader the emotions of the moment. Particularly is this true of his description of the coronation of Czar Nicholas II., which is found in the volume.

Meyer Brothers & Co. have received from Paris the new edition of Paul Verlaine's "Fêtes Galantes," which contains sixty-nine illustrations by A. Gérardin, being a limited edition. Ten copies of this work have been printed on satin, including an original design and a set of plates on India paper. It may also interest collectors to know that the same house is to import a new album containing 150 illustrations specially made to decorate the editions of the famous book "Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles." The album is the work of L. Lebégue.

Mrs. Ellis Rowan has just returned from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and others of the West Indies and is hard at work on a companion volume to her "Guide to the Wild Flowers," to be published in January by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. Mrs. Rowan's work will also be reproduced in a calendar that this house has in preparation for the holiday season.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company will publish next month the only authorized American edition of "The Expositor's Bible," in twenty-five volumes. This notable work of 21,500 crown octavo pages consists of expository lectures on all the books of the Bible by the foremost preachers and theologians of the day.

The Doxey Book Company of San Francisco, formerly William Doxey, will shortly bring out several important publications at the Sign of the Lark which will be characterized by the beautiful bindings, illustrations, and letter press that have made the name of Doxey familiar with collectors and lovers of good books in artistic dress. A new edition of Miss Mabel Craft's "Hawaii Nei" is promised, also some additional volumes to "Lark Classics." A new series is in preparation, under the title of "The Lark Editions," the first volume of which will be Mr. Kipling's poem "Mandelay," specially illustrated by Mr. R. Edgren. This will be followed by Edwin Markham's "The Man with the Hoe," illustrated by Porter Garnett. Other volumes of the series in preparation will also contain distinctive specimens of Mr. Kipling's verse.

John Lane of the Bodley Head has ready a new volume by Mr. Henry de Vere Stackpoole, author of "Pierrot," entitled, "Pierrette, Her Book." It is a collection of short stories for children, somewhat after the style of Hans Christian Andersen. Mr. Stackpoole has hitherto figured only as a novelist, the author of "The Rapin," published last Spring by Henry Holt & Co., and "The Doctor." "Pierrette" will have illustrations and a cover design by Charles Robinson, the illustrator of Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses."

"The Land of Contrasts" is the title of a volume by Mr. James F. Muirhead, the editor of Baedeker's Handbooks to Great Britain and the United States, which is being published by the Bodley Head. The scope of the work is explained by the subtitle, which reads, "A Briton's View of His American Kin."

It is learned from Dodd, Mead & Co. that Count Tolstoi has been obliged to give up his work on the third part of his new novel, "Resurrection," owing to ill-health. This will, of course, delay the appearance of the complete novel, which will ultimately appear in this country in an authorized edition from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. It was the same way with "Anna Karenina," the serial publication of which was suspended owing to a severe illness which attacked the Count at the time.

The sales manager of the Bowen-Merrill Company, Mr Burns, has made a sworn statement to the effect that "When Knighthood Was in Flower" sold from Oct. 1 to Oct. 27 to the amount of 28,277 copies, and that there are now on file bona fide accepted and unfilled orders for 15,650 copies, and that the stock of this book is entirely exhausted and there are no copies whatever with which to fill any of these orders. Mr. Burns further states that there are 44,000 copies in process of manufacture, which are to be completed at the rate of 2 60 copies a day.

"In Satan's Realm," by Edgar C. Blum, which is being published by Rand, McNally & Co., is the tale of a newspaper reporter who, sighing for new worlds to conquer, allowed himself to be devoured by a band of cannibals that he might report the doings of a certain realm beyond the grave which is not called Heaven.

"The Square Book of Animals," published by R. H. Russell, is another collection made by William Nicholson, whose bold portraits of celebrities are so well known. The subjects are domestic animals, including a duck, a hen, a colt, a goat, &c.

A new book by a couple of California writers has just been published by J. B. Lippincott Company. It is entitled "Bohemian Paris of To-day." The joint authors are W. C. Morrow and Edouard Cucuel, a young artist, who is quite well known as an illustrator. The same house is also publishing a nature book entitled "Flowers in the Pave," with photographic illustrations by Elizabeth S. Green and E. S. Holloway.

A holiday edition of the favorites of Mr. James Whitcomb Riley's love poems is to be published at once by The Bowen-Merrill Company, with the title of "Love Lyrics." The illustrations, over fifty in number, are from studies in life made by William Buckingham Dyer.

The Merrymount Press will publish this month the "Diary of the Rev. Dr. MacSparran of Narragansett, (1743-1751.") The work will include portraits of Dr. and Mrs. MacSparran, a sketch of the writer of the diary, very full notes and indexes of several hundreds of persons and places, prepared by the editor, Daniel Goodwin. Particularly to the people of Southern Rhode Island and to the descendants of the contemporaries of the Rev. Dr. MacSparran will the "Diary" prove interesting.

"Chisel, Pen, and Poignard," being certain memoirs and an estimate of Benvenuto Cellini, by the anonymous author of "The Autobiography of a Prig," is being prepared for early publication by Longmans, Green & Co. The work will be illustrated with wood cuts after the old style.

II. BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—It is said that the author of "Little Jane and Me," the pretty history of childlife in the New York of the '40s issued last year by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., was written by Miss M. E. Blatchford of New York, although "M. E." is all that the title page reveals. Now the question arises, Who wrote "Baby Louise," to be found in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song" and inscribed "M. E." Is it possible that the two, book and verses, are from one pen?

Mr. William E. Griffis's "The American in Holland," to be published this week by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., disarms criticism by naming itself "Sentimental Rambles." Without the adjective, the book would provoke adverse comment upon its author's determination to trace every good and perfect gift of the American people to the Dutch, and his etymology would be disputed word by word. But "sentimental" excuses anything, and the frank partiality shown in every page elicits a smile of the same species that one might give to Philip Firmin when he sang the praises of Charlotte. Besides, Mr. Griffis has explored many places unfamiliar to tourists, and his book is illustrated with good reproductions of photographs. The closing chapter is called "The Royal Inauguration," for the republicanism which Mr. Griffis's ancestors brought from Holland is so severe that he declines to write coronation.

"An Unknown Patriot," by the Rev. Frank Samuel Child, describes the influence of one Connecticut woman who, ceasing to be quiet and womanly, really helped her country more than her gallant kinsmen who carried the musket. Tryon is the villain of the story, and Mr. Child does not conceal any of his qualifications for the part.

Mrs. Katharine Coolidge, the daughter of Parkman, is to be counted among the poets of the season, and her volume of "Voices," a pretty book with a silver spray of eglantine seeming to bind its covers, is worthy of her ancestry. Many of the poems are sonnets; others are metrical experiments with classic subjects, and still others songs, and the finest describe spiritual experiences. The best, "Spirit Driven," is the history of a soul seeking God, and finding Him after long search through darkness and light.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Mrs. Coolidge's publishers, bring out "Behind the Veil," a little book not on their list, but of a species always eagerly sought. The author declares that he sends his message from another world, and tells what he learned there after dying of poverty and hardship. The book does not belong to precisely the same group as "The Little Pilgrim," for it is frankly Swedenborgian, and some of the details of its visions are very material, but it is milk for those not strong enough for the meat of the Gospel or even of Thomas à Kempis.

A Chance to Send Books to Cuba Free.

A New York woman has completed arrangements for starting an American section to "The Spanish Public Library of Matanzas, Cuba." Gen. O'Brien, President of the Pan-American and Cuban Express Company, offers to send his express wagons to collect books given by families within the city limits free of charge, on receipt of postal-card notification sent to 62 Broad-

way. Messrs. Munson of the Munson line of steamships, with equal generosity, engage themselves to transport all books collected from New York to Matanzas, Cuba.

An earnest appeal is made to the public at large to contribute liberally of surplus books in their homes, including school books, magazines, histories, novels, &c., which will contribute to the knowledge and entertainment both of Americans and Cubans.

Packages and boxes of books must be made up ready for shipment, and plainly addressed thus: "For American Section of Spanish Public Library, Matanzas, Cuba. Care Signor Eduardo Diaz, Director."

Bookbindings on Exhibition.

There are a great many more people in the world to-day who can appreciate a bookbinding from the hand of a master than ever before. We are shaking off some of our crudities and are coming more and more to an appreciation of the beautiful and the artistic in special bookbindings as in other directions. Some of our forefathers, whose literary horizon was bounded by very poorly bound copies of "Locke on the Understanding," would have considered that the day of ruin and desolation was surely at hand could they have seen the present (fourth annual) exhibition of fine bookbindings at the Scribner establishment. Even ten years ago such an exhibition would not have been possible where it now attracts very wide attention. The feature last year was inlaid work in many colors. This year the mosaic features have largely disappeared, and in their place we find chiseled work that suggests woodcarving in the results attained. Forty-six binders were contributors to the present exhibition, the new names having been The Club Bindery, Miss E. G. Starr, Cobden-Sanderson, Cockerell, Fazakerly, Roger Payne, Berteux, Taffin-le-Fort, R. Raparlier, and Miss Wilkes.

Miss Starr, who was the one woman who studied at the famous Doves Bindery, was represented for the first time. A beautiful and most satisfactory example of her bookbinding achievement was a copy of "The Sonnets of William Shakespeare," 1881. The binding medium was full robin's-egg blue crushed levant, delicately tooled with a gold border in strawberry plant leaves and flowers; doublé, tooled with vellum panel and flies. The edges are "Gaufred," and the strawberry plant motifs are repeated therein.

"Roger Payne and [illegible]," W. L. Andrews, 1892, was bound by The Club Bindery in olive green levant with a Roger Payne border. The end papers were in brown paper, with pointelle corner ornaments. R. Raparlier bound "Shakespeare's Sonnets," Copeland & Day, Boston, 1897, in full red levant, with inlaid and carved panelings in malachite tints. A gilt border and marginal blind tooling were decorative features; a tooled doublé and watered satin flies were finishing touches. Cobden-Sanderson bound the "Poems of Matthew Arnold," London, 1889, in brown levant, with Cobden-Sanderson motifs. The end papers were of chaste and immaculate vellum. Delicate tooling formed corner ornaments to the doublés.

Zaehnsdorf & Rivière were both represented by several characteristic examples of mosaic and other effects. Chivers showed some gorgeous and most brilliant handcolor work on vellum.

Selections from Herrick's "Hesperides," London, 1897, with hand-colored illustrations, was bound by Miss Bulkley in red levant. Her border was in apple leaves and fruit. Caryatides entered into the decorative designs that she used upon her end papers, which were printed in cardinal tints.

Champs was the binder of "The Passionate Pilgrim," London, 1896, using a brown levant with a grolier border, with motif repeated in corner fillets; doublé inlaid Aldine ornamentation, introducing mosaic work on a salmon leather field; marble flies. Another copy of the same book was bound by Carayon in dark-green morocco, chiseled and painted; Cupid's bow, arrows, and quiver, with doves and open book supported by flying clouds were decorative features; doublé, combined Venetian, and La Gascon tooling, with damasked silk flies and secondary flies in marbled paper. Wood was the binder of "Poetical Works of Goldsmith." He used light-green morocco and Cobden-Sanderson motifs with pointille corners, tooled doublé, marbled end papers, and flat back. "The Art of Music," London, 1893, was bound by Watson with a la fanfare border; doublé decorated edges, mottled end papers; inlaid in party colors. "The Poems of John Keats," by William Morris of Kelmscott Press, 1894, found a binder in L. Gruel. His result was a carved panel in maroon levant, with border of blind tooling with triple gilt lines paralleled. Tooled doublé and watered satin flies.

Otto Zahn of Memphis, Tenn., was well represented by several examples and was himself present at the private view of the exhibited volumes. One of his bindings was "Love Ballads of the XVI. Century," Roycroft Shop, East Aurora, N. Y., in crushed strawberry levant; mirror polish battlemented border, with ornamented figure duplicated on front and back with conventionalised violet motif; inlaid in natural polychrome tints; leaves, stems, and tendrils in gilt tooling; doublé with olive panels introducing similar motifs and tooled border; mouse-colored flies in watered satin.

There was an entire absence of freak bindings, and those shown were selected from a large number of offerings. Something like 150 numbers appear in the present exhibition, which is notable in many ways. Lovers of books in fine bindings will enjoy seeing the collected volumes that enter into the display, even if they cannot always purchase everything that appeals to them. The exhibition will be continued until Wednesday, Nov. 22.

Books at Auction.

Books remarkable for their associations figured prominently in the sales held by Bangs & Co. last week. John Hancock's copy of "Considerations on the Relative Situation of France and the United States," London, 1788, bringing $26.50, A. J. Bowden securing it for that sum. At a sale held Friday, Nov. 10, when a number of remarkably fine books were offered, Washington's copy of Simes's "Military Guide for Young Officers" was sold to "Street" for $286. This copy, which has a notable history, consists of advance sheets of the book and has Washington's autograph on the first page. During the civil war it was taken from the Washington residence in Farquhar County, Va., by Lieut. D. T. Wells, of Company E, First Michigan Cavalry, but was returned, and when Lawrence Washington sold a portion of the General's library at auction in Philadelphia in 1876 John R. Baker paid $14 for it. At the Baker sale in 1891 it fetched $310, and was purchased, it was said, for John Nicholas Brown. On April 28, 1898, it again appeared in the market in Philadelphia, and fetched $225. Other prices at Friday's sale were as follows:

Andrews's "Bradford Map," New York, 1893, $24; bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. "Old Booksellers of New York," 1895, $13; bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. "An Essay on the Portraiture of the American War," 1896, $10; bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. "A Prospect of the Colleges in Cambridge in New England," 1897, one of twenty-five copies on Japan paper, $11; bought by Frederick W. Morris. "New Amsterdam," 1897, $48; bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. "Fragments of American History," 1898, one of thirty copies, on Japan paper, $16.50; bought by George D. Smith. (On Oct. 10, a copy of "New Amsterdam" fetched $8.50 at Bangs's. Copies sold last season brought $36, $38, $0, and $45.)

Arnold's "First Report of a Book Collector," Jamaica, Marion Press, 1898, $15.50; Allen's "American Book Plates," New York, 1894, on Japanese vellum, $15. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Caxton Club Publications: Joutel's "Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage," Chicago, 1896, $25; "Relation of the Discovery of the Mississippi River," 1898, $20; "Relation of Henri de Tonty," 1898, $20; Derby's "Phoeniciana," 1897, $25; "Some Letters of Poe to E. H. N. Patterson," 1898, $13.50; "Book of Common Prayer," New York, De Vinne Press, 1893, $30. Bought by George D. Smith.

Francis Wilson's "The Eugene Field I Knew," New York, 1896, $14.50.

Grolier Club Publications: De Vinne's "Historic Printing Types," 1886, $17. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Reade's "Peg Woffington," 1887, $25; Matthews's "Modern Book Binding," 1889, $19; Bury's "Philobiblon," 1889, $76.50. Bought by George D. Smith. Curtis's "Washington Irving," 1891, $19. Bought by George D. Smith. Conway's "Barons of the Potomac and the Rappahannock," 1892, $15. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Bradford's "Laws," 189, $31. Bought by "Statute." Bronze medallion portrait of Lowell, 1895, $14. Bought by E. B. Holden. Donne's "Poems," 1895, $14.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Warren's "Charles Whittinghams, Printers," 1896, $14; Pichon's "Life of Count Hoym," 1899, $20. (the Grolier Club's latest publication and the first copy to be sold at auction.) Bought by E. B. Holden. Koehler's "Albert Dürer," 1897, $12.50; "Portrait of Benjamin Franklin," 1898, $14. Locker's "London Lyrics," London, 1857, first edition, morocco, uncut, by Stikeman, $30. Bought by George D. Smith. "London Lyrics," 1862, $15; "Poems," 1868, first edition, morocco, by Stikeman, $30. Bought by George D. Smith. "London Rhymes," privately printed, 1882, cloth, uncut, $15. Bought by A. J. Bowden.

Iconophiles Society: "Journey of the Iconophiles Around New York," 1897, $29. Bought by William A. Woodward. Publications of the society, first and second series, 2 plates, $57.50; "The Discovery and Conquest of the Molucca and Philippine Islands," London, $1708, $10. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. A very early book on the Philippines.

Francis Wilson's "Recollections of a Player," New York, 1897, $13.50. Bought by William A. Woodward. "The Eugene Field I Knew," New York, 1898, $14.50. (Another copy brought $10.)

"Philistinism Gone Almost Mad."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In this day's editorial article you say: "We are quite sure that most of our readers will agree with the old saying that the style is the man, and that the manner is of much more importance than the matter of the book." Now I am not of that majority, and would like to know what your readers do think upon the vexed question. Admitting that style is the man, it does not follow that the man is as important as his work; indeed, many an author has been personally objectionable when his work has been immensely influential and widely admired. Of course that is putting the social element into the meaning of "man," but it illustistes the inaccuracy of the old saying. It is also true, however, that the author of an important book is rather looked down upon outside of circles purely literary. Your practical politician has no use for the theorist in political economy, important as his book may be. Adam Smith, were he available, never would be set to reform the currency system or regulate the tariff of the United States.

So men at large do not hold your popular novelist to be a person of much consequence, not a calculable factor in bestirring the people outside of his books. Mr. Kipling was boldly advised by The Evening Post of this city, if I remember rightly, that a poet had no business with politics, and that the subject was not one for verses. I do not quarrel with the rough saying that the style is the man, but I do seriously object to your second clause, that manner takes precedence of matter. The meaning of style, it seems to me, must not be extended, as Alexander Smith extends it in the passage quoted, to "the way of approaching and method of treating" the subject. Those very phrases better define those elements than does the one word "style."

Style to me connotes the sum of the means employed, and then the flavor of the results thereby obtained. If we read for style first and secondly for subject matter, we read primarily for the transient pleasure due to genial sensations called up by the music of the sentences. Is that the highest emotion reading can arouse? If not, should not the highest be first? We do not prefer the machine to the beautiful woven fabric, nor the machine's harmonious clatter to the excellence of the stuff.

Of course there is no such concrete separation possible between means and result in literature as in weaving, but it seems verging upon insipid dilettanteism to put the main stress upon the manner of the artist. The danger is that all attention will fall upon the method and no thought be taken or care paid to the lesson, and that finally we may be brought to a point where we shall be better satisfied if no lesson is attempted, but merely some amusement for the moment furnished. This latter attitude seems exactly that of omnivorous consumers of fiction, who among us outnumber earnest readers by legions, and I have noticed that among them style is the first point they mention, although what are the merits or defects of any style whatever they have no notion. J.

New York, Nov. 11, 1899.

Books on the Pay List.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I notice in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 4 a paragraph as to an "innovation" at Pratt Institute Library charging 5 cents for new and popular books. As a matter of fact, this may be an innovation at Pratt's, but it has been in use in many libraries for years. For six years past this library has had a plan which has given very general satisfaction, and has been found to be a great convenience to our readers. Any book not in at time of application may be reserved on payment of 5 cents if in fiction or juvenile classes, and of 1 cent if in any other class. Should the number of reserve cards warrant it extra copies of any work are procured at once. Libraries not having some similar plan in operation should try this; they will find it will be much appreciated. I will gladly send full particulars with blanks used by us for this purpose to any person interested in the matter.

RICHARD T. LANCEFIELD,
Hamilton, Ontario, Nov. 12, 1899. Librarian Public Library.

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